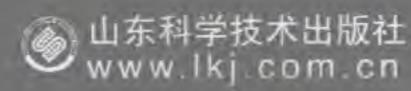
5.II.吉米多维奇 数学分析 习题集题解

第四版



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第四版前言

本书自1979年出版发行以来,历经30多个春秋,一直畅销不衰,深得读者厚爱。在郭大钧教授的帮助和指导下,对全书我不断地修订和补充,不断地修正错误,不断地替换更为简洁的解法和证明,力求本书一直保持其先进性、完整性和准确性,以求对读者的高度责任感。读者通过学习该书,对掌握数学分析的基本知识、基础理论和基本技能的训练,感到获益匪浅,赞誉其为学习数学分析"不可替代"之图书,对此我们倍感欣慰,鞭策我们为读者作出更多的奉献。

这次受山东科学技术出版社的约请,并得到郭大钧教授的大力支持,仍由我负责全书第四版的修订、增补和校阅工作,以适应文化建设繁荣发展的需要,更加激发全国广大读者的强烈求知欲。具体主要做了以下几方面的工作:

第一,为全书 4462 题中的近三成的习题,根据题型的不同,在原题解的前面,分别或给出提示,或给出解题思路,或给出证明思路。冀图启发读者怎样分析该题,怎样下手求解;启发读者怎样总结解题的规律;启发读者怎样正确使用有关的数学公式、概念和理论,开拓视野,活跃思路;帮助读者逐步解决学习中的困难,为他们在学习过程中提供一个良师益友。这是本次修订的主要工作。

第二,根据当前的语言习惯,对全书的文字作了较多的润色,使其表述更加准确,更加简洁凝练。

第三,改正了第三版中的个别印刷错误,修正了函数图像中的个别问题和个别习题的答案。

第四,根据国家相关标准,规范了有关术语和数学式子的表达;并对全书使用的外国人名,按照现在的标准或通用译法重新翻译人名,以求统一标准。

第五,对全书的版面和开本重新进行了调整,使其更富有时代的色彩。

我们殷切期望使用本书的读者,懂得只有通过个人的独立思考,加上 勤学苦练才能取得成功,"只看不练假把式",数学的学习是在个人的独立 解题中逐步弄懂有关的概念、公式和理论的,我们编写本书,就是希望能 对数学分析课程的学习起到一个抛砖引玉的作用。读者使用本书最好是不要先看题解,更不要查抄解答和答案,而是自己先对照教材中的有关概念、公式和理论独立进行思考,必要时可参照书中的提示、解题思路或证明思路独立完成解题,然后再查看书中是怎样解答的,比较自己的解答和书中解答的异同,从中找出差距,找出自己的问题所在,甚至找出书中解答的的错误和不足之处,进而找到更为简洁的解答。只有这样才能提高自己的思维能力和创造才能,任何削弱独立思考的做法都是违背我们出版本书的初衷的。

山东科学技术出版社颜秀锦、宋德万、胡新蓉等老一代资深编辑为本书前三版的出版和发行付出了艰辛努力,责任编辑宋涛为本书第四版怎样提高质量倾注了不少心血,在此我们一并表示感谢。同时感谢山东大学、华东交通大学、山东师范大学等兄弟学校对本书出版的支持。感谢社会各界同仁对本书的支持。虽然历经30余年的反复修订,面对如此庞大的图书,限于本人水平,书中难免有错误和不当之处,敬请各位专家、同仁和广大读者批评指正,不胜感激,并在新版中改正。

费定晖

2012年5月于南昌华东交通大学

吉米多维奇(B. П. ДЕМИДОВИЧ)著《数学分析习题集》一书的中译本,自50年代初在我国翻译出版以来,引起了全国各大专院校广大师生的巨大反响。凡从事数学分析教学的师生,常以试解该习题集中的习题,作为检验掌握数学分析基本知识和基本技能的一项重要手段。二十多年来,对我国数学分析的教学工作是甚为有益的。

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该书四千多道习题,数量多,内容丰富,由浅入深,部分题目难度大。涉及的内容有函数与极限,一元函数微分学,不定积分,定积分,级数,多元函数微分学,带参数的积分以及多重积分与曲线积分、曲面积分等等,概括了数学分析的全部主题。当前,我国广大读者,特别是肯于刻苦自学的广大数学爱好者,在为四个现代化而勤奋学习的热潮中,迫切需要对一些疑难习题有一个较明确的回答。有鉴于此,我们特约作者,将全书4462题的所有解答汇辑成书,共分六册出版。本书可以作为高等院校的教学参考用书,同时也可作为广大读者在自学微积分过程中的参考用书。

众所周知,原习题集,题多难度大,其中不少习题如果认真习作的话,既可以深刻地巩固我们所学到的基本概念,又可以有效地提高我们的运算能力,特别是有些难题还可以迫使我们学会综合分析的思维方法。正由于这样,我们殷切期望初学数学分析的青年读者,一定要刻苦钻研,千万不要轻易查抄本书的解答,因为任何削弱独立思索的作法,都是违背我们出版此书的本意。何况所作解答并非一定标准,仅作参考而已。如有某些误解、差错也在所难免,一经发觉,恳请指正,不胜感谢。

本书蒙潘承洞教授对部分难题进行了审校。特请郭大钧教授、邵品 琮教授对全书作了重要仔细的审校。其中相当数量的难度大的题,都是 郭大钧、邵品琮亲自作的解答。

参加本册审校工作的还有张效先、徐沅同志。

参加编演工作的还有黄春朝同志。

本书在编审过程中,还得到山东大学、山东工学院、山东师范学院和曲阜师范学院的领导和同志们的大力支持,特在此一并致谢。

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第六章 多元函数微分学

§ 1. 函数的极限, 连续性

 1° 函数的极限 设函数 $f(P) = f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)$ 在以 P_{\circ} 为聚点的集合 E 上有定义. 若对于任何的 $\epsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta = \delta(\epsilon, P_{\circ}) > 0$,使得只要 $P \in E$ 及 $0 < \rho(P, P_{\circ}) < \delta$,其中 $\rho(P, P_{\circ})$ 为 P 和 P_{\circ} 二点间的距离,则有 $|f(P) - A| < \epsilon$,

我们就说

2°连续性 若

$$\lim_{P \to P_0} f(P) = A.$$

$$\lim_{P \to P_0} f(P) = f(P_0),$$

则称函数 f(P)在 P。点是连续的.

若函数 f(P) 在所给区域内的每一点连续,则称函数 f(P) 在此区域内是连续的.

 3° **一致连续性** 若对于每一个 $\epsilon > 0$ 都存在仅与 ϵ 有关的 $\delta > 0$,使得对于区域 G 中的任何点 P',P'',只要 $\rho(P',P'') < \delta$,

便成立不等式

$$|f(P')-f(P'')|<\varepsilon$$

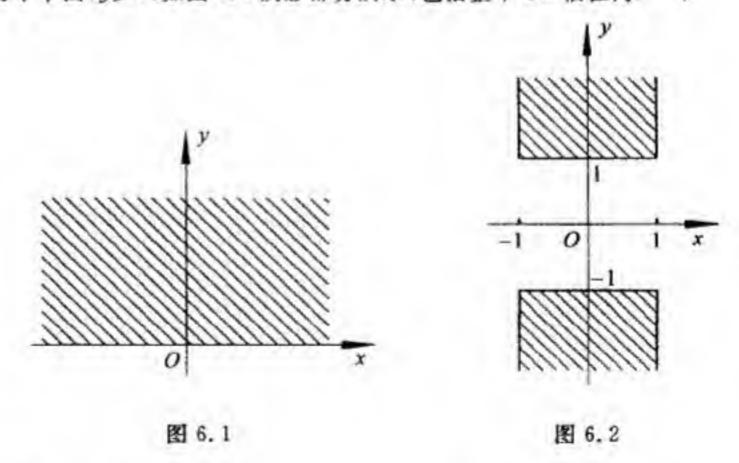
则称函数 f(P)在区域 G 内是一致连续的.

有界闭区域内的连续函数在此区域内是一致连续的.

确定井画出下列函数的存在域:

[3136] $u = x + \sqrt{y}$.

解 存在域为半平面,y≥0,如图 6.1 阴影部分所示,包括整个 Oz 轴在内.

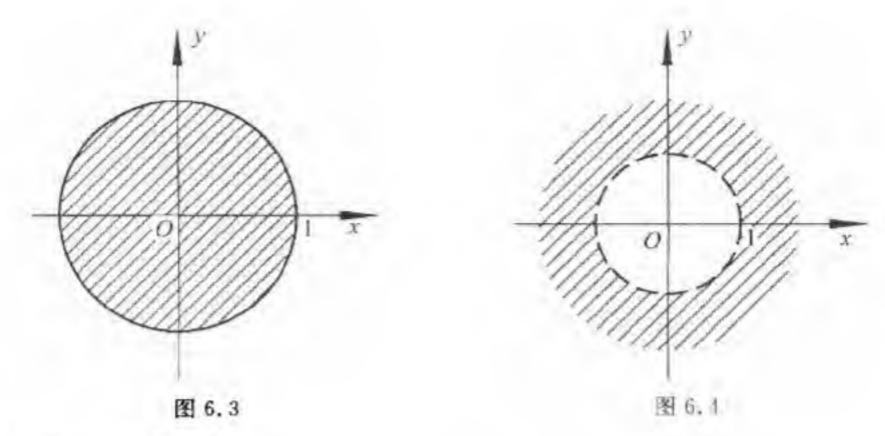


[3137] $u = \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{y^2-1}$.

解 存在域为满足不等式 $|x| \le 1$, $|y| \ge 1$ 的点集,如图 6.2 阴影部分所示,包括边界(粗实线)在内.

[3138] $u = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$.

解 存在域为圆 $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$,如图 6.3 阴影部分所示,包括圆周在内.

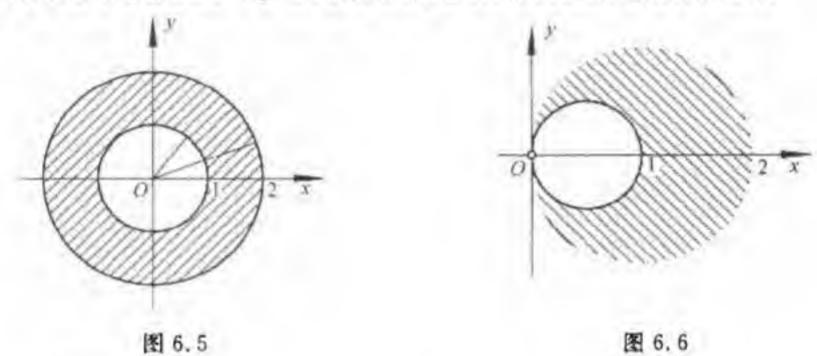


[3139]
$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}}$$

解 存在域为满足不等式 $x^2+y^2>1$ 的点集,即圆 $x^2+y^2=1$ 的外面,如图 6.4 所示,不包括圆周(虚线)在内.

[3140] $u = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 - 1)(4 - x^2 - y^2)}$.

解 存在域为满足不等式 1≤x²+y²≤4 的点集,如图 6.5 所示的环,包括边界在内.



[3141]
$$u = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2 - x}{2x - x^2 - y^2}}$$

解 存在域为满足不等式 $x \le x^2 + y^2 < 2x$ 的点集. 由 $x^2 + y^2 \ge x$ 得出

$$\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}+y^{2}\geqslant\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}$$

由 $x^2 + y^2 < 2x$ 得出 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 < 1$,两者组成一月形,如图 6.6 阴影部分所示,不包括大圆圆周在内,但包括小圆圆周.

[3142] $u = \sqrt{1-(x^2+y)^2}$.

解 存在域为满足不等式 $-1 \le x^2 + y \le 1$ 的点集,如图 6.7 阴影部分所示,包括边界在内.

[3143] $u = \ln(-x - y)$.

解 存在域为半平面 x+y < 0,如图 6.8 阴影部分所示,不包括直线 x+y=0 在内.

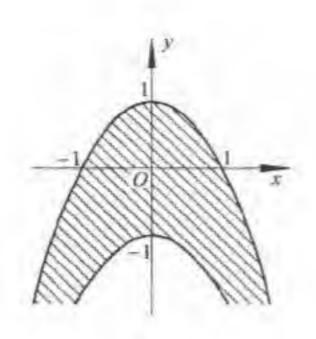


图 6.7

图 6.8

[3144]
$$u = \arcsin \frac{y}{r}$$
.

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| \leqslant 1$$
 of $|y| \leqslant |x|$ $(x \neq 0)$

的点集,这是一对对顶的直角,如图 6.9 阴影部分所示,不包括原点在内.

[3145]
$$u = \arccos \frac{x}{x+y}$$
.

解 存在城为满足不等式

$$\left|\frac{x}{x+y}\right| \leq 1$$

的点集,由 $\left|\frac{x}{x+y}\right| \le 1$ 得 $|x| \le |x+y|$ $(x \ne -y)$,即 $x^2 \le x^2 + 2xy + y^2$ 或 $y(y+2x) \ge 0$,也即

$$\begin{cases} y \geqslant 0, \\ y \geqslant -2x, \end{cases} \not \equiv \begin{cases} y \leqslant 0, \\ y \leqslant -2x. \end{cases}$$

但 x, y 不能同时为零,这是由直线: y=0 和 y=-2x 所围成的一对对顶的角,如图 6.10 阴影部分所示,包括边界在内,但不包括公共顶点 O(0,0) 在内.

[3146]
$$u = \arcsin \frac{x}{y^2} + \arcsin(1-y)$$
.

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$\left|\frac{x}{y^2}\right| \leqslant 1 \quad \not \boxtimes \quad |1-y| \leqslant 1 \quad (y \neq 0)$$

的点集,即

$$\begin{cases} y^2 \geqslant x, \\ 0 < y \leqslant 2, \end{cases} \neq \begin{cases} y^2 \geqslant -x, \\ 0 < y \leqslant 2. \end{cases}$$

这是由抛物线: $y^2 = x$, $y^2 = -x$ 和直线 y = 2 所围成的的曲边三角形,如图 6.11 阴影部分所示,不包括原点在内.

[3147]
$$u = \sqrt{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}$$
.

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$\sin(x^2+y^2) \ge 0$$
 或 $2k\pi \le x^2+y^2 \le (2k+1)\pi$

(k=0,1,2,···)的点集,如图 6.12 所示的同心环族.

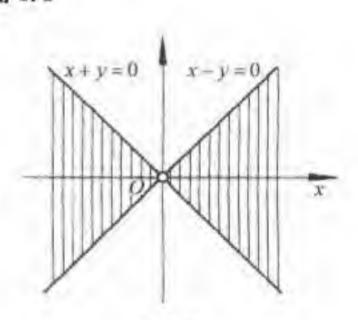


图 6.9

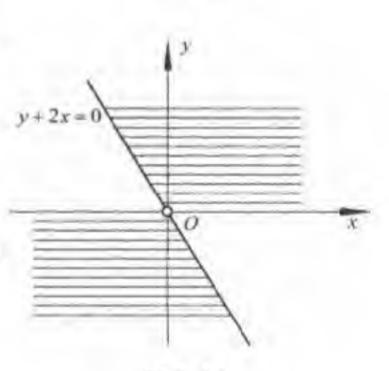


图 6.10

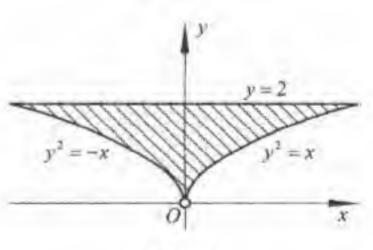
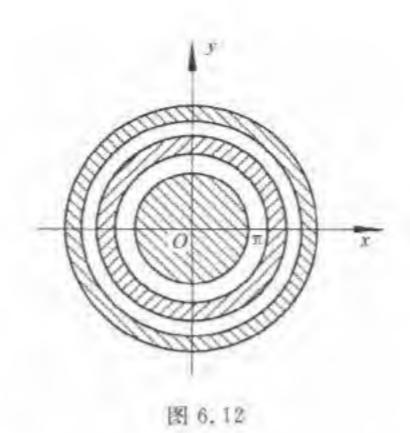


图 6.11



[3148]
$$u = \arccos \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

解 存在域为满足不等式
$$\frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \le 1$$
 或 $x^2+y^2-z^2 \ge 0$

(x,y不同时为零)的点集,这是圆锥 $x^2+y^2-z^3=0$ 的外面,如图 6.13 阴影部分所示,包括边界在内,但要除去圆锥的顶点.

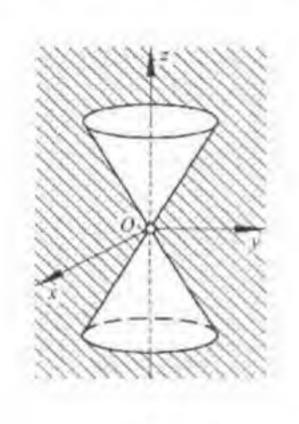


图 6.13

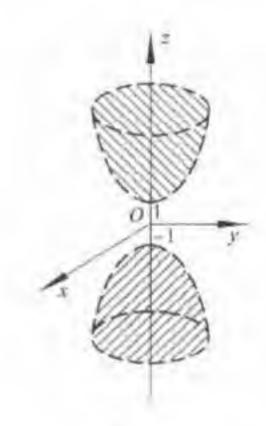


图 6.14

[3149] $u = \ln(xyz)$.

解 存在域为满足不等式 xyz>0 的点集,即

$$x>0, y>0, z>0;$$
 或 $x>0, y<0, z<0;$ $x<0, y<0, z<0;$ $x<0, y<0, z>0;$ 或 $x<0, y>0, z<0.$

其图形为空间第一、第三、第六及第八卦限的总体,但不包括坐标面,由于图形 为读者所熟知,故省略,以下有类似情况,不再说明.

[3150]
$$u = \ln(-1-x^2-y^2+z^2)$$
.

解 存在域为满足不等式 $-z^2-y^2+z^2>1$ 的点集. 这是双叶双曲面 $x^2+y^2-z^2=-1$ 的内部,如图 6.14 阴影部分所示,不包括界面在内.

作出下列函数的等值线:

[3151] z=x+y.

解 等值线为平行直线族 x+y=k, 其中 k 为一切实数,如图 6.15 所示.

[3152] $z=x^2+y^2$.

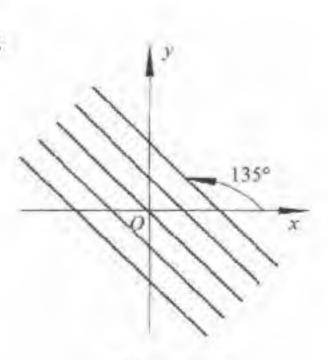


图 6.15

解 等值线为曲线族

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \quad (a \geqslant 0).$$

当 a=0 时为原点;当 a>0 时,等值线为以原点为圆心的同心圆族.

[3153] $z=x^2-y^2$.

解 等值线为曲线族

$$x^2-y^2=k.$$

当 k=0 时为两条互相垂直的直线: y=x, y=-x. 当 $k\neq 0$ 时为以 $y=\pm x$ 为公共渐近线的等边双曲线族, 其中当 k>0 时顶点为($-\sqrt{k},0$), ($\sqrt{k},0$),当k<0时顶点为($0,-\sqrt{-k}$),($0,\sqrt{-k}$).

[3154] $z=(x+y)^2$.

解 等值线为曲线族

$$(x+y)^2 = a^2 \quad (a \ge 0).$$

当 a=0 时为直线 x+y=0. 当 $a\neq 0$ 时为与直线 x+y=0 平行的且等距的直线 $x+y=\pm a$.

[3155]
$$z = \frac{y}{\tau}$$
.

解 等值线为以坐标原点为束心的直线束 y=kx $(x\neq 0)$, 不包括 Oy 轴在内.

[3156]
$$z = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2y^2}$$
.

解 等值线为椭圆族

$$x^2 + 2y^2 = a^2$$
 (a>0).

长半轴为 a, 短半轴为 $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$, 焦点为 $(-a\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}},0)$ 及 $(a\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}},0)$.

[3157] $z = \sqrt{xy}$.

解 等值线为曲线族

$$xy=a^2 \quad (a \geqslant 0).$$

当a=0时为坐标轴x=0及y=0. 当a>0时为以两坐标轴为公共渐近线且位于第一、第三象限内的等边 双曲线族,顶点为(-a,-a)及(a,a).

[3158] z = |x| + y.

解 等值线为曲线族 |x|+y=k,

$$|x|+y=k$$

其中 k 为一切实数. 当 $x \ge 0$ 时为 x+y=k; 当 x < 0 时为 -x+y=k. 这是顶点 在轴 Oy 上两支互相垂直的射线所构成的折线族,如图 6.16 所示.

[3159] z=|x|+|y|-|x+y|.

解 等值线为曲线族 |x|+|y|-|x+y|=a.

因为恒有|x|+|y|≥|x+y|,所以 a≥0. 当 a=0 时,由|x|+|y|=|x+y|两 边平方即得 $xy \ge 0$,

即为整个第一、第三象限,包括两坐标轴在内.

当 a>0 时,xy<0 分下面四组求解:

(1)
$$x>0$$
, $y<0$, $x+y\geqslant0$, $|x|+|y|-|x+y|=a$, $\# \ge \# y=-\frac{a}{2}$;

(2)
$$x>0$$
, $y<0$, $x+y\leq0$, $|x|+|y|-|x+y|=a$, $\# \geq 4$;

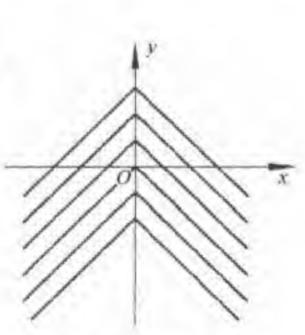
(3)
$$x$$
<0, y >0, $x+y$ ≥0, $|x|+|y|-|x+y|=a$, 解之得 $x=-\frac{a}{2}$;

(4)
$$x$$
<0, y >0, $x+y$ ≤0, $|x|+|y|-|x+y|=a$, 解之得 $y=\frac{a}{2}$.

这是顶点位于直线 x+y=0 上的两支互相垂直的折线族,它的各射线平 行于坐标轴,如图 6.17 所示.

[3160]
$$z = e^{\frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2}}$$
.

等值线为曲线族 $\frac{2x}{x^2+v^2}=k$ (x,y不同时为零),



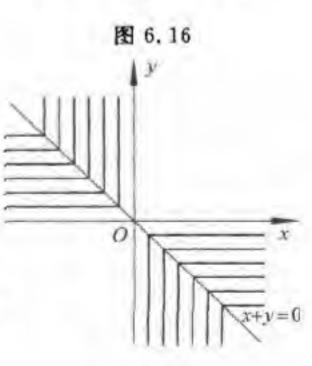


图 6.17

其中 k 为异于零的一切实数. 上式可变形为

$$\left(x-\frac{1}{k}\right)^2+y^2=\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^2(k\neq 0).$$

当 k=0 时,即得 $e^{\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2}}=1$,从而等值线为 x=0 即 Oy 轴,但不包括原点.

当 $k\neq 0$ 时为中心在 Ox 轴上且经过坐标原点(但不包括原点在内)的圆束,圆心在 $\left(\frac{1}{k},0\right)$ 半径为 $\left|\frac{1}{k}\right|$,如图 6.18 所示.

[3161]
$$z=x^y$$
 (x>0).

解 等值线为曲线族 $x^y = a$ (a>0).

当 a=1 时为直线 x=1 及 Ox 轴的正向半射线,但不包括原点在内,

当 0<a<1 与 a>1 时的图像如图 6.19 所示.

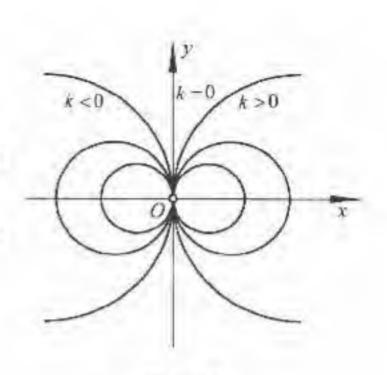


图 6.18

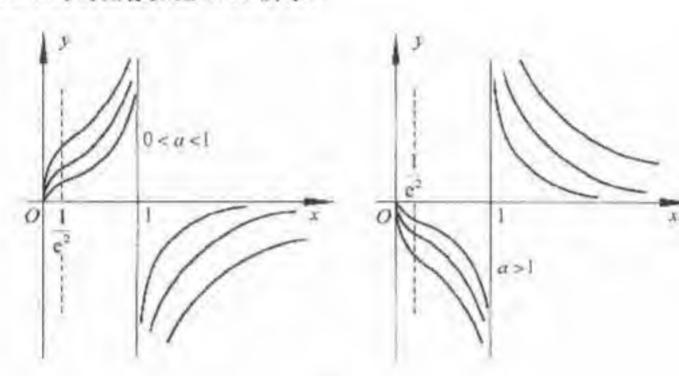


图 6.19

[3162] $z=x^3e^{-x}(x>0)$.

解 等值线为曲线族 $x^y e^{-x} = a$ (a>0),即 $y \ln x - x = \ln a$.

当 $a=e^{-1}$ 时为直线 x=1 和曲线 $y=\frac{x-1}{\ln x}$; 当 $0<a<\frac{1}{e}$, $\frac{1}{e}<a<1$ 或 a>1 时图像布满整个右半平面,如图 6. 20 所示,不包括 Oy 轴.

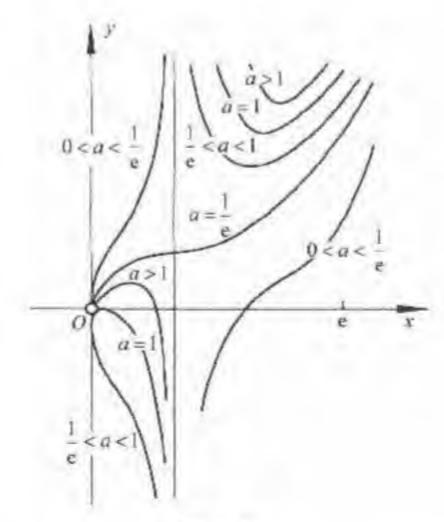


图 6.20

(3163)
$$z = \ln \sqrt{\frac{(x-a)^2 + y^2}{(x+a)^2 + y^2}}$$
 (a>0)

$$\frac{(x-a)^2+y^2}{(x+a)^2+y^2}=k^2 \quad (k>0).$$

整理得

$$(1-k^2)x^2-2a(1+k^2)x+(1-k^2)a^2+(1-k^2)y^2=0$$
.

当 k=1 时得 x=0,即 Oy 轴. 当 $k\neq 1$ 时,上述方程可变形为

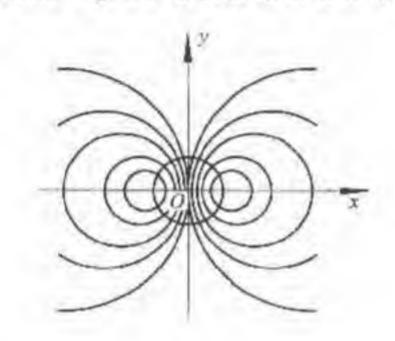
$$\left[x-\frac{a(1+k^2)}{1-k^2}\right]^2+y^2=\left(\frac{2ak}{1-k^2}\right)^2,$$

这是以点($\frac{a(1+k^2)}{1-k^2}$,0)为圆心,半径为 $\left|\frac{2ak}{1-k^2}\right|$ 的圆族.当0 < k < 1时,圆分布在右半平面;当k > 1时,圆分布在左半平面.

如果注意到圆心与原点距离的平方为

$$\left[\frac{a(1+k^2)}{1-k^2}\right]^2 = \frac{a^2\left[(1-k^2)^2+4k^2\right]}{(1-k^2)^2} = a^2 + \left(\frac{2ak}{1-k^2}\right)^2,$$

即等值线圆族与圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 在交点处的半径互相垂直(或圆心距与两圆的半径构成直角三角形),便知等值线圆族与圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 成正交.如图 6.21 所示.



1

图 6,21

图 6.22

[3164]
$$z = \arctan \frac{2ay}{x^2 + y^2 - a^2}$$
 (a>0).

解 等值线为曲线族

$$\frac{2ay}{x^2+y^2-a^2}=k,$$

其中 k 为一切实数,但要除去点(-a,0)及(a,0). 当 k=0 时,y=0,即为 Ox 轴,但不包括上述两点;当 k≠0 时,方程可变形为 $x^2 + \left(y - \frac{a}{k}\right)^2 = a^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{k^2}\right),$

这是圆心在 Oy 轴上且经过点(-a,0)及(a,0)但不包括这两点在内的圆族,如图 6.22 所示.

[3165] z = sgn(sinxsiny).

解 若z=0,则 sinxsiny=0,此即直线族

$$x = m\pi$$
 π $y = n\pi$ $(m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots);$

若 z=-1 或 z=1,则 sinxsiny<0 或 sinxsiny>0,此即正方形系

$$m\pi < x < (m+1)\pi$$
, $n\pi < y < (n+1)\pi$,

其中 $z=(-1)^{m+n}$. 如图 6.23 所示,z=0 时为图中网格直线;z=1 为图中带斜线的正方形;z=-1 为图中空白正方形,但后两者都不包括边界.

求下列函数的等值面:

[3166] u = x + y + z.

解 等值面为平行平面族 x+y+z=k,其中 k 为一切实数.

[3167] $u=x^2+y^2+z^2$.

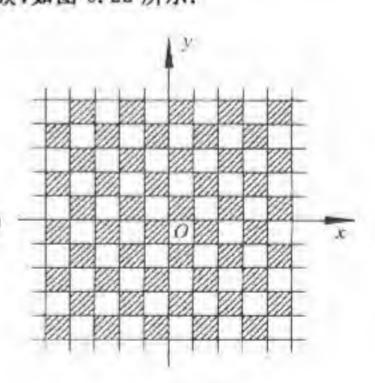


图 6.23

等值面为中心在原点的同心球族 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$ ($a \ge 0$),其中当 a=0 时即为原点.

[3168] $u=x^2+y^2-z^2$.

解 当 u=0 时等值面为圆锥 $x^2+y^2-z^2=0$; 当 u>0 时等值面为单叶双曲面族 $x^2+y^2-z^2=a^2$ (a>0); 当 u<0 时等值面为双叶双曲面族 $-x^2-y^2+z^2=a^2$ (a>0).

[3169] $u=(x+y)^2+z^2$.

解 等值面为曲面族
$$(x+y)^2+z^2=a^2 \ (a \ge 0)$$
.

当 a=0 时为 x+y=0 和 z=0. 当 a>0 时作坐标变换

$$\begin{cases} x' = x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + y \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (x + y), \\ y' = -x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + y \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (-x + y), \\ z' = z. \end{cases}$$

这是旋转变换. 在新坐标系中原等值面方程转化为

$$2x'^2+z'^2=a^2$$
, \mathbb{E} $\frac{x'^2}{\frac{a^2}{2}}+\frac{z'^2}{a^2}-1$,

这是以 y 轴为公共轴的椭圆柱面,母线的方向平行于 y 轴,准线为 y = 0 平面上的椭圆

$$\frac{x'^2}{\frac{a^2}{2}} + \frac{x'^2}{a^2} = 1$$
,

长半轴为a(z'轴方向),短半轴为 $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}(x'轴方向)$.

y'轴在新系O-x'y'z'中的方程为

$$\begin{cases} x'=0, \\ z'=0, \end{cases}$$

而在旧系 O-xyz 中的方程为

$$\begin{cases} x+y=0, \\ z=0, \end{cases}$$

即为所求的椭圆柱面族的公共对称轴.

[3170]
$$u = \operatorname{sgnsin}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$
.

解 当 u=0 时等值面为球心在原点的同心球族

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = n\pi$$
 (n=0.1.2,...).

当 u=-1 或 u=1 时等值面为球层族

$$n\pi < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < (n+1)\pi$$
 (n=0,1,2,...),

其中 $u=(-1)^n$.

根据曲面的已知方程研究其性质:

[3171] z = f(y - ax).

解 引入参数 t, s,将曲面方程 z=f(y-ax)表成参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x=t, \\ y=at+s, \\ z=f(s). \end{cases}$$

今固定 s,得到以 t 为参数的直线方程,其方向数为 1, a, 0. 因此,曲面为以 1, a, 0 为母线方向的一个柱面. 令 t= 0,可得

$$\begin{cases} x=0, \\ y=s, \\ z=f(s), \end{cases} \vec{\mathbf{x}} \begin{cases} x=0, \\ z=f(y), \end{cases}$$

这是 x=0 平面上的一条曲线,也是柱面 z=f(y-ax)的一条准线.

[3172] $z = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}).$

解 这是绕 Oz 轴旋转的旋转曲面的标准形式. 令 y=0,得曲线

$$\begin{cases} y=0, \\ z=f(x) & (x \ge 0), \end{cases}$$

它是旋转曲线的一条母线.

[3173]
$$z=xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$
.

解 引入参数 t, s,将曲面方程 $z=xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 表成参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x=t, \\ y=st, \\ z=tf(s) \end{cases} (t\neq 0).$$

今固定 s,这是以 t 为参数的一条过原点的直线. 因此,所给曲面方程为顶点在原点的一锥面,但不包括原点在内. 令 t=1,得曲线

$$\begin{cases} x=1, \\ y=s, \\ z=f(s). \end{cases} \quad \vec{x} \quad \begin{cases} x=1, \\ z=f(y), \end{cases}$$

这是 x=1 平面上的一条曲线, 也是锥面 $z=xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 的一条准线.

[3174] *
$$z=f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$
.

解 引入参数 t, s,将曲面方程 $z=f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 表成参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = st, \\ z = f(s) \end{cases}$$

今固定 s,这是一条过点(0,0,f(s))的直线,方向数为 1, s, 0. 因此,它与 Oz 轴垂直,与 Oxy 平面平行,且其方向与 s 有关. 从而得知,曲面 $z=f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 表示一个直纹面. 一般说来,它既不是柱面,也不是锥面. 令 t=1,得到直纹面的一条准线

$$\begin{cases} x=1, \\ z=f(y) \end{cases}$$

从此曲线上每一点引一条与Oz轴垂直相交的直线. 这样的直线的全体,便构成由 $z=f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 所表示的直

^{*} 题号右上角"十"号表示题解答案与原习题集中译本所附答案不一致,以后不再说明.中译本基本是按俄文第二版 翻译的,俄文第二版中有一些错误已在俄文第三版中改正.

【3175】 作出函数 $F(t) = f(\cos t, \sin t)$ 的图像,式中

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & y \geqslant x, \\ 0, & y < x. \end{cases}$$

解 按题设,当 $\sin t \ge \cos t$,即 $\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \le t \le \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$ ($k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$)时,F(t) = 1;而当 $\sin t < \cos t$, 即 $-\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi < t < \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$ 时,F(t) = 0.如图 6.24 所示.

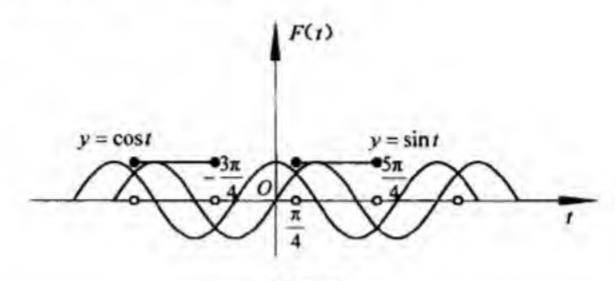


图 6.24

【3176】 若
$$f(x,y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$
,求 $f(1,\frac{y}{x})$.

$$f\left(1, \frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{y}{x}}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{2}} = \frac{2xy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = f(x, y).$$

【3177】 若
$$f(\frac{y}{x}) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x}$$
 (x>0),求 $f(x)$.

解由
$$f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}$$
知 $f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$.

【3178】 设 $z = \sqrt{y} + f(\sqrt{x} - 1)$. 若当 y = 1 时 z = x,求函数 f 和 z.

提示 易知 $f(t)=t^2+2t$,且 $z=\sqrt{y}+x-1$ (x>0).

解 因为当 y=1 时 z=x,所以,

$$f(\sqrt{x}-1) = x-1 = (\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1) = (\sqrt{x}-1)[(\sqrt{x}-1)+2],$$

$$f(t) = t(t+2) = t^2 + 2t,$$

从而得

$$z = \sqrt{y} + x - 1$$
 (x>0).

且

$$z=\sqrt{y+x-1}$$
 (x>0).

【3179】 设 z=x+y+f(x-y). 若当 y=0 时, $z=x^2$, 求函数 f 及 z. 提示 易知 $f(x)=x^2-x$,且 $z=(x-y)^2+2y$.

解 因为当 y=0 时 z=x2,所以,

$$x^2 = x + f(x)$$
, \mathfrak{P} $f(x) = x^2 - x$,
 $z = x + y + (x - y)^2 - (x - y) = 2y + (x - y)^2$.

H.

【3180】 若
$$f(x+y,\frac{y}{x})=x^2-y^2$$
,求 $f(x,y)$.

提示 易得

$$f\left(x+y,\frac{y}{x}\right) = (x+y)^2 \frac{1-\frac{y}{x}}{1+\frac{y}{x}}.$$

解 因为
$$f(x+y,\frac{y}{x})=x^2-y^2=(x+y)(x-y)=(x+y)^2\frac{x-y}{x+y}=(x+y)^2\frac{1-\frac{y}{x}}{1+\frac{y}{x}}$$

所以,

$$J(x,y)=x^2\,\frac{1-y}{1+y}.$$

【3181】 证明:对于函数

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x-y}{x+y},$$

有

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \{\lim_{y\to 0} \{(x,y)\} = 1; \quad \lim_{y\to 0} \{\lim_{x\to 0} \{(x,y)\} = -1,$$

从而, $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y)$ 不存在.

近明思路 前面两个票次极限等式易证,但因它们不相等,故知极限lim f(x,y)不存在.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \{ \lim_{y \to 0} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{x - y}{x + y} \right\} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \{ \lim_{x \to 0} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{y \to 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - y}{x + y} \right\} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{-y}{y} = -1,$$

由于两个单极限都存在,而累次极限不等,故limf(x,y)不存在.

【3182】 证明:对于函数

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2},$$

有

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \{\lim_{y\to 0} f(x,y)\} = \lim_{x\to 0} \{\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y)\} = 0,$$

然而limf(x,y)不存在.

证明思路 前面两个票次极限等式易证,尽管它们相等,但当点(x,y)沿直线 y=kx 的路径趋于(0,0)时,有

$$\lim_{\substack{y=kx\\x\neq 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{k^2 x^4}{k^2 x^4 + (1-k)^2 x^2} = \begin{cases} 1, & k=1, \\ 0, & k=0. \end{cases}$$

于是, lim f(x,y)不存在.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \{ \lim_{y \to 0} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to 0} 0 = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \{ \lim_{x \to 0} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2} \right\} = \lim_{x \to 0} 0 = 0.$$

如果按 y=kx→0 的方向取极限,则有

$$\lim_{\substack{y=kt\\x\neq 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^4 k^2}{x^4 k^2 + x^2 (1-k)^2}.$$

特别地,分别取 k=0 及 k=1,便得到不同的极限 0 及 1. 因此, $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y)$ 不存在.

【3183】 证明:对于函数

$$f(x,y) = (x+y)\sin\frac{1}{x}\sin\frac{1}{y}.$$

聚次极限 $\lim_{x\to 0} \{\lim_{y\to 0} \{\lim_{x\to 0} \{\lim_{x\to 0} \{\lim_{x\to 0} \{x,y\}\}$ 不存在。但存在 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y) = 0$.

证明思路 只要注意不等式 $0 \le |f(x,y)| \le |x| + |y|$,即易证极限 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y)$ 存在且等于零.

由于极限 $\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{h}} f(x,y)$ 及 $\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{h}} f(x,y)$ 均不存在,其中 $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$,故两个累次极限不存在.

证 由不等式

$$0 \leqslant \left| (x+y)\sin\frac{1}{x}\sin\frac{1}{y} \right| \leqslant |x+y| \leqslant |x| + |y|$$

易知

$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} f(x,y) = 0.$$

但当 $x\neq \frac{1}{k\pi}$, $y\to 0$ 时, $(x+y)\sin\frac{1}{x}\sin\frac{1}{y}$ 的极限不存在,因此,累次极限 $\lim_{x\to 0}\{\lim_{y\to 0}\{x,y\}\}$ 不存在. 同法可证累次极限 $\lim_{x\to 0}\{\lim_{y\to 0}\{x,y\}\}$ 也不存在.

【3184】 求 $\lim_{x\to a} \{\lim_{y\to b} \{(x,y)\}\}$ 及 $\lim_{y\to b} \{\lim_{x\to a} \{(x,y)\}\}$,设:

$$(1) f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^4}, \ a = \infty, \ b = \infty;$$

$$(2) f(x,y) = \frac{x^y}{1 + x^y}, \ a = +\infty, \ b = +0;$$

(2)
$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^y}{1+x^y}, a=+\infty, b=+0;$$

(3)
$$f(x,y) = \sin \frac{\pi x}{2x+y}$$
, $a=\infty, b=\infty$

(3)
$$f(x,y) = \sin \frac{\pi x}{2x+y}$$
, $a = \infty, b = \infty$; (4) $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{xy} \tan \frac{xy}{1+xy}$, $a = 0$, $b = \infty$;

(5) $f(x,y) = \log_x(x+y)$, a=1, b=0.

(1)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \{ \lim_{y \to \infty} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^4} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} 0 = 0,$$
$$\lim_{y \to \infty} \{ \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{y \to \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^4} \right\} = \lim_{y \to \infty} 1 = 1;$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \to +0} f(x,y) \right\} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \to +0} \frac{x^y}{1+x^y} \right\} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\lim_{y \to +0} \left\{ \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x,y) \right\} = \lim_{y \to +0} \left\{ \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^y}{1+x^y} \right\} = \lim_{y \to +0} 1 = 1;$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \to \infty} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \to \infty} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2x + y} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} 0 = 0,$$

$$\lim_{y \to \infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \to \infty} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \to \infty} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2x + y} \right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} 1 = 1;$$

(4)
$$\lim_{y \to \infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \to \infty} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \to \infty} \frac{1}{xy} \tan \frac{xy}{1 + xy} \right\} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \to \infty} \frac{1}{1 + xy} \cdot \lim_{y \to \infty} \tan \frac{xy}{1 + xy} \right\} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left\{ 0 \cdot \tan 1 \right\} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{y \to \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \to 0} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{y \to \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{xy} \tan \frac{xy}{1 + xy} \right\} = \lim_{y \to \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + xy} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + xy} \right\} = \lim_{y \to \infty} 1 = 1;$$

(5)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \{ \lim_{y \to 0} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{x \to 1} \{ \lim_{y \to 0} \log_x (x + y) \} = \lim_{x \to 1} \left\{ \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\ln(x + y)}{\ln x} \right\} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \{ \lim_{x \to 1} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln(x + y)}{\ln x} \right\} = \infty.$$

求下列二重极限:

[3185]
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x+y}{x^2-xy+y^2}$$
.

提示 注意由 x² + y²≥2 | xy | 可得

$$0 \leqslant \left| \frac{x+y}{x^2 - xy + y^2} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|y|}.$$

由不等式 x²+y²≥2|xy|得

$$0 \le \left| \frac{x+y}{x^2 - xy + y^2} \right| \le \frac{|x+y|}{x^2 + y^2 - |xy|} \le \frac{|x+y|}{|xy|} \le \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|y|},$$

而
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|y|}\right) = 0$$
,故有 $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x+y}{x^2 - xy + y^2} = 0$.

[3186]
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to\infty\\y\to\infty}} \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^4+y^4}$$
.

提示 注意不等式
$$0 \leqslant \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} \leqslant \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2x^2y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0).$$

解 由不等式
$$0 \le \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} \le \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2x^2y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) \quad (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0)$$

及

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) = 0,$$

即得
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to \infty \\ y \to \infty}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} = 0$$
,

[3187]
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin xy}{x}.$$

提示
$$\frac{\sin xy}{x} = \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot y \ (y \neq 0).$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to a}} \frac{\sin xy}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to a}} \left(\frac{\sin xy}{xy} y\right) = a.$$

[3188]
$$\lim_{\substack{x^2+\infty\\x^2+\infty}} (x^2+y^2)e^{-(x+y)}$$
.

提示 注意(
$$x^2+y^2$$
) $e^{-(x+y)}=(x+y)^2 e^{-(x+y)}-2(xe^{-x})(ye^{-y})$,并利用 564 题的结果.

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to +\infty}} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x+y)} = \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to +\infty}} \left(\frac{(x+y)^2}{e^{x+y}} - 2 \frac{x}{e^x} \frac{y}{e^y} \right) = 0^{-1}.$$

利用 564 题的结果.

[3189]
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to +\infty}} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2}.$$

提示 注意
$$0 \le \left(\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}\right)^{x^2} \le \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x^2}$$
.

解 由不等式
$$0 \le \left(\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}\right)^{x^2} \le \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x^2}$$
 及 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x^2} = 0$,

即得
$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}\right)^{x^2} = 0.$$

[3190]
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} (x^2+y^2)^{x^2y^2}$$
.

提示 注意
$$|x^2y^2\ln(x^2+y^2)| \leqslant \frac{(x^2+y^2)^2}{4} |\ln(x^2+y^2)|$$
 . 并利用 1341 題的结果.

$$|x^2y^2\ln(x^2+y^2)| \leq \frac{(x^2+y^2)}{4} |\ln(x^2+y^2)|$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} \frac{(x^2+y^2)^2}{4} \ln(x^2+y^2) = \lim_{t\to +0} \frac{1}{4} t^2 \ln t = 0,$$

即得
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \ y \to 0}} (x^2 + y^2)^{x^2y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \ y \to 0}} e^{x^2y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2)} = e^0 = 1.$$

[3191]
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}}$$
.

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to \infty \\ y \to a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x + y}} = \lim_{\substack{x \to \infty \\ y \to a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{x + y}} = \lim_{\substack{x \to \infty \\ y \to a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{x + y}} = \lim_{\substack{x \to \infty \\ y \to a}} e^{\left[x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})\right] \frac{x}{x + y}} = e^{\left[\lim_{x \to \infty} x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})\right] \left[\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{x + y}\right]} = e^{1 \cdot 1} = e.$$
[3192]
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 1 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{\ln(x + e^{y})}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

[3192]
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\ln(x+e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1} = \frac{\ln(x+e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{\ln(1+e^0)}{1} = \ln 2.$$

【3193】 若 $x = \rho \cos \varphi$, $y = \rho \sin \varphi$, 问下列极限沿怎样的方向 φ 存在有限的极限值:

(1)
$$\lim_{y \to +\infty} e^{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}}$$
; (2) $\lim_{y \to +\infty} e^{x^2-y^2} \sin 2xy$.

M (1)
$$\lim_{\rho \to +0} e^{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{\rho \to +0} e^{\frac{\cos \varphi}{\rho}} = \begin{cases} 0, & \cos \varphi < 0, \\ 1, & \cos \varphi = 0, \\ +\infty, & \cos \varphi > 0, \end{cases}$$

于是,仅当 $\cos \varphi \le 0$ 即 $\frac{\pi}{2} \le \varphi \le \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 时,所给的极限才存在有限的极限值.

(2)
$$e^{x^2-y^2} \sin 2xy = e^{\rho^2 \cos 2\varphi} \sin(\rho^2 \sin 2\varphi)$$
.

当 $\rho \to +\infty$ 时, $\sin(\rho^2 \sin 2\varphi)$ 有界,除 $\varphi = \frac{k\pi}{2}$ (k=0,1,2,3)外无极限,且

$$\lim_{\varphi \to +\infty} e^{\rho^2 \cos 2\varphi} = \begin{cases} 0, & \cos 2\varphi < 0, \\ 1, & \cos 2\varphi = 0, \\ +\infty & \cos 2\varphi > 0. \end{cases}$$

于是,仅当 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ < φ < $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ 及 $\frac{5\pi}{4}$ < φ < $\frac{7\pi}{4}$ 以及 φ =0, φ = π 时,才存在有限的极限值.

求下列函数的不连续点:

[3194]
$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
.

解 函数 $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ 在点(0,0)无定义,故原点(0,0)为此函数的不连续点.以下各题类似情况,不再说明.

[3195]
$$u = \frac{xy}{x+y}$$
.

解 直线 x+y=0 上的一切点均为 $u=\frac{xy}{x+y}$ 的不连续点.

[3196]
$$u = \frac{x+y}{x^3+y^3}$$
.

解 对于任意不等于零的实数 a,有

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{x+y}{x^3+y^3} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1}{x^2-xy+y^2} = \frac{1}{3a^2}.$$

于是,对于直线 x+y=0 上除去原点 O外的一切点均为可移去的不连续点. 而原点 O(0,0) 为无穷型不连续点.

[3197]
$$u = \sin \frac{1}{xy}$$
.

解 xy=0上的一切点即两坐标轴上的诸点均为 $u=\sin\frac{1}{xy}$ 的不连续点.

[3198]
$$u = \frac{1}{\sin x \sin y}$$

解 直线 $x=m\pi$ 及 $y=n\pi$ $(m,n=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots)$ 上的各点均为 $u=\frac{1}{\sin x \sin y}$ 的不连续点.

[3199]
$$u = \ln(1-x^2-y^2)$$
.

解 圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上各点是 $u = \ln(1 - x^2 - y^2)$ 的不连续点.

[3200]
$$u = \frac{1}{xyz}$$
.

解 坐标面:x=0, y=0, z=0 上各点均为 $u=\frac{1}{xyz}$ 的不连续点.

[3201]
$$u = \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}}$$

解 点(a,b,c)为
$$u=\ln\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2+(z-c)^2}}$$

的不连续点.

【3202】 证明:函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

分别对于每一个变量x或y(当另一变量的值固定时)是连续的,但并非对这些变量的总体是连续的.

提示 对于命题的后半部分,只要证明极限limf(x,y)不存在.

证 先固定 $y=a\neq 0$,则得 x 的函数

$$g(x) = f(x,a) = \begin{cases} \frac{2ax}{x^2 + a^2}, & x \neq 0; \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$$

即 $g(x) = \frac{2ax}{x^2 + a^2}$ ($-\infty < x < +\infty$),它是处处有定义的有理函数.又当 y = 0 时,f(x,0) = 0,它显然是连续的. 于是,当变数 y 固定时,函数 f(x,y) 对于变量 x 是连续的. 同理可证,当变量 x 固定时,函数 f(x,y) 对于变量 y 是连续的.

作为二元函数,f(x,y)虽在除点(0,0)外的各点均连续,但在点(0,0)不连续、事实上,当动点 P(x,y) 沿射线 y=kx 趋于原点时,有

$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\(y=kx)}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2kx^2}{x^2(1+k^2)} = \frac{2k}{1+k^2},$$

对于不同的 k 可得不同的极限值,从而知 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y)$ 不存在.因此,函数 f(x,y)在原点不是二元连续的.

【3203】 证明:函数

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^4}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

在点 O(0,0) 处沿过此点的每一射线 $x=t\cos a$, $y=t\sin a$ $(0 \le t < +\infty)$ 连续,即存在

$$\lim_{t\to 0} f(t\cos\alpha, t\sin\alpha) = f(0,0);$$

但此函数在点(0,0)并非连续的.

证 当 $\sin_{\alpha}=0$ 时, $\cos_{\alpha}=1$ 或 -1. 于是, 当 $t\neq 0$ 时, $f(t\cos_{\alpha}, t\sin_{\alpha}) = \frac{t^2 \cdot 0}{t^4+0} = 0$, 而 f(0,0)=0, 故有

$$\lim_{t\to 0} f(t\cos\alpha, t\sin\alpha) = f(0,0).$$

当 sina≠0 时,有

$$\lim_{t\to 0} f(t\cos\alpha, t\sin\alpha) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{t^3\cos^2\alpha\sin\alpha}{t^4\cos^4\alpha + t^2\sin^2\alpha} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{t\cos^2\alpha\sin\alpha}{t^2\cos^4\alpha + \sin^2\alpha} = \frac{0}{0 + \sin^2\alpha} = 0,$$

故 $\lim f(t\cos a, t\sin a) = f(0,0)$.

其次,设动点 P(x,y) 沿抛物线 $y=x^2$ 趋于原点,得

$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\(y=x^2)}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4 + x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \neq f(0,0).$$

因此,函数 f(x,y)在点(0,0)不连续.

【3204】 证明:函数

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} x\sin\frac{1}{y}, & y \neq 0, \\ 0, & y = 0 \end{cases}$$

的不连续点的集合不是闭集.

证 当 $y_0 \neq 0$ 时,函数 f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 显见是连续的,即 f(x,y) 在除去 Ox 轴以外的一切点均连续.

又因 $|f(x,y)-f(0,0)|=|f(x,y)| \leq |x|$,故知 f(x,y)在原点也是连续的.

考虑当 x₀≠0 时,对于点(x₀,0),由于极限

$$\lim_{y\to 0} f(x_0, y) = \lim_{y\to 0} x_0 \sin \frac{1}{y}$$

不存在,故知 f(x,y)在点 $(x_0,0)$ 不连续.

这样,我们证明了,函数 f(x,y)的全部不连续点为 Ox 轴上除去原点外的一切点.显然,原点是不连续点集合的一个聚点,但它本身却不是 f(x,y)的不连续点.因此,f(x,y)的不连续点的集合不是闭集.

【3205】 证明:若函数 f(x,y)在某区域 G 内对变量 x 是连续的,而关于 x 对变量 y 是一致连续的,则此函数在该区域内是连续的.

证 任意固定一点 Po(xo, yo) ∈ G.

由于 f(x,y)关于 x 对变量 y 一致连续,故对任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta_1 = \delta_1(\epsilon) > 0$,使当 $(x,y') \in G$, $(x,y'') \in$

$$|f(x,y')-f(x,y'')|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

又因 f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 关于变量 x 是连续的,故对上述的 ε ,存在 $\delta_2 > 0$,使当 $|x-x_0| < \delta_2$ 时,就有

$$|f(x,y_0)-f(x_0,y_0)|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

取 $0 < \delta \le \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$,并使点 (x_0, y_0) 的 δ 邻域全部包含在区域 G 内,则当点 P(x, y)属于点 (x_0, y_0) 的 δ 邻域,即 $|PP_0| < \delta$ 时,

$$|x-x_0|<\delta\leq\delta_2$$
, $|y-y_0|<\delta\leq\delta_1$.

从而有 $|f(x,y)-f(x_0,y_0)| \leq |f(x,y)-f(x,y_0)|+|f(x,y_0)-f(x_0,y_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon.$

因此, f(x,y)在点 P。连续. 由 P。的任意性知, 函数 f(x,y)在 G 内是连续的.

【3206】 证明:若在某区域 G 内函数 f(x,y) 对变量 x 是连续的,并满足对变量 y 的利普希茨条件,即 $|f(x,y')-f(x,y'')| \leq L|y'-y''|$,

式中 $(x,y') \in G$, $(x,y'') \in G$ 而 L 为常数,则此函数在该区域内是连续的.

提示 利用 3205 题的结果、

证 由于 f(x,y)在 G 内满足对 y 的利普希茨条件,故知 f(x,y) 在 G 内关于 x 对变量 y 是一致连续的.

因此,由 3205 题的结果即知,f(x,y)在 G 内是连续的.

【3207】 证明:若函数 f(x,y)分别对每一个变量 x 和 y 是连续的,并对其中的一个是单调的,则此函数对两个变量的总体是连续的(杨定理).

证 不妨设 f(x,y)关于 x 是单调的.

设 (x_0,y_0) 为函数 f(x,y)的定义域 G内的任一点,由于f(x,y)关于 x 连续,故对任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,存在 δ_1 > 0(假定 δ_1 足够小,使我们所考虑的点都落在 G 内),使当 $|x-x_0| < \delta_1$ 时,就有

$$|f(x,y_0)-f(x_0,y_0)|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

对于点 $(x_0 - \delta_1, y_0)$ 及 $(x_0 + \delta_1, y_0)$,由于 f(x,y)关于 y 连续,故对上述的 ϵ ,存在 $\delta_2 > 0$ (也要求 δ_2 足够小,使所考虑的点落在 G 内),使当 $|y-y_0| < \delta_2$ 时,就有

$$|f(x_0-\delta_1,y)-f(x_0-\delta_1,y_0)|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

$$|f(x_0+\delta_1,y)-f(x_0+\delta_1,y_0)|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

令 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$,则当 $|\Delta x| < \delta$, $|\Delta y| < \delta$ 时,由于 f(x, y) 关于 x 单调,故有

$$|f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)|$$

$$\leq \max \{ |f(x_0 + \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)|, |f(x_0 - \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)| \}.$$

但是 $|f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)|$

$$\leq |f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0)| + |f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon,$$

故当 $|\Delta x| < \delta$, $|\Delta y| < \delta$ 时,就有

$$|f(x_0+\Delta x, y_0+\Delta y)-f(x_0,y_0)|<\varepsilon$$

即 f(x,y)在点 (x_0,y_0) 是连续的. 由点 (x_0,y_0) 的任意性知, f(x,y)是 G内的二元连续函数.

【3208】 设函数 f(x,y)在区域 $a \le x \le A$, $b \le y \le B$ 上是连续的,而函数序列 $\varphi_n(x)$ $(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 在 [a,A]上一致收敛并满足条件 $b \le \varphi_n(x) \le B$. 证明:函数序列

$$F_n(x) = f[x, \varphi_n(x)] \quad (n=1, 2, \cdots)$$

也在[a,A]上一致收敛.

证 由于 $b \le \varphi_n(x) \le B$,故 $F_n(x) = f[x, \varphi_n(x)]$ 有意义.

由题设 f(x,y)在区域 $a \le x \le A$, $b \le y \le B$ 上连续,故在此区域上一致连续,即对任给的 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$,使对于此区域中的任意两点 (x_1,y_1) , (x_2,y_2) ,只要 $|x_1-x_2| < \delta$, $|y_1-y_2| < \delta$ 时,就有

$$|f(x_1,y_1)-f(x_2,y_2)|<\varepsilon.$$

特别地,当 $|y_1-y_2|$ < δ 时,对于一切的 $x \in [a,A]$,均有

$$|f(x,y_1)-f(x,y_2)|<\varepsilon.$$

对于上述的 $\delta > 0$,因为 $\varphi_n(x)$ 在 [a,A] 上一致收敛,故存在正整数 N,使当 m > N, n > N 时,对于一切的 $x \in [a,A]$,均有

$$|\varphi_n(x)-\varphi_m(x)|<\delta.$$

于是,对任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,存在正整数 N,使当 m > N, n > N 时,对于一切的 $x \in [a,A]$,均有

$$|F_n(x)-F_m(x)|=|f[x,\varphi_n(x)]-f[x,\varphi_m(x)]|<\epsilon.$$

因此, $F_n(x)$ 在[a,A]上一致收敛.

【3209】 设:1)函数 f(x,y)在区域 R(a < x < A; b < y < B)内连续;2)函数 $\varphi(x)$ 在区间(a,A)内连续, 且函数值属于区间(b,B). 证明:函数 $F(x) = f[x,\varphi(x)]$ 在区间(a,A)内连续.

证 设点 (x_0,y_0) 为区域 R 内的任一点. 由题设知函数 f(x,y) 在区域 R 内连续, 故对任给的 $\epsilon > 0$, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 使当 $|x-x_0| < \delta$, $|y-y_0| < \delta$ ($(x,y) \in R$)时, 就有

$$|f(x,y)-f(x_0,y_0)|<\epsilon.$$

再由 $\varphi(x)$ 在(a,A)内的连续性可知,对上述的 $\delta>0$,存在 $\eta>0$ (可取 $\eta<\delta$),使当 $|x-x_0|<\eta(x\in(a,A))$ 时,恒有

$$|\varphi(x)-\varphi(x_0)|=|y-y_0|<\delta.$$

于是,

$$|f[x,\varphi(x)]-f[x_0,\varphi(x_0)]|<\varepsilon,$$

$$|F(x)-F(x_0)|<\varepsilon.$$

即

因此,F(x)在点 x。处连续、由点 x。的任意性知,函数 F(x)在(a,A)内是连续的.

【3210】 设:1)函数 f(x,y)在区域 R(a < x < A; b < x < B)内连续;2)函数 $x = \varphi(u,v)$ 及 $y = \psi(u,v)$ 在区域 R'(a' < u < A; b' < v < B')内连续,且函数值分别属于区间(a,A)和(b,B).证明:函数

$$F(u,v) = f[\varphi(u,v), \psi(u,v)]$$

在区域 R'内连续.

证 以下假定所取的δ或η足够小,使点的δ或η邻域都在所给的区域内.

设点 (x_0,y_0) 为区域 R 内的任一点,注意到 f(x,y) 在 R 内连续,即知对任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta > 0$,使当 $|x-x_0|<\delta$, $|y-y_0|<\delta$ 时,就有 $|f(x,y)-f(x_0,y_0)|<\epsilon$.

再由 φ 及 φ 的连续性知,对于上述的 δ ,存在 $\eta>0$,使当 $|u-u_0|<\eta$, $|v-v_0|<\eta$,时,就有

$$|x-x_0|<\delta$$
, $|y-y_0|<\delta$.

其中 $x_0 = \varphi(u_0, v_0), y_0 = \psi(u_0, v_0).$

于是,对任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,存在 $\eta > 0$,使当 $|u-u_0| < \eta$, $|v-v_0| < \eta$ 时,就有

$$[f[\varphi(u,v),\psi(u,v)]-f[\varphi(u_0,v_0),\psi(u_0,v_0)]]<\varepsilon.$$

即

$$|F(u,v)-F(u_0,v_0)|<\varepsilon.$$

因此,F(u,v)在点 (u_0,v_0) 连续,由点 (u_0,v_0) 的任意性知,函数F(u,v)在区域R'内连续.

§ 2. 偏导数, 函数的微分

1°偏导数 在求多元函数的偏导数时,若计算中出现的所有偏导数均连续,则求导的结果与求导的次序无关.

 2° 函数的微分 若自变量 x,y,z 的函数 f(x,y,z) 的全增量可写为以下形式:

$$\Delta f(x,y,z) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + C\Delta z + o(\rho)$$
,

式中 A, B, C 与 Δx , Δy , Δz 无关而 $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta z)^2}$, 则称函数 f(x, y, z) 在点(x, y, z) 可微, 而增量的线性部分 $A\Delta x + B\Delta y + C\Delta z$, 即

$$df(x,y,z) = f'_{x}(x,y,z)dx + f'_{y}(x,y,z)dy + f'_{z}(x,y,z)dz,$$
(1)

(其中 $dx = \Delta x$, $dy = \Delta y$, $dz = \Delta z$) 称为此函数的微分.

当变数 x,y,z 为其他自变量的可微函数时,公式(1)仍有其意义.

若x,y,z为自变量,且函数 f(x,y,z)有连续的直至n阶的偏导数,则对于高阶的微分,有符号公式:

$$d^*f(x,y,z) = \left(dx\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^*f(x,y,z).$$

 3° 复合函数的导数 若 w=f(x,y,z) 可微,其中 $x=\varphi(u,v)$, $y=\psi(u,v)$, $z=\chi(u,v)$,且函数 φ,ψ,χ 可微,则

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial w \partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w \partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w \partial z}{\partial z}, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial w \partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w \partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w \partial z}{\partial z}.$$

计算函数 w 的二阶偏导数时最好用下列符号公式:

$$\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u^{2}} = \left(P_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{2} w + \frac{\partial P_{1}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_{1}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_{1}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u \partial v} = \left(P_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \left(P_{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q_{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R_{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) w + \frac{\partial P_{1}}{\partial v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_{1}}{\partial v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_{1}}{\partial v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z},$$

$$P_{1} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \quad Q_{1} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, \quad R_{1} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \quad R_{2} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, \quad Q_{2} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, \quad R_{2} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

其中

 4° 方向导数 若用方向余弦 $\{\cos_{\alpha},\cos_{\beta},\cos_{\gamma}\}$ 表示 O_{xyz} 空间内的方向l,且函数 u=f(x,y,z)可微,则沿方向l的导数按下式来计算:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos\alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos\beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos\gamma.$$

函数在给定点的最大增长速度的大小与方向何用一个向量——函数的梯度

$$\operatorname{grad} u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} k$$

给出,它的大小等于

$$|\operatorname{grad} u| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2}.$$

【3211】 证明:

$$f'_x(x,b) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} [f(x,b)].$$

提示 $\phi(x) = f(x,b)$, 命题即易获证.

注意在求某一固定点的导数及微分时,用本题的结果常可减少运算量.例如,3212 题中,由于 f(x,1) = x,故 $f'_x(x,1)=1$.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[f(x,b)] = \varphi'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\varphi(x + \Delta x) - \varphi(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x,b) - f(x,b)}{\Delta x} = f'_x(x,b),$$

【3212】 设
$$f(x,y) = x + (y-1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$$
,求 $f'_x(x,1)$.

解 由于
$$f(x,1)=x$$
,故 $f'_x(x,1)=1$.

求下列函数的一阶和二阶偏导数:

[3213]
$$u=x^4+y^4-4x^2y^2$$
.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 8xy^2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 8x^2y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2 - 8y^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 12y^2 - 8x^2, \\
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = -16xy^{*3}.$$

*) 以下各題不再写 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$, 而仅写 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$, 因为当它们连续时是相等的,并且在今后各题中均把 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ 理解为 $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)$.

[3214]
$$u = xy + \frac{x}{y}$$
.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y + \frac{1}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x - \frac{x}{y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x}{y^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 1 - \frac{1}{y^2}.$$

[3215]
$$u = \frac{x}{y^2}$$

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2x}{y^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{6x}{y^4}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2}{y^3}.$$

[3216]
$$u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
.

$$\mathbf{M} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{2x \cdot x}{2(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{3}{2} y^2 \frac{2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = -\frac{3xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{3}{2}xy \frac{2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{x(2y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] = \frac{2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{3y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{y(2x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

[3217]
$$u = x\sin(x+y)$$
.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \sin(x+y) + x\cos(x+y), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x\cos(x+y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \cos(x+y) + \cos(x+y) - x\sin(x+y) = 2\cos(x+y) - x\sin(x+y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -x\sin(x+y), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \cos(x+y) - x\sin(x+y).$$

[3218]
$$u = \frac{\cos x^2}{y}$$
.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x \sin x^2}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\cos x^2}{y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2\sin x^2 + 4x^2 \cos x^3}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2\cos x^2}{y^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{2x \sin x^2}{y^2}.$$

[3219]
$$u = \tan \frac{x^2}{y}$$
.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{y} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x^2}{y^2} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{2}{y} \sec^{2} \frac{x^{2}}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} \cdot 2 \sec^{2} \frac{x^{2}}{y} \cdot \tan \frac{x^{2}}{y} \cdot \frac{2x}{y} = \frac{2}{y} \sec^{2} \frac{x^{2}}{y} + \frac{8x^{2}}{y^{2}} \sec^{3} \frac{x^{2}}{y} \sin \frac{x^{2}}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x^2}{y^3} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{2x^4}{y^4} \sec^3 \frac{x^2}{y} \sin \frac{x^2}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2x}{y^2} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} - \frac{4x^3}{y^3} \sec^3 \frac{x^2}{y} \sin \frac{x^2}{y}.$$

[3220] $u = x^y$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{y\ln x} \cdot \ln x = x^y \ln x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = y(y-1)x^{y-2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = x^y \ln^2 x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = x^{y-1} + yx^{y-1} \ln x = x^{y-1} (1+y\ln x) \quad (x>0).$$

[3221] $u = \ln(x + y^2)$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x+y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x+y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{(x+y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2}{x+y^2} - \frac{2y2y}{(x+y^2)^2} = \frac{2(x-y^2)}{(x+y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2y}{(x+y^2)^2}.$$

[3222] $u = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{M} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \,, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \,\cdot\, \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \,, \\ \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \,, & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \,, & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \,. \end{array}$$

[3223] $u = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$.

提示 利用 776 题的结果易获解. 直接求导也易获解.

解由 776 题知 $\arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy} = \arctan x + \arctan y - \epsilon \pi$,其中 $\epsilon = 0,1$ 或 -1. 于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2y}{(1+y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 0.$$

本题如不用776题的结果,直接求导也可获解.例如,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x+y}{1-xy}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1 - xy + y(x+y)}{(1-xy)^2} = \frac{1}{1+x^2},$$

[3224] $u = \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

提示 注意
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x \operatorname{sgn} y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

*) 利用 3216 题的结果.

[3225]
$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

提示 先求
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2 x}$$
及 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$, 再利用对称性,即得 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x}$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \\
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{3x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{2x^2 - y^2 - z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{3xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

利用对称性,即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2y^2 - x^2 - z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{2z^2 - x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{3yz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = \frac{3xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

[3226] $u = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{x}$.

$$\mathbf{M} \quad u = x^t y^{-t}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = z x^{x-1} y^{-x} = \frac{z}{x} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{x}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -z x^{x} y^{-x-1} = -\frac{z}{y} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{x},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z \ln \frac{x}{y}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = z(z-1)x^{z-2}y^{-z} = \frac{z(z-1)}{x^2}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = (-z)(-z-1)x^*y^{-z-2} = \frac{z(z+1)}{y^2} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^*, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^* \ln^2 \frac{x}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \left(\frac{z}{x}u\right)_y' = \frac{z}{x} \left[-\frac{z}{y}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^*\right] = -\frac{z^2}{xy}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^*,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = \left(-\frac{z}{y}u\right)_z' = -\frac{z}{y}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z \ln \frac{x}{y} - \frac{1}{y}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z = -\frac{1+z\ln \frac{x}{y}}{y}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = \left(u \ln \frac{x}{y}\right)_z' = \frac{z}{x} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^x \ln \frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^x = \frac{1 + z \ln \frac{x}{y}}{x} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^x \qquad (\frac{x}{y} > 0).$$

[3227] $u=x^{\frac{2}{4}}$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{y}{z^2} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln z = -\frac{yu \ln x}{z^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{xyz}{z^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - yzu}{x^2 z^2} = \frac{y(y-z)u}{x^2 z^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\ln x}{z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{u \ln^2 x}{z^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -y \ln x \left[\frac{z^2}{z^4} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - 2uz}{z^4} \right] = \frac{y u \ln x (2z + y \ln x)}{z^4},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{xz} \left(u + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{u(z + y \ln x)}{zz^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = \ln x \left(\frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{u}{z^2} \right) = -\frac{u \ln x (z + y \ln x)}{z^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = -\frac{y}{z^2} \left(\ln x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{u}{x} \right) = -\frac{y u (z + y \ln x)}{x z^3}.$$

[3228] u=x3.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^{z} x^{y^{z}-1} = \frac{uy^{z}}{x}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = z y^{z-1} x^{y^{z}} \ln x = z u y^{z-1} \ln x,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x^{y^x} y^x \ln x \ln y = u y^x \ln x \ln y, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = y^x \left(-\frac{u}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{u y^x (y^x - 1)}{x^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = z \ln x \left[y^{x-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (z-1) y^{x-2} u \right] = uz y^{z-2} \ln x (z y^z \ln x + z - 1),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \left(y^* \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + u y^* \ln y \right) \ln x \ln y = u y^* \ln x \ln^2 y (1 + y^* \ln x),$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{x} \left(y^{z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + uzy^{z-1} \right) = \frac{uzy^{z-1} (y^{z} \ln x + 1)}{x},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y \partial z} = \left(y^{z-1} u + uzy^{z-1} \ln y + zy^{z-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \ln x = uy^{z-1} \ln x \left[1 + z \ln y (1 + y^{z} \ln x) \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z \partial x} = y^{z} \ln y \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \ln x + \frac{u}{x} \right) = \frac{uy^{z} \ln y (y^{z} \ln x + 1)}{x} \quad (x > 0, y > 0).$$

【3229】 设 (1)
$$u=x^2-2xy-3y^2$$
; (2) $u=x^{y^2}$; (3) $u=\arccos\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$,

验证等式

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

提示 (3) 注意应就 0<x≤y及y≤x<0 两种情况加以验证.

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad (1) \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x - 2y, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2x - 6y, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = -2,$$

于是, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$.

(2)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^2 x^{y^2 - 1}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2yx^{y^2} \ln x$ (x>0),

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 2yx^{y^2 - 1} + 2y^3 x^{y^2 - 1} \ln x$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = 2y^3 x^{y^2 - 1} \ln x + 2yx^{y^2 - 1}$,

于是,
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$$
.

$$u = \arccos \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{y}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x(y - x)}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{y}}} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{y^2(y - x)}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}(y - x)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x} \sqrt{y^2(y-x)}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{4y(y-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}(y-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

于是,当0<x≤y时,有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

当 y
$$\leq x < 0$$
 时, $u = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{\sqrt{-y}}$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{y}}} \left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{-x}\sqrt{-y}} \right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-x}\sqrt{x-y}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{y}}} \left[\frac{\sqrt{-x}}{2(-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] = -\frac{\sqrt{-x}}{2\sqrt{xy^2 - y^3}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{-x}(x-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{1}{4 \sqrt{-x} \sqrt{xy^{2} - y^{3}}} + \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{4 \sqrt{y^{2}} (x - y)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{4 \sqrt{-x} (x - y)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

仔细观察可以看到,在不同的区域上,一阶偏导数相差一个符号,但二阶混合偏导数却是相等的.

证明: f"x(0,0) ≠ f"x(0,0).

证明思路 先由导数定义求得 $f'_x(0,y) = -y$ 及 $f'_y(x,0) = x$. 再利用 3211 题的结果,即易获证. 证 由于

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,y)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{xy\frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}-0}{x} = -y,$$

故
$$f'_x(0,y) = -y$$
, 从而, $f''_{xy}(0,0) = \frac{d}{dy} [f'_x(0,y)] \Big|_{y=0} = -1$.

同法可求得 $f'_{x}(x,0)=x$,从而 $f''_{xx}(0,0)=\frac{d}{dx}[f'_{x}(x,0)]$ ==1.

于是, f",(0,0)≠f",(0,0).

【3231】 设 u=f(x,y,z)为 n 次齐次函数,就下列各题验证关于齐次函数的欧拉定理:

(1)
$$u = (x-2y+3z)^2$$
; (2) $u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$; (3) $u = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{y}{x}}$.

解題思路 为了书写的简便,我们仅限于讨论三个变量的情形,即只要证明下列等式

$$xf'_{x}(x,y,z) + yf'_{x}(x,y,z) + xf'_{x}(x,y,z) = nf(x,y,z).$$

对于(1)n=2,(2)n=0,(3)n=0.

关于 n 次齐次函数的欧拉定理如下:

设 n 次齐次函数 f(x,y,z)* 在区域 A 中关于所有变量均有连续偏导数,则下述等式成立:

$$xf'_{z}(x,y,z) + yf'_{z}(x,y,z) + zf'_{z}(x,y,z) = nf(x,y,z).$$

(1)由于 $(tx-2ty+3tz)^2=t^2u$,故 u 为二次齐次函数. 又因

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2(x - 2y + 3z), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -4(x - 2y + 3z), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 6(x - 2y + 3z),$$

$$x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = (x - 2y + 3z)(2x - 4y + 6z) = 2u,$$

即函数 u 满足欧拉定理.

(2) 由于对任何的
$$t>0$$
, $\frac{tx}{\sqrt{(tx)^2+(ty)^2+(tz)^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} = t^0 \cdot u$,

故 u 为零次齐次函数. 又因

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

故得

$$x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}+z\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}=\frac{1}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}(xy^2+xz^2-xy^2-xz^2)=0\cdot u,$$

即函数 u 满足欧拉定理.

(3)由于
$$\left(\frac{tx}{ty}\right)^{\frac{ty}{tx}} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{x}{x}} = t^0 \cdot u \quad (t>0),$$

故函数 u 为零次齐次函数. 又因

^{*} 为了书写的简便,在这里我们仅限于讨论三个变量的情形.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{y}{z} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{x}{z}-1} = \frac{yu}{xz},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{z} \ln \frac{x}{y}}\right)'_{y} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{y}{z}} \left[\frac{1}{z} \ln \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{z} \frac{1}{y}\right] = \frac{u}{z} \left(\ln \frac{x}{y} - 1\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln \frac{x}{y} \left(-\frac{y}{z^{2}}\right) = -\frac{yu}{z^{2}} \ln \frac{x}{y},$$

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x \frac{yu}{zx} + y \frac{u}{z} \left(\ln \frac{x}{y} - 1\right) - z \frac{yu}{z^{2}} \ln \frac{x}{y} = 0 \cdot u,$$

即函数 u 满足欧拉定理.

故得

【3232】 证明:若可微函数 u=f(x,y,z)满足方程

$$x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = nu$$

则它为 n 次齐次函数.

证明思路 任意固定区域中一点 (x_0,y_0,z_0) ,今 $F(t)=\frac{f(tx_0,ty_0,tz_0)}{t^n}$,应用复合函数求导法则及题设条件可得 F'(t)=0. 由此可知:F(t)=c (t>0). 令 t=1,即得 $c=f(x_0,y_0,z_0)$. 于是, $f(tx_0,ty_0,tz_0)=t^n$ • $f(x_0,y_0,z_0)$. 令題获证.

证 任意固定区域中一点 (x_0,y_0,z_0) ,考察下面 t 的函数(t>0):

$$F(t) = \frac{f(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0)}{r^n},$$

它当 t>0 时有定义且是可微的. 应用复合函数的求导法则,对 t 求导数即得

$$F'(t) = \frac{1}{t^n} \left\{ x_0 f'_x(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) + y_0 f'_y(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) + z_0 f'_x(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) \right\} - \frac{n}{t^{n+1}} f(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{t^{n+1}} \left\{ tx_0 f'_x(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) + ty_0 f'_y(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) + tz_0 f'_x(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) - n f(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) \right\}.$$

由于 $tx_0 f'_x(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) + ty_0 f'_y(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) + tz_0 f'_z(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) = nf(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0),$ 故

从而,当t>0时,F(t)=c,其中c为常数. 现在确定c.为此,在定义F(t)的等式中令t=1,则得

$$c = f(x_0, y_0, z_0).$$

干是,

$$F(t) = \frac{f(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0)}{t^n} = f(x_0, y_0, z_0),$$

即

$$f(tx_0,ty_0,tz_0)=t^*f(x_0,y_0,z_0).$$

上式说明函数 f(x,y,z)为一个 n 次的齐次函数,这就是所要证明的.

【3233】 证明:若 f(x,y,z)是可微的 n 次齐次函数,则其偏导数 $f'_{x}(x,y,z)$, $f'_{y}(x,y,z)$, $f'_{x}(x,y,z)$, $f'_{x}(x,y,$

证明思路 由等式 f(tx,ty,tz)=t*f(x,y,z) 两端分别对 x,y,z 求偏导数即获证.

证 由等式 $f(tx,ty,tz)=t^*f(x,y,z)$ 两端分别对 x,y,z 求偏导数,则得

 $tf_1'(tx,ty,tz)=t^*f_1'(x,y,z)$, $tf_2'(tx,ty,tz)=t^*f_2'(x,y,z)$, $tf_2'(tx,ty,tz)=t^*f_3'(x,y,z)$. 其中 $f_1'(\cdot,\cdot,\cdot,\cdot)$, $f_2'(\cdot,\cdot,\cdot,\cdot)$, $f_3'(\cdot,\cdot,\cdot,\cdot)$ 分别代表 $f(\cdot,\cdot,\cdot,\cdot)$ 对第一个,第二个,第三个变量的偏导数. 于是,

 $f_1'(tx,ty,tz)=t^{n-1}f_1'(x,y,z), \quad f_2'(tx,ty,tz)=t^{n-1}f_2'(x,y,z), \quad f_3'(tx,ty,tz)=t^{n-1}f_3'(x,y,z),$ 即偏导数 $f_3'(x,y,z), \quad f_3'(tx,ty,tz)=t^{n-1}f_3'(x,y,z),$

【3234】 设 u=f(x,y,z)是二阶可微的 n 次齐次函数. 证明:

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{2}u=n(n-1)u$$
.

证明思路 利用 3233 题的结果,并应用关于齐次函数的欧拉定理,即得

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (n-1)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x},\tag{1}$$

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = (n-1)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y},\tag{2}$$

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = (n-1)\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}.$$
 (3)

以上(1)、(2)、(3)各式的两端分别依次乘以 x、y、z,然后相加,命题即可获证。

证 由 3233 题知: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 及 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ 均为(n-1)次齐次函数. 应用欧拉定理,即得

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (n-1)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x},\tag{1}$$

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = (n-1)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y},\tag{2}$$

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = (n-1)\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}.$$
 (3)

将(1)式两端乘以 x,(2)式两端乘以 y,(3)式两端乘以 z,然后相加,即得

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{z}u=(n-1)\left(x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}+z\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)=n(n-1)u.$$

这就是所要证明的等式,

求下列函数的一阶和二阶微分(x,y,z 为自变量):

[3235] $u = x^m y^n$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f} & du = x^{m-1} y^{n-1} (my dx + nx dy), \\ d^2 u &= m(m-1) x^{m-2} y^n dx^2 + 2mn x^{m-1} y^{n-1} dx dy + n(n-1) x^m y^{n-2} dy^2 \\ &= x^{m-2} y^{n-2} [m(m-1) y^2 dx^2 + 2mn x y dx dy + n(n-1) x^2 dy^2]. \end{aligned}$$

[3236]
$$u = \frac{x}{y}$$
.

$$du = \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2},$$

$$d^2u = \frac{y^2(dxdy - dxdy) - 2ydy(ydx - xdy)}{y^4} = -\frac{2}{y^3}(ydx - xdy)dy.$$

[3237]
$$u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
.

$$du = \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

$$d^2 u = \frac{d(xdx + ydy)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + (xdx + ydy)d\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right) = \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{(xdx + ydy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{(ydx - xdy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

[3238] $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \mathbf{d} u = \frac{x \mathbf{d} x + y \mathbf{d} y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$d^{2}u = \frac{d(xdx+ydy)}{x^{2}+y^{2}} - \frac{2(xdx+ydy)^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{dx^{2}+dy^{2}}{x^{2}+y^{2}} - \frac{2(xdx+ydy)^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}}$$
$$= \frac{(y^{2}-x^{2})(dx^{2}-dy^{2})-4xydxdy}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}}.$$

[3239] $u = e^{xy}$.

$$du = e^{xy} (ydx + xdy),$$

$$d^2 u = e^{xy} [(ydx + xdy)^2 + 2dxdy] = e^{xy} [y^2 dx^2 + 2(1+xy)dxdy + x^2 dy^2].$$

[3240]
$$u = xy + yz + zx$$
.

[3241]
$$u = \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2}$$
.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{M} & du = -\frac{2z}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} (xdx + ydy) + \frac{dz}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(x^2 + y^2)dz - 2z(xdx + ydy)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \\ d^2u &= \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} \left\{ (x^2 + y^2)^2 \left[2(xdx + ydy)dz - 2(xdx + ydy)dz - 2z(dx^2 + dy^2) \right] \right. \\ & \left. -4(x^2 + y^2)(xdx + ydy) \left[(x^2 + y^2)dz - 2z(xdx + ydy) \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} \left\{ 2z \left[(3x^2 - y^2)dx^2 + 8xydxdy + (3y^2 - x^2)dy^2 \right] - 4(x^2 + y^2)(xdx + ydy)dz \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

【3242】 设 $f(x,y,z) = \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$,求 df(1,1,1)及 $d^2 f(1,1,1)$.

解题思路 本题宜利用 3211 题的结果,先求出 $f'_x(x,1,1)$ 、 $f'_y(1,y,1)$ 及 $f'_x(1,1,z)$ 后,得到 $f'_x(1,1,1)$ 、 $f'_y(1,1,1)$ 及 $f'_x(1,1,1)$.

再次,利用同样的思路,由 $f'_{*}(x,1,1)$ 、 $f'_{*}(1,y,1)$ 、 $f'_{*}(1,1,z)$, $f'_{*}(1,y,1)$ 、 $f'_{*}(1,1,z)$ 及 $f'_{*}(1,1,z)$,可求得 $f''_{**}(1,1,1)$ 、 $f''_{**}(1,1,1)$ 、 $f''_{**}(1,1,1)$ 、 $f''_{**}(1,1,1)$

最后,利用一阶微分及二阶微分的定义即可得

$$df(1,1,1) = dx - dy$$
, $d^2 f(1,1,1) = 2(dy - dx)(dy + dz)$.

解 本题将采用分别先求一阶及二阶偏导数,然后再合成以求一阶及二阶微分的方法,由于

$$f'_{x}(x,1,1)=1$$
, $f'_{x}(1,1,1)=1$, $f'_{y}(1,y,1)=-\frac{1}{y^{2}}$, $f'_{y}(1,1,1)=-1$, $f'_{x}(1,1,z)=0$, $f'_{x}(1,1,1)=0$,

故得 $df(1.1.1) = f'_x(1.1.1)dx + f'_y(1.1.1)dy + f'_x(1.1.1)dz = dx - dy.$

又因 $f'_{x}(x,1,1)=1$, $f''_{xx}(x,1,1)=0$, $f''_{xx}(1,1,1)=0$,

$$f'_{x}(1,y,1) = \frac{1}{y}, \qquad f''_{xy}(1,y,1) = -\frac{1}{y^{2}}, \qquad f''_{xy}(1,1,1) = -1,$$

$$f'_{x}(1,1,z) = \frac{1}{z}, \qquad f''_{x}(1,1,z) = -\frac{1}{z^{2}}, \qquad f''_{x}(1,1,1) = -1,$$

$$f'_{y}(1,y,1) = -\frac{1}{v^2}, \qquad f''_{yy}(1,y,1) = \frac{2}{v^3}, \qquad f''_{yy}(1,1,1) = 2,$$

$$f'_{x}(1,1,z) = -\frac{1}{z}, \qquad f''_{x}(1,1,z) = \frac{1}{z^{2}}, \qquad f''_{x}(1,1,1) = 1,$$

$$f'_{z}(1,1,z)=0,$$
 $f''_{z}(1,1,z)=0,$ $f''_{z}(1,1,1)=0,$

故得 $d^2 f(1,1,1) = f''_{xx}(1,1,1) dx^2 + f''_{yy}(1,1,1) dy^2 + f''_{x}(1,1,1) dz^2 + 2f''_{xy}(1,1,1) dx dy$ +2 $f''_{yx}(1,1,1) dy dz + 2f''_{xx}(1,1,1) dx dz$

 $=2dy^{2}-2dxdy+2dydz-2dxdz=2(dy-dx)(dy+dz).$

【3243】 证明:若 $u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,则 $d^2 u \ge 0$.

证明思路 由微分的运算法则,易得 $du = \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{u}$,及

$$d^{2}u = \frac{1}{u^{3}} [(xdy - ydx)^{2} + (ydz - zdy)^{2} + (zdx - xdz)^{2}],$$

并注意 u>0(在原点处 du 不存在).

$$i E du = \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{u},$$

 $d^{2}u = \frac{1}{u^{2}} \left[u(dx^{2} + dy^{2} + dz^{2}) - (xdx + ydy + zdz)du \right] = \frac{1}{u^{2}} \left[(xdy - ydx)^{2} + (ydz - zdy)^{2} + (zdx - xdz)^{2} \right].$ 由于 u > 0 (在原点处 du 不存在),故 $d^{2}u \ge 0$.

【3244】 假定 x, y 的绝对值很小, 对下列各式推出近似公式:

(1)
$$(1+x)^m (1+y)^n$$
; (2) $\ln(1+x) \cdot \ln(1+y)$; (3) $\arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy}$.

解題思路 (1)令 $f(x,y)=(1+x)^m(1+y)^n$,并利用近似等式

$$f(x,y) \approx f(0,0) + f'_x(0,0)x + f'_y(0,0)y$$

(2)今 f(x,y)=ln(1+x)·ln(1+y),并利用近似等式

$$f(x,y) \approx f(0,0) + f'_x(0,0)x + f'_y(0,0)y + \frac{1}{2!} [f''_{xx}(0,0)x^2 + 2f''_{xy}(0,0)xy + f''_{yy}(0,0)y^2].$$

(3) 仿(1) 的解法.

解 (1) 设
$$f(x,y) = (1+x)^m (1+y)^n$$
,则

$$f'_{x}(x,0) = m(1+x)^{m-1}, \quad f'_{x}(0,0) = m, \quad f'_{x}(0,y) = n(1+y)^{n-1}, \quad f'_{x}(0,0) = n.$$

于是,

$$f(x,y) \approx f(0,0) + f'(0,0)x + f'(0,0)y = 1 + mx + ny$$

即有近似公式 $(1+x)^m(1+y)^m \approx 1+mx+ny$.

(2) 设
$$f(x,y) = \ln(1+x) \cdot \ln(1+y)$$
,则

$$f'_{x}(x,0)=0$$
, $f'_{x}(0,0)=0$, $f'_{y}(0,y)=0$, $f'_{y}(0,0)=0$, $f''_{xx}(x,0)=0$, $f''_{xx}(0,0)=0$, $f''_{xx}(0,y)=0$, $f''_{xy}(0,y)=0$, $f''_{xy}(0,0)=0$, $f''_{xy}(0,y)=\ln(1+y)$, $f''_{xy}(0,y)=\frac{1}{1+y}$, $f''_{xy}(0,0)=1$.

于是, $f(x,y) \approx f(0,0) + f'_x(0,0)x + f'_y(0,0)y + \frac{1}{2!} [f''_x(0,0)x^2 + 2f''_y(0,0)xy + f''_y(0,0)y^2] = xy$

即有近似公式

$$\ln(1+x) \cdot \ln(1+y) \approx xy$$
.

本题如不用求偏导数的方法,也可直接获解:

$$\ln(1+x) \cdot \ln(1+y) = [x+o(x)][y+o(y)] \approx xy$$
.

(3) 设
$$f(x,y) = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy}$$
,则

$$f'_{x}(x,0) = \frac{1}{1+x^{2}}, \quad f'_{x}(0,0) = 1, \quad f'_{y}(0,y) = \frac{1}{1+y^{2}}, \quad f'_{y}(0,0) = 1.$$

于是,

$$f(x,y) \approx f(0,0) + f'_{x}(0,0)x + f'_{y}(0,0)y = x + y$$

即有近似公式 $\arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy} \approx x+y$.

【3245】 用微分来代替函数的增量,近似地计算:

- (1) $1.002 \times 2.003^2 \times 3.004^3$;
- (2) $\frac{1.03^2}{\sqrt[3]{0.98} \sqrt[4]{1.05^3}}$;
- (3) $\sqrt{1.02^3+1.97^3}$;

- (4) sin29° tan46°;
- (5) 0. 971.05.

解 (1) 设
$$f(x,y,z)=(1+x)^m(1+y)^n(1+z)^l$$
,则当 $|x|$, $|y|$, $|z|$ 甚小时,有近似公式(参阅3244(1)) $f(x,y,z)\approx 1+mx+ny+lz$.

利用上式即得

1. 002×2. 003²×3. 004³ = (1+0.002) • 2²
$$\left(1+\frac{0.003}{2}\right)^2$$
 • 3³ $\left(1+\frac{0.004}{3}\right)^3$

$$\approx 1 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3^3 \left(1+0.002+2 \cdot \frac{0.003}{2}+3 \cdot \frac{0.004}{3}\right)=108.972$$
;

(2)
$$\frac{1.03^2}{\sqrt[3]{0.98}\sqrt[4]{1.05^3}} = (1+0.03)^2 (1-0.02)^{-\frac{1}{3}} (1+0.05)^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\approx 1+2\times0.03+\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)(-0.02)+\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)0.05\approx1.054;$$

(3)
$$\sqrt{1.02^3 + 1.97^3} = (1.97)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[1 + \left(\frac{1.02}{1.97} \right)^3 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{0.03}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[1 + \left(\frac{1.02}{1.97} \right)^3 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\approx 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[1 + \frac{3}{2} \left(-\frac{0.03}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1.02}{1.97} \right)^{3} \right] \approx 2.958;$$

(4) 设 f(x,y)=sinxtany,则有近似公式

$$f(x,y) \approx \sin x_0 \tan y_0 + \cos x_0 \tan y_0 (x-x_0) + \frac{\sin x_0}{\cos^2 y_0} (y-y_0).$$

在本题中, $\Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $y_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $x - x_0 = -\frac{\pi}{180}$, $y - y_0 = \frac{\pi}{180}$, 即得

$$\sin 29^{\circ} \tan 46^{\circ} \approx \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \left(-\frac{\pi}{180} \right) + \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \right) \approx 0.502;$$

(5) 设 $f(x,y) = x^y$,由于

$$f'_{x}(1,1) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x,1) \Big|_{x=1} = 1, \qquad f'_{y}(1,1) = \frac{d}{dy} f(1,y) \Big|_{y=1} = 0,$$

于是,x'~x. 所以,我们有 0.971.00~0.97.

【3246】 设矩形的边 x=6m 和 y=8m,若第一个边增加 2mm,而第二个边减少 5mm,问矩形的对角线和面积变化多少?

解 面积 A=xy, 对角线 $l=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$. 于是,

$$\Delta A \approx y dx + x dy$$
, $\Delta l \approx \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$.

以 x=6000, y=8000, dx=2, dy=-5 代入上述二式,即得

$$\Delta A \approx 8000 \cdot 2 + 6000(-5) = -14000 \text{mm}^2 = -140 \text{cm}^2$$
, $\Delta l \approx \frac{6000 \cdot 2 + 8000(-5)}{\sqrt{6000^2 + 8000^2}} \approx -2.8 \text{mm}$,

即对角线减少约 3mm,面积减少约 140cm2.

【3247】 扇形的中心角 $\alpha=60^{\circ}$ 增加 $\Delta\alpha=1^{\circ}$. 为了使扇形的面积仍然不变,则应当把扇形的半径 R=20 cm 减少若干?

解 扇形的面积 $A = \frac{1}{2}R^2\alpha$. 于是, $\Delta A \approx dA = R\alpha dR + \frac{1}{2}R^2 d\alpha$.

按题设,应有 ΔA=0,即

$$20 \frac{\pi}{3} dR + \frac{1}{2} 20^2 \frac{\pi}{180} \approx 0.$$

解之,得

$$dR \approx -\frac{1}{6} cm \approx -1.7 mm$$

即应当使半径减少约 1.7mm.

【3248】 证明:乘积的相对误差近似地等于乘数的相对误差之和.

证 设
$$u=xy$$
,则 $du=xdy+ydx$,从而, $\frac{du}{u}=\frac{dx}{x}+\frac{dy}{y}$.

取绝对值,得

$$\left|\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{u}\right| \leqslant \left|\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x}\right| + \left|\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{y}\right|.$$

上式各项均表示该量的相对误差,本题获证.

【3249】 当测量圆柱的底半径 R 和高 H 时得到以下结果:

$$R=2.5m\pm0.1m$$
; $H=4.0m\pm0.2m$,

则计算出圆柱的体积会有怎样的绝对误差 Δ 和相对误差 δ ?

解 体积 $V = \pi R^2 H$. 于是, $\Delta V \approx dV = 2\pi R H dR + \pi R^2 dH$.

以 R=2.5, H=4.0, dR=0.1, dH=0.2 代人上式,即得

$$\Delta V \approx 10.2 \,\mathrm{m}^3$$
, $\delta V = \left|\frac{\Delta V}{V}\right| \approx 13\%$.

【3250】 三角形的边 $a=200\text{m}\pm2\text{m}$, $b=300\text{m}\pm5\text{m}$,它们之间的角 $C=60^{\circ}\pm1^{\circ}$,则所计算出三角形的第三边 c 会有怎样的绝对误差?

按余弦定律,有
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C$$
,

微分之,即得

 $cdc = ada + bdb - b\cos Cda - a\cos Cdb + ab\sin CdC$

以 a=200, b=300, $c=\sqrt{200^2+300^2-2\cdot 200\cdot 300\cos 60^6}$, $C=\frac{\pi}{3}$, da=2, db=5, $dC=\frac{\pi}{180}$ 代人上式,

即得

dc≈7.6m

故第三边 c 之绝对误差约为 7.6m.

【3251】 证明:在点(0,0)连续的函数 $f(x,y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ 在点(0,0)有两个偏导数 $f'_x(0,0)$ 和 $f'_y(0,0)$, 但在点(0,0)并非可微的.

说明导数 $f'_x(x,y)$ 和 $f'_y(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)的邻域中的性质.

证明思路 只要证明在点(0,0),表达式

$$f(x,y)-f(0,0)-f'_{x}(0,0)x-f'_{y}(0,0)y$$

不能表成 $o(\rho)$, 其中 $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. 易知 $f'_x(x,y)$ 及 $f'_y(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)的任何邻域中无界且有无意义之点.

$$\text{ $f'_x(0,0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x,0)] \Big|_{x=0} = 0, \quad f'_y(0,0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(0,y)] \Big|_{x=0} = 0. }$$

考察极限

$$\lim_{\rho \to +0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_{x}(0,0)x - f'_{y}(0,0)y}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \to +0} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}},$$

当动点(x,y)沿直线 y=kx 趋于点(0,0)时,显然对不同的 k 有不同的极限值 $\sqrt{|k|}$. 因此,上述极限不存

在,即在点(0,0),

$$f(x,y)-f(0,0)-f'_{*}(0,0)x-f'_{*}(0,0)y$$

不能表成 $o(\rho)$,其中 $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$,故知 $\sqrt{|xy|}$ 在点(0,0)不可微分.

不难得到

$$f'_{x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{2x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^{2} + y^{2} = 0, \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & x = 0, y \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

因此,f'x(x,y)在点(0,0)的任何邻城中均有无意义之点及无界,f'y(x,y)的性质类似.

【3252】 证明:函数

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

在点(0,0)的邻域中连续且有有界的偏导数 $f'_x(x,y)$ 和 $f'_y(x,y)$,但此函数在点(0,0)不可微.

先证函数 f(x,y)在点(0,0)的邻城中连续,由不等式

$$|f(x,y)| = \left|\frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right| \leq \frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{2},$$

易知limf(x,y)=0=f(0,0). 又 f(x,y)在 $x^2+y^2\neq 0$ 的点显然连续,故 f(x,y)在点(0,0)的邻城中连续.

其次,证明 $f'_x(x,y)$ 及 $f'_y(x,y)$ 有界. 为此,只要注意

$$f'_{x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^{3}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & x^{2} + y^{2} \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^{2} + y^{2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

又当 $x^2+y^2\neq 0$ 时,有

$$|f'_x(x,y)| \leq \frac{|y^3|}{(y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 1,$$

即知 $f'_{x}(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)的邻城内有界. $f'_{y}(x,y)$ 的有界性可类似地证明.

最后,证明函数 f(x,y)在点(0,0)不可微,仿 3251 题的证法。

函数 f(x,y)在 $x^2+y^2\neq 0$ 的点显然是连续的. 由不等式

$$|f(x,y)| = \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \le \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0),$$

故 f(x,y)在点(0,0)的邻域中连续.

$$f'_{x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^{3}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & x^{2} + y^{2} \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^{2} + y^{2} = 0. \end{cases}$$
$$|f'_{x}(x,y)| \leq \frac{|y^{3}|}{(y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 1,$$

当 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$ 时,由于

故 $f'_x(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)的邻域内有界. 同法可以证明 $f'_y(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)的邻域内有界.

由于 f'(0,0)=f'(0,0)=0,且极限

$$\lim_{\rho \to +0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - xf'_{x}(0,0) - yf'_{y}(0,0)}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \to +0} \frac{xy}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

是不存在的,因此可知函数 f(x,y)在点(0,0)不可微.

【3253】 证明:函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

在点(0,0)的邻域中有偏导数 $f'_x(x,y)$ 和 $f'_x(x,y)$,这些偏导数在点(0,0)是不连续的,且在此点的任何邻域中是无界的;然而,此函数在点(0,0)可微.

证明思路 先证 f'x(x,y)及 f',(x,y)存在. 事实上,有

$$f'_{x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2x\sin\frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2}} - \frac{2x}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\cos\frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2}}, & x^{2} + y^{2} \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^{2} + y^{2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

(其中 $f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$),即 $f'_x(x,y)$ 存在.

类似地,可知f,(x,y)存在.

其次,证明 $f'_x(x,y)$ 及 $f'_y(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)不连续,且在此点的任何邻域中无界.只对 $f'_x(x,y)$ 证明. 为此,考虑

$$f'_{*}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n\pi}},0\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2n\pi}}\sin 2n\pi - 2\sqrt{2n\pi}\cos 2n\pi = -2\sqrt{2n\pi} \to -\infty \quad (n\to\infty).$$

于是, $f'_x(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)的任何邻城内无界,由此又知 $f'_x(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)不连续,至于对 $f'_y(x,y)$ 可仿 $f'_x(x,y)$ 的证法。

最后,证明函数 f(x,y)在点(0,0)可微.

证 当 x2+y2 ≠0 时,f',(x,y)及 f',(x,y)均存在,且

$$f'_{x}(x,y) = 2x\sin\frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2}} - \frac{2x}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\cos\frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2}},$$

$$f'_{y}(x,y) = 2y\sin\frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2}} - \frac{2y}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\cos\frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2}},$$

$$f'_{x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} x\sin\frac{1}{x^{2}} = 0,$$

$$f'_{y}(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} x\sin\frac{1}{y^{2}} = 0,$$

又因

故知在点(0,0)的邻域内有偏导数 $f'_*(x,y)$ 及 $f'_*(x,y)$.

考虑在点($\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n\pi}}$,0)的偏导数 $f'_x(x,y)$:

$$f'_{x}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n\pi}},0\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2n\pi}}\sin 2\pi - 2\sqrt{2n\pi}\cos 2n\pi = -2\sqrt{2n\pi} \rightarrow -\infty \quad (n\rightarrow\infty),$$

因此, $f'_x(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)的任何邻域内无界,由此又知 $f'_x(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)不连续. 同法可证 $f'_y(x,y)$ 在

(0.0)的任何邻域中也无界,从而, $f'_{y}(x,y)$ 在点(0.0)也不连续.

最后,我们证明 f(x,y)在点(0,0)可微.事实上 $f'_{x}(0,0)=f'_{y}(0,0)=0$,且

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - xf'_{\epsilon}(0,0) - yf'_{\gamma}(0,0)}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = 0,$$

故得

$$f(x,y) = f(0,0) + xf'_{x}(0,0) + yf'_{x}(0,0) + o(\rho),$$

即函数 f(x,y)在点(0,0)可微.

【3254】 证明:在某凸形的区域 E 内有有界偏导数 $f'_x(x,y)$ 和 $f'_y(x,y)$ 的函数 f(x,y) 在此区域 E 内一致连续.

证 由于 $f'_x(x,y)$ 及 $f'_y(x,y)$ 在 E 内有界,故存在 L>0,使当(x,y) \in E 时,恒有

$$|f'_{x}(x,y)| \leq \frac{L}{2}$$
.

及

$$|f'_{y}(x,y)| \leq \frac{L}{2}$$
.

在 E 内任取两点 P1(x1,y1)及 P2(x2,y2).

(1)如果以 | P1P2 | 为直径的圆

(包括圆周在内)都属于E (图 6.25),则点 $P_3(x_1,x_2)$ 及线段 P_1P_3 、 P_2P_3 都在E内.于是,

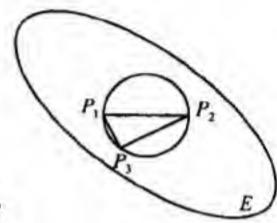


图 6.25

$$|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)|$$

$$\leq |f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_1, y_2)| + |f(x_1, y_2) - f(x_2, y_2)|$$

$$= |f'_y(x_1, \xi)| \cdot |y_1 - y_2| + |f'_x(\eta, y_2)| \cdot |x_1 - x_2|,$$

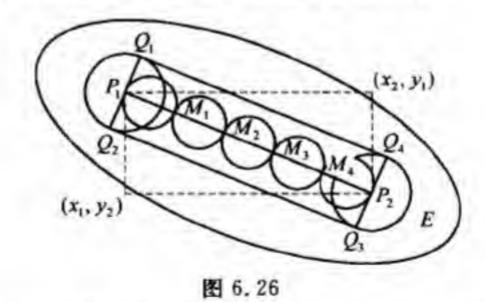
其中 5介于 y1, y2 之间, 7介于 x1, x2 之间, 由偏导数的有界性,即得

$$|f(x_1,y_1)-f(x_2,y_2)| \leq \frac{L}{2}|y_1-y_2|+\frac{L}{2}|x_1-x_2|$$

$$\leq \frac{L}{2}\sqrt{(x_1-x_2)^2+(y_1-y_2)^2}+\frac{L}{2}\sqrt{(x_1-x_2)^2+(y_1-y_2)^2}=L\sqrt{(x_1-x_2)^2+(y_1,y_2)^2},$$

或 $|f(P_1)-f(P_2)| \leq L|P_2P_2|$.

(2)如图 6.26 所示, $P_1 \in E$, $P_2 \in E$,但点 (x_1, y_2) 和 (x_2, y_1) 都不一定属于 E.由于 P_1 和 P_2 均为 E 的内点,故存在 R>0,使得分别以 P_1 , P_2 为圆心,R 为半径的圆(包括圆周在内)都在 E 内,作两圆的外公切线 Q_1Q_2 及 Q_2Q_3 ,则由切点均在 E 内知,矩形 $Q_1Q_2Q_3$ 整个落在 E 内.



不难看出,在直线段 P_1P_2 上可取足够多的分点: $P_1=M_0$, M_1 , M_2 ,..., $M_n=P_2$,使

$$|M_{i-1}M_{i}| < 2R \quad (k=1,2,\dots,n),$$

则以 $|M_{k-1}M_k|$ 为直径的圆全落在矩形内,从而也在E内。于是,

$$|f(P_1) - f(P_2)| \leqslant \sum_{k=1}^{n} |f(M_k) - f(M_{k-1})| \leqslant \sum_{k=1}^{n} L|M_k M_{k-1}| = L \sum_{k=1}^{n} |M_k M_{k-1}| = L|P_1 P_2|.$$

这就证明了对 E 中任意两点,函数 f(P)满足利普希茨条件.

对于任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,取 $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{L}$,则当 $P_1 \in E$, $P_2 \in E$,且 $|P_1 P_2| < \delta$ 时,就恒有

$$|f(P_1)-f(P_2)| \leq L|P_1P_2| < L\delta = \varepsilon$$

即函数 f(x,y)在 E中一致连续.

注 用 ∂E 表区域E 的边界,E 表 E 加上 ∂E 所成的闭区域、在本题的假定下,还可证明 f(x,y) 可开拓为 E 上的一致连续函数。事实上,对 ∂E 上任一点 P_0 ,由柯西收敛准则知,当点 P 从 E 内趋于 P_0 时,f(P) 的极限 A 存在(根据 f(P) 在 E 有一致连续性易知它满足柯西收敛准则)。我们规定 $f(P_0)$ = A. 于是,f(P) 在 整个 E 上有定义。在不等式

$$|f(P_1) - f(P_2)| \le L|P_1P_2| \quad (P_1, P_2 \in E)$$

两端让 P1→Po(Po∈aE)取极限,得

$$|f(P_0)-f(P_2)| \leq L|P_0P_2| \quad (P_0 \in \partial E, P_2 \in E),$$

再让 P2→P'o(P'o∈∂E)取极限,得

$$|f(P_0)-f(P'_0)| \leq L|P_0P'_0| \quad (P_0 \in \partial E, P'_0 \in \partial E).$$

由此可知,f(P)在E上满足利普希茨条件,从而,f(P)在E上一致连续.

【3255】 证明:若函数 f(x,y) 对变量 x 是连续的(对每一个固定的值 y) 且有对变量 y 的有界的导数 $f'_{y}(x,y)$,则此函数对变量 x 和 y 的总体是连续的.

提示 利用 3206 题的结果.

证 设 $P_o(x_0,y_0)$ 是所论的开域 E 中任一点. 取以 P_o 为中心的一个充分小的开球 G_o ,使 G_o 完全含于 E 内. 设在 G_o 内,有 $|f'_o(x,y)| \leq L$. 于是,当(x,y'),(x,y')属于 G_o 时,有

$$|f(x,y')-f(x,y'')|=|f'(x,\xi)|\cdot|y'-y''|\leq L|y'-y''|,$$

其中 ξ 为介于 y', y'' 之间的一个数, 故 f(x,y) 在 G。中满足利普希茨条件. 因此, 根据 3206 题的结果知 f(x,y) 在 G。中连续, 特别是在 P。点连续. 由 P。点的任意性, 即知 f(x,y) 在 E 内连续, 证毕.

注 从证明过程中很明显,本题只要假定 f',(x,y)在 E中每一点的某邻城中有界即可.

在下列问题中求所列偏导数:

【3256】
$$\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}$$
, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}$, 若

$$u = x - y + x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + x^3 - 3x^2y - y^3 + x^4 - 4x^2y^2 + y^4$$
.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2 + 6x - 6y + 12x^2 - 8y^2$$
, $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = 6 + 24x$.

于是,
$$\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 24$$
, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y} = 0$, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} = -16$.

【3257】
$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y}$$
,若 $u = x \ln(xy)$.

$$\mathbf{R} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \ln(xy) + 1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{x}.$$

于是,
$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 0$$
.

【3258】
$$\frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y^3}$$
, 若 $u=x^3 \sin y + y^3 \sin x$.

$$\mathbf{R} = \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = 6\sin y + y^3 \sin\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 6\sin y - y^3 \cos x.$$

于是,
$$\frac{\partial^6}{\partial x^3 \partial y^3} = 6\sin\left(y + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) - 6\cos x = -6(\cos y + \cos x)$$
,

[3259]
$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}$$
, $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial z} = \arctan \frac{x+y+z-xyz}{1-xy-xz-yz}$.

提示 注意 $u=\arctan x+\arctan y+\arctan z+\epsilon \pi$ ($\epsilon=0$,或±1).

解 注意到
$$u=\arctan x+\arctan y+\arctan z+\epsilon \pi$$
 ($\epsilon=0,\pm 1$),

即得
$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = 0$$
.

All the second second second

【3260】
$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}$$
, 若 $u = e^{xyz}$.

$$\mathbf{f} \mathbf{f} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial x} = yze^{xyz}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial x \partial y} = ze^{xyz} + xyz^2e^{xyz}.$$

于是,
$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = e^{xyz} + xyze^{xyz} + 2xyze^{xyz} + x^2y^2z^2e^{xyz} = e^{xyz}(1+3xyz+x^2y^2z^2).$$

【3261】
$$\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial \xi \partial \eta}$$
, 若 $u = \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 (y-\eta)^2}}$.

解 设
$$r = \sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}$$
,则 $u = -\ln r$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{x-\xi}{r^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{2(x-\xi)(y-\eta)}{r^4},$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial \xi} = -\frac{2(y-\eta)}{r^4} + \frac{8(x-\xi)^2(y-\eta)}{r^5}.$$

于是,
$$\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial \xi \partial \eta} = \frac{2}{r^4} - \frac{8(y-\eta)^2}{r^5} - \frac{8(x-\xi)^2}{r^5} + \frac{48(x-\xi)^2(y-\eta)^2}{r^8} = -\frac{6}{r^4} + \frac{48(x-\xi)^2(y-\eta)^2}{r^8}$$

【3262】
$$\frac{\partial^{p+q}u}{\partial x^p \partial y^q}$$
, 若 $u=(x-x_0)^p (y-y_0)^q$.

解
$$\frac{\partial^p u}{\partial x^q} = p!(y-y_0)^q$$
. 于是, $\frac{\partial^{p+q} u}{\partial x^p \partial y^q} = p!q!$ (p,q均为正整数).

【3263】
$$\frac{\partial^{m+n}u}{\partial x^m \partial y^n}$$
,若 $u=\frac{x+y}{x-y}$

提示 注意
$$u=1+\frac{2y}{x-y}$$
, $\frac{\partial^m u}{\partial x^m}=(-1)^m m!$ $\frac{2y}{(x-y)^{m+1}}$,并利用求高阶导数的某布尼茨公式.

解
$$u=1+\frac{2y}{x-y}$$
, $\frac{\partial^m u}{\partial x^m}=(-1)^m m!\frac{2y}{(x-y)^{m+1}}$. 利用求高阶导数的莱布尼茨公式,即得

$$\frac{\partial^{m+n}u}{\partial x^{m}\partial y^{n}} = (-1)^{m} \cdot 2(m!) \left\{ y \frac{\partial^{n}}{\partial y^{n}} \left[\frac{1}{(x-y)^{m+1}} \right] + C_{n}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y) \cdot \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial y^{n-1}} \left[\frac{1}{(x-y)^{m+1}} \right] \right\} \\
= 2(-1)^{m} m! \left\{ \frac{(m+1)(m+2)\cdots(m+n)y}{(x-y)^{m+n+1}} + \frac{n(m+1)(m+2)\cdots(m+n-1)}{(x-y)^{m+n}} \right\} \\
= \frac{2(-1)^{m} (m+n-1)!(nx+my)}{(x+y)^{m+n-1}}.$$

【3264】
$$\frac{\partial^{m+n}u}{\partial x^m \partial y^n}$$
,若 $u=(x^2+y^2)e^{x^2y}$.

提示 注意 $u=u_1+u_2$,其中 $u_1=x^2e^xe^y$, $u_2=y^2e^ye^y$,仿 3263 题的解法.

解 $u=(x^2+y^2)e^{x+y}=x^2e^xe^y+y^2e^ye^x=u_1+u_2$. 显见 $\frac{\partial^m u_2}{\partial x^m}=e^xy^2e^y$,利用求高阶导数的莱布尼茨公

式,即得

$$\frac{\partial^{m+n} u_2}{\partial x^m \partial y^n} = \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n} \left(\frac{\partial^m u_2}{\partial x^m} \right) = \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n} (e^x y^2 e^y) = e^x \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n} (y^2) e^y$$

$$= e^x \left\{ y^2 \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n} (e^y) + C_n^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^2) \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial y^{n-1}} (e^y) + C_n^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (y^2) \frac{\partial^{n-2}}{\partial y^{n-2}} (e^y) \right\}$$

$$= e^{x+y} \left\{ y^2 + 2ny + n(n-1) \right\}.$$

同法可求得

$$\frac{\partial^{m+n} u_1}{\partial x^m \partial y^n} = e^{x+y} \left\{ x^2 + 2mx + m(m-1) \right\},\,$$

于是,
$$\frac{\partial^{m+n}u}{\partial x^m\partial y^n} = \frac{\partial^{m+n}u_1}{\partial x^m\partial y^n} + \frac{\partial^{m+n}u_2}{\partial x^m\partial y^n} = e^{x+y}[x^2+y^2+2mx+2ny+m(m-1)+n(n-1)].$$

[3265]
$$\frac{\partial^{p+q+r}u}{\partial x^p\partial y^q\partial z^r}$$
, 若 $u=xyze^{x+y+z}$.

$$\mathbf{R} \frac{\partial^{p+q+r} u}{\partial x^p \partial y^q \partial z^r} = \frac{\partial^{p+q+r}}{\partial x^p \partial y^q \partial z^r} (x e^x y e^y z e^x) = \frac{\partial^p}{\partial x^p} (x e^x) \cdot \frac{\partial^q}{\partial y^q} (y e^y) \cdot \frac{\partial^r}{\partial z^r} (z e^x)$$

$$=e^{x}(x+p) \cdot e^{y}(y+q) \cdot e^{x}(z+r) = e^{x+y+z}(x+p)(y+q)(z+r)$$

【3266】 若 $f(x,y) = e^x \sin y$, 求 $f_{x^m y^n}^{(m+n)}(0,0)$.

$$||f_{x^{m}y^{n}}^{(m+n)}(0,0) = e^{x} \sin\left(y + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \Big|_{x=0} = \sin\frac{n\pi}{2}.$$

【3267】 证明:若 u=f(xyz), 则 $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = F(t)$, 式中t=xyz,并求函数 F.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yzf'(t), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = yzf''(t)xz + zf'(t).$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = x^2 y^2 z^2 f'''(t) + 2xyz f''(t) + f'(t) + xyz f''(t) = x^2 y^2 z^2 f'''(t) + 3xyz f''(t) + f'(t)$$

$$= t^2 f'''(t) + 3t f''(t) + f'(t) = F(t).$$

【3268】 设
$$u=x^4-2x^3y-2xy^3+y^4+x^3-3x^2y-3xy^2+y^3+2x^2-xy+2y^2+x+y+1$$
,求 d'u.

导数
$$\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}$$
, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}$, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x \partial y^3}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4}$ 等于什么?

$$M d'u = 24 dx^4 - 2C_1^1 d^3(x^3) dy - 2C_1^1 dx d^3(y^3) + 24 dy^4 = 24(dx^4 - 2dx^3 dy - 2dx dy^3 + dy^4).$$

曲 d'u=(dx
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$
+dy $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$)'u,得 $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}$ =24, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y}$ =-12, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}$ =0, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x \partial y^3}$ =-12, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4}$ =24.

在下列各题中求所指出的阶的全微分:

【3269】 d^3u , 若 $u=x^3+y^3-3xy(x-y)$.

$$\mathbf{M} = 6(dx^3 + dy^3 - 3dx^2dy + 3dxdy^2).$$

【3270】 d^3u ,若 $u = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$.

$$du = 2x\cos(x^2 + y^2)dx + 2y\cos(x^2 + y^2)dy = 2(x dx + y dy)\cos(x^2 + y^2)$$
$$d^2u = -4\sin(x^2 + y^2)(x dx + y dy)^2 + 2\cos(x^2 + y^2)(dx^2 + dy^2).$$

于是,

$$d^{3}u = -8\cos(x^{2} + y^{2})(x dx + y dy)^{3} - 8\sin(x^{2} + y^{2})(x dx + y dy)(dx^{2} + dy^{2})$$

$$-4\sin(x^{2} + y^{2})(x dx + y dy)(dx^{2} + dy^{2})$$

$$= -8(x dx + y dy)^{3}\cos(x^{2} + y^{2}) - 12(x dx + y dy)(dx^{2} + dy^{2})\sin(x^{2} + y^{2}).$$

【3271】 $d^{10}u$, 若 $u=\ln(x+y)$.

解
$$du = \frac{dx + dy}{x + y}$$
. 于是, $d^{10}u = -\frac{9!(dx + dy)^{10}}{(x + y)^{10}}$.

【3272】 d⁶u, 若 u=cosxchy,

$$\mathbf{M} \quad d^6 u = \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^6 u = -\cos x \cosh y \, dx^6 - 6\sin x \sinh y \, dx^5 \, dy + 15\cos x \cosh y \, dx^4 \, dy^2$$

$$+ 20\sin x \sinh y \, dx^3 \, dy^3 - 15\cos x \cosh y \, dx^2 \, dy^4 - 6\sin x \sinh y \, dx \, dy^5 + \cos x \cosh y \, dy^6$$

$$= -\left(dx^6 - 15dx^4 \, dy^2 + 15dx^2 \, dy^4 - dy^6 \right) \cos x \cosh y - 2dx \, dy \left(3dx^4 - 10dx^2 \, dy^2 + 3dy^4 \right) \sin x \sinh y.$$

[3273] d^3u , 若 u=xyz.

提示 注意
$$d^2x = d^2y = d^2z = 0$$
.

解 注意到
$$d^2x=d^2y=d^2z=0$$
, 即得

$$d^3 u = d^3 (xyz) = C_3^1 dxd^2 (yz) = 3dx(C_2^1 dydz) = 6dxdydz.$$

【3274】 $d^{i}u$, 若 $u = \ln(x^{i}y^{j}z^{i})$,

解 由于 u=zlnz+ylny+zlnz,故

$$d^4 u = (x \ln x)^{(4)} dx^4 + (y \ln y)^{(4)} dy^4 + (z \ln z)^{(4)} dz^4 = 2\left(\frac{dx^4}{x^3} + \frac{dy^4}{y^3} + \frac{dz^4}{z^3}\right).$$

【3275】 d"u,若u=ear+by.

解 注意到 $d^2(ax+by)=0$,即得

$$d^n u = d^n (e^{ax+by}) = e^{ax+by} [d(ax+by)]^n = e^{ax+by} (a dx+b dy)^n$$
.

【3276】 d^nu , 若 u=X(x)Y(y).

提示 注意 $d^n u = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k d^{n-k} X(x) d^k Y(y)$.

 $M^{n}u = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_{n}^{k} d^{n-k}X(x) d^{k}Y(y) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_{n}^{k}X^{(n-k)}(x)Y^{(k)}(y) dx^{n-k} dy^{k},$

【3277】 $d^n u$, 若 u = f(x+y+z).

提示 注意 $d^2(x+y+z)=0$.

解 注意到 $d^2(x+y+z)=0$,即得

$$d^{*}u = f^{(*)}(x+y+z)(dx+dy+dz)^{*}$$
.

【3278】 d"u,若u=eu+by+a.

提示 注意 $d^2(ax+by+cz)=0$.

解 注意到 $d^2(ax+by+cz)=0$,即得

$$d^{n}u = e^{ax+by+cx} (adx+bdy+cdz)^{n}.$$

【3279】 P,(x,y,z)为n次齐次多项式.证明:

$$d^{n}P_{n}(x,y,z) = n!P_{n}(dx,dy,dz).$$

证明思路 注意到 $P_n(x,y,z)$ 可表示为形如 $Ax^py^qz^r$ 的单项式之和,其中 A 为常数,p,q,r 为非负整数,且 p+q+r=n.

由于微分运算对加法及乘以常数是线性的(可交换的),故只要证明 $d''(x^py^qz')=n!dx^pdy^qdz'$,命题即获证.

证 $P_n(x,y,z)$ 可表示为形如 $Ax^py^qz^r$ 的单项式之和,其中 A 为常数,p,q,r 为非负整数,且 p+q+r=n.

由于微分运算对加法及乘以常数是线性的(可交换的),因此要证 $d^*P_n(x,y,z) = n!P_n(dx,dy,dz)$,只要证明 $d^*(x^py^pz^r) = n!dx^pdy^pdz^r$ 即可.事实上,

$$d^{n}(x^{p}y^{q}z^{r}) = C_{n}^{p+q}d^{p+q}(x^{p}y^{q})d^{r}(z^{r}) = \frac{n!}{r!(p+q)!} [C_{p+q}^{p}d^{p}(x^{p})d^{q}(y^{q})d^{r}(z^{r})]$$

$$= \frac{n!}{r!(p+q)!} \cdot \frac{(p+q)!}{p!q!} p!q!r!dx^{p}dy^{q}dz^{r} = n!dx^{p}dy^{q}dz^{r}.$$

【3280】 设
$$Au = x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$
. 求 $Au 和 A^2 u = A(Au)$,若

(1)
$$u = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$
; (2) $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

M (1)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

于是,
$$Au = \frac{x(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} - \frac{2xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = -u$$
, $A^2u = A(Au) = A(-u) = -Au = u$.

(2)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

于是,
$$Au = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 1$$
, $A^2u = A(Au) = 0$.

【3281】 设
$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$
. 求 Δu ,若

(1) $u = \sin x \cosh y$; (2) $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

$$\mathbf{ff} \quad (1) \ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\sin x \operatorname{ch} y, \ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y.$$

于是, $\Delta u = -\sinh y + \sin x \cosh y = 0$.

(2)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$, 由对称性知, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$.

于是,
$$\Delta u = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)} = 0.$$

【3282】 设
$$\Delta_1 u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2$$
, $\Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$. 求 $\Delta_1 u$ 和 $\Delta_2 u$,若

(1)
$$u=x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz$$
; (2) $u=\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$.

M (1)
$$\Delta_1 u = 9[(x^2 - yz)^2 + (y^2 - zx)^2 + (z^2 - xy)^2], \quad \Delta_2 u = 6(x + y + z).$$

(2)
$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
, $y = \frac{1}{r}$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{r^3}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x}{r^4} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}.$$

由对称性即知

$$\Delta_1 u = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r^6} = \frac{1}{r^4} = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2},$$

$$\Delta_2 u = \left(-\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3y^2}{r^5}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3z^2}{r^5}\right) = 0.$$

求下列复合函数的一阶和二阶导数:

[3283]
$$u = f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$
.

提示 先求
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$, 再利用对称性,即得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x}$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xf'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2f'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 4x^2f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xyf''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$$

由对称性即知

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2yf'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2zf'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2f'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 4y^2f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 2f'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 4z^2f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 2f'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 4z^2f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial z} = 4yzf''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = 4xzf''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$$

[3284]
$$u=f\left(x,\frac{x}{y}\right)$$
.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_{1}'\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{1}{y} f_{2}'\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right), & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^{2}} f_{2}'\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right), \\ & \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = f_{11}''\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{2}{y} f_{12}'' + \frac{1}{y^{2}} f_{22}''\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right), \\ & \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{2x}{y^{3}} f_{2}'\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{x^{2}}{y^{4}} f_{22}''\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right), \\ & \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^{2}} f_{12}''\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{1}{y^{2}} f_{2}'\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{x}{y^{3}} f_{22}''\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right)^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

*) $f_1', f_2', f_{11}'', f_{22}'$ 均系接其下标的次序分别对第一、第二个中间变量求导数,以下各题均同,不再说明、

[3285] u = f(x, xy, xyz).

$$\mathbf{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1'(x, xy, xyz) + yf_2'(x, xy, xyz) + yzf_3'(x, xy, xyz).$$

将
$$f'_1(x,xy,xyz)$$
, $f'_2(x,xy,xyz)$, $f'_3(x,xy,xyz)$, 简记为 f'_1,f'_2,f'_3 ,以后不再说明. 于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1' + y f_2' + y z f_3', \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x f_2' + x z f_3', \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x y f_3',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''_{11} + y f''_{12} + yz f''_{13} + y (f''_{21} + y f''_{22} + yz f''_{23}) + yz (f''_{31} + y f''_{32} + yz f''_{33}).$$

由于
$$f_{12}''=f_{21}''$$
, $f_{13}''=f_{31}''$, $f_{23}''=f_{32}''$ (以下各题均同),故

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''_{11} + y^2 f''_{22} + y^2 z^2 f''_{33} + 2y f''_{12} + 2yz f''_{13} + 2y^2 z f''_{23}.$$

同法可求得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial v^2} = x^2 f''_{22} + x^2 z f''_{23} + x^2 z f''_{32} + x^2 z^2 f''_{33} = x^2 f''_{22} + 2x^2 z f''_{23} + x^2 z^2 f''_{33},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = x^2 y^2 f_{33}'',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = x f_{12}'' + xz f_{13}'' + f_2' + xy f_{22}'' + xyz f_{23}'' + zf_3' + xyz f_{32}'' + xyz^2 f_{33}''$$

$$= xy f_{22}'' + xyz^2 f_{33}'' + xf_{12}'' + xz f_{13}'' + 2xyz f_{23}'' + f_2' + zf_3',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} = xyf''_{12} + xy^2 f''_{23} + xy^2 z f''_{33} + yf'_{3}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = x^2 yf''_{23} + x^2 yzf''_{33} + xf'_{3}.$$

【3286】 设
$$u = f(x+y,xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$.

$$\mathbf{M} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1' + y f_2'.$$

于是,
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{11} + x f''_{12} + y f''_{21} + x y f''_{22} + f'_{2} = f''_{11} + (x+y) f''_{12} + x y f''_{22} + f'_{2}$$
.

【3287】 设
$$u = f(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2)$$
,承 $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1' + 2x f_2'$$
,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''_{11} + 2x f''_{12} + 2f'_{2} + 2x f''_{21} + 4x^2 f''_{22} = f''_{11} + 4x f''_{12} + 4x^2 f''_{22} + 2f'_{2}.$$

由对称性即得 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''_{11} + 4yf''_{12} + 4y^2 f''_{22} + 2f'_{2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f''_{11} + 4zf''_{12} + 4z^2 f''_{22} + 2f'_{2}$.

于是, $\Delta u = 3f_{11}'' + 4(x+y+z)f_{12}'' + 4(x^2+y^2+z^2)f_{22}'' + 6f_2'$.

求下列复合函数的一阶和二阶全微分(x,y及z为自变量):

【3288】
$$u=f(t)$$
, 其中 $t=x+y$.

$$M = f'(t)(dx+dy), d^2u=f''(t)(dx+dy)^2.$$

【3289】
$$u = f(t)$$
, 其中 $t = \frac{y}{x}$.

$$du = f'(t) \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{x^2}, \qquad d^2 u = f''(t) \frac{(x \, dy - y \, dx)^2}{x^4} - 2f'(t) \frac{dx(x \, dy - y \, dx)}{x^3}.$$

[3290]
$$u=f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}).$$

$$du = f' \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad d^2u = f'' \frac{(x dx + y dy)^2}{x^2 + y^2} + f' \frac{(y dx - x dy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

【3291】
$$u=f(t)$$
, 其中 $t=xyz$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f} & du = f'(t)(yzdx + xzdy + xydz), \\ d^2u = f''(t)(yzdx + xzdy + xydz)^2 + 2f'(t)(zdxdy + ydxdz + xdydz). \end{aligned}$$

[3292] $u=f(x^2+y^2+z^2)$.

 $du = 2f' \cdot (xdx + ydy + zdz),$ $d^2u = 4f'' \cdot (xdx + ydy + zdz)^2 + 2f' \cdot (dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2).$

【3293】 $u=f(\xi,\eta)$, 其中 $\xi=ax$, $\eta=by$.

 $\mathbf{M} = af'_1 dx + bf'_2 dy$, $d^2 u = a^2 f''_{11} dx^2 + 2abf''_{12} dx dy + b^2 f''_{22} dy^2$.

【3294】 $u=f(\xi,\eta)$, 其中 $\xi=x+y$, $\eta=x-y$.

 $\mathbf{f}'_1 \cdot (dx + dy) + f'_2 \cdot (dx - dy),$ $\mathbf{d}^2 u = f''_{11} \cdot (dx + dy)^2 + 2f''_{12} \cdot (dx^2 - dy^2) + f''_{22} \cdot (dx - dy)^2.$

【3295】 $u = f(\xi, \eta)$, 其中 $\xi = xy$, $\eta = \frac{x}{y}$.

 $\mathbf{M} \quad du = f_1' \cdot (ydx + xdy) + f_2' \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2},$

 $d^2 u = f_{11}'' \cdot (y dx + x dy)^2 + f_{22}'' \frac{(y dx - x dy)^2}{v^4} + 2f_{12}'' \frac{y^2 dx^2 - x^2 dy^2}{v^2} + 2f_1' dx dy - 2f_2' \frac{(y dx - x dy) dy}{v^3}.$

[3296] u = f(x+y,z).

 $\mathbf{f} du = f_1' \cdot (dx + dy) + f_2' dz,$ $d^2 u = f_{11}'' \cdot (dx + dy)^2 + 2f_{12}'' \cdot (dx + dy) dz + f_{22}'' dz^2.$

[3297] $u=f(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2).$

 $\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f} & du = f_1' \cdot (dx + dy + dz) + 2f_2'' \cdot (xdx + ydy + zdz), \\ d^2u = f_{11}'' \cdot (dx + dy + dz)^2 + 4f_{12}'' \cdot (dx + dy + dz)(xdx + ydy + zdz) \\ & + 4f_{22}'' \cdot (xdx + ydy + zdz)^2 + 2f_2' \cdot (dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2). \end{aligned}$

[3298] $u=f\left(\frac{x}{y},\frac{y}{z}\right).$

 $\begin{aligned} \mathbf{M} & du = f_1' \frac{y dx - x dy}{y^2} + f_2' \frac{z dy - y dz}{z^2}, \\ d^2 u &= f_{11}'' \frac{(y dx - x dy)^2}{y^4} + f_{22}'' \frac{(z dy - y dz)^2}{z^4} + 2f_{12}'' \frac{(y dx - x dy)(z dy - y dz)}{y^2 z^2} - 2f_1' \frac{(y dx - x dy) dy}{y^3} \\ &- 2f_2' \frac{(z dy - y dz) dz}{z^3}. \end{aligned}$

[3299] u=f(x,y,z), $\sharp = x=t$, $y=t^2$, $z=t^3$.

 $\mathbf{M} \quad du = (f_1' + 2tf_2' + 3t^3f_3')dt,$

 $d^{2}u = (f''_{11} + 4t^{2} f''_{22} + 9t^{4} f''_{33} + 4t f''_{12} + 6t^{2} f''_{13} + 12^{3} f''_{23} + 2f'_{2} + 6t f'_{3}) dt^{2}.$

【3300】 $u=f(\xi,\eta,\zeta)$, 其中 $\xi=ax$, $\eta=by$, $\zeta=cz$.

解 $du=af'_1dx+bf'_2dy+cf'_3dz$,

 $d^2 u = a^2 f''_{11} dx^2 + b^2 f''_{22} dy^2 + c^2 f''_{33} dz^2 + 2ab f''_{12} dx dy + 2ac f''_{13} dx dz + 2bc f''_{23} dy dz.$

【3301】 $u=f(\xi,\eta,\zeta)$, 其中 $\xi=x^2+y^2$, $\eta=x^2-y^2$, $\zeta=2xy$.

 $\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f} & du = 2f_1' \cdot (xdx + ydy) + 2f_2' \cdot (xdx - ydy) + 2f_3' \cdot (ydx + xdy), \\ d^2u & = 4f_{11}'' \cdot (xdx + ydy)^2 + 4f_{22}'' \cdot (xdx - ydy)^2 + 4f_{33}'' \cdot (ydx + xdy)^2 \\ & + 8f_{12}'' \cdot (x^2dx^2 - y^2dy^2) + 8f_{13}'' \cdot (xdx + ydy)(ydx + xdy) \\ & + 8f_{23}'' \cdot (xdx - ydy)(ydx + xdy) + 2f_1' \cdot (dx^2 + dy^2) + 2f_2' \cdot (dx^2 - dy^2) + 4f_3'dxdy. \end{aligned}$

求 d'u,设:

[3302] u = f(ax + by + cz).

 $\mathbf{f}^{(n)} = f^{(n)} (ax+by+cz)(adx+bdy+cdz)^n$.

[3303] u = f(ax, by, cz).

解
$$d^n u = \left(a dx \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + b dy \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + c dz \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta}\right)^n f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$$
, 其中 $\xi = ax$, $\eta = by$, $\zeta = cz$.

【3304】 $u = f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$, 其中

$$\xi = a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z$$
, $\eta = a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z$, $\zeta = a_3 x + b_3 y + c_3 z$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f}^{\alpha} \mathbf{u} &= \left[(a_{1} dx + b_{1} dy + c_{1} dz) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + (a_{2} dx + b_{2} dy + c_{2} dz) \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + (a_{3} dx + b_{3} dy + c_{3} dz) \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right]^{n} f(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \\ &= \left[dx \left(a_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + a_{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + a_{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) + dy \left(b_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + b_{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + b_{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) + dz \left(c_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + c_{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + c_{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) \right]^{n} f(\xi, \eta, \zeta). \end{aligned}$$

【3305】 设 u=f(r),其中 $r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$ 和 f 为二阶可微的函数.证明: $\Delta u = F(r)$,

其中 $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$, Δ 为拉普拉斯算子,并求函数 F.

提示 注意
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''(r) \frac{x^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3}$$
,利用对称性,即可证

$$\Delta u = f''(r) + 2f'(r) \frac{1}{r} = F(r)$$
.

$$\mathbf{m} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(r) \frac{x}{r}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''(r) \frac{x^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^2}.$$

由对称性即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''(r) \frac{y^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \frac{r^2 - y^2}{r^3}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f''(r) \frac{z^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \frac{r^2 - z^2}{r^3},$$

于是,

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f''(r) + 2f'(r) + \frac{1}{r} = F(r).$$

【3306】 设 u 和 v 为二阶可微的函数, △ 为拉普拉斯算子(参阅 3305 题), 证明:

$$\Delta(uv) = u\Delta v + v\Delta u + 2\Delta(u,v),$$

其中 $\Delta(uv) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$.

提示 由拉普拉斯算子的定义易证本命题.

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{E} \quad \Delta(uv) &= \frac{\partial^2 (uv)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 (uv)}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 (uv)}{\partial z^2} \\ &= \left(u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \left(u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + \left(u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= u \Delta v + v \Delta u + 2 \Delta(u, v) \,, \end{split}$$

这就是所要证明的.

【3307】 证明:函数

$$u = \ln \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}$$

(a和b为常数)满足拉普拉斯方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{v}^2} = 0.$$

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x-a}{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2},$$

$$\overline{u} = \frac{x-a}{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(y-b)^2 - (x-a)^2}{\left[(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2\right]^2}.$$

由对称性即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{(x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2}{[(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2]^2}.$$

于是, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$.

【3308】 证明:若函数 u=u(x,y)满足拉普拉斯方程(参阅 3307 题),则函数

$$v = u\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

也满足这方程.

提示 令 $\xi = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$, $\eta = \frac{y}{x^2 + y}$, 則 $v(x, y) = u(\xi, \eta)$, 利用 $u''_{\mathcal{E}}(\xi, \eta) + u''_{\mathcal{H}}(\xi, \eta) = 0$, 可得 $\Delta v = 0$, 命题 获证.

证 设
$$\xi = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, $\eta = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$, 则 $v(x, y) = u(\xi, \eta)$.

从而,
$$v''_{xx} = u''_{x\xi} \cdot (\xi'_x)^2 + u''_{\eta \eta} \cdot (\eta'_x)^2 + 2u''_{\xi \eta} \xi'_x \eta'_x + u'_{\xi} \xi''_{xx} + u'_{\eta} \eta''_{xx},$$

$$v''_{xy} = u''_{\eta \xi} \cdot (\xi'_y)^2 + u''_{\eta \eta} \cdot (\eta'_y)^2 + 2u''_{\xi \eta} \xi'_y \eta'_y + u'_{\xi} \xi''_{yy} + u'_{\eta} \eta''_{yy},$$
由于
$$\xi'_x = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\eta'_y, \quad \xi'_y = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \eta'_x,$$

$$\xi''_{yy} = (\xi'_y)'_y = (\eta'_x)'_y = (\eta'_y)'_x = -\xi'_{xx},$$

$$\eta''_{yy} = (\eta'_y)'_y = (-\xi'_x)'_y = -(\xi'_y)'_x = -\eta''_{xx}$$

$$u''_{\xi \xi} (\xi, \eta) + u''_{\eta \xi} (\xi, \eta) = 0,$$

$$\Delta v = v''_{xx} + v''_{xy}$$

$$= u''_{\xi \xi} \cdot (\xi'_x)^2 + u''_{\eta \xi} \cdot (\eta'_x)^2 + 2u''_{\xi \eta} \xi'_x \eta'_x + u'_{\xi} \xi''_{xx} + u'_{\eta} \eta''_{xx} + u''_{\xi \xi} \cdot (-\xi'_x)^2 + u''_{\eta \xi} \cdot (-\xi'_{xx}) + u'_{\eta \xi} \cdot (-\eta''_{xx})$$

$$= (u''_{\xi \xi} + u''_{\eta \eta}) [(\xi'_x)^2 + (\eta'_x)^2] = 0,$$

即函数 v 也满足拉普拉斯方程.

$$u = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}}e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2t}}$$

(a和b为常数)满足热传导方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

if
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{8a^3 t^2 \sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2 t}} [(x-b)^2 - 2a^2 t],$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x-b}{4a^3 t \sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2 t}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{8a^5 t^2 \sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2 t}} [(x-b)^2 - 2a^2 t].$$

将 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ 与 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 比较可得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$,即函数 u 满足热传导方程.

【3310】 证明:若函数 u=u(x,t)满足热传导方程(参阅 3309 题),则函数

$$v = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}u} \left(\frac{x}{a^2t}, -\frac{1}{a^4t}\right) \quad (t>0)$$

也满足该方程.

证 设 $w=w(x,t)=\frac{1}{a\sqrt{t}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}}$,此函数即 3309 题中的函数 u 乘以 $2\sqrt{\pi}$,并令 b=0 后得到. 因此,它满

足热传导方程

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x}{4a^2t}w = -\frac{xw}{2a^2t}.$$

显然有

 $\Leftrightarrow \xi = \xi(x,t) = \frac{x}{a^2t}, \ \eta = \eta(t) = -\frac{1}{a^4t}, \ \eta$

$$\xi_x' = \frac{1}{a^2 t}, \; \xi_{xx}'' = 0, \; \xi_t' = -\frac{x^2}{a^2 t^2}, \; \eta_t' = \frac{1}{a^4 t^2}.$$

由于 $v=w(x,t)u(\xi,\eta)$ 及 $u'_{\eta}=a^2u''_{\xi}$,故

$$v'_{t} = w'_{t}u + w \cdot (u'_{\xi}\xi'_{t} + u'_{\eta}\eta'_{t}) = a^{2}w''_{xx}u + w \cdot \left[u'_{\xi} \cdot \left(-\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}t^{2}}\right) + a^{2}u''_{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a^{4}t^{2}}\right)\right],$$

$$\begin{split} v'_{x} &= w'_{x}u + wu'_{\xi}\xi'_{x}, \\ v''_{xx} &= w''_{xx}u + 2w'_{x}u'_{\xi}\xi'_{x} + wu''_{x} \cdot (\xi'_{x})^{2} + wu'_{\xi}\xi''_{xx} = w''_{xx}u + 2\left(-\frac{xw}{2a^{2}t}\right)u'_{\xi}\left(\frac{x}{a^{2}t}\right) + wu''_{x}\left(\frac{1}{a^{2}t}\right)^{2} \\ &= w''_{xx}u - \frac{x^{2}w}{a^{4}t^{2}}u'_{\xi} + \frac{w}{a^{4}t^{2}}u''_{x}. \end{split}$$

将 v_i 与 v_z 比较可得 $v_i = a^2 v_z$,即函数 v 也满足热传导方程.

$$u = \frac{1}{r}$$

(式中 $r = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}$)当 $r \neq 0$ 时,满足拉普拉斯方程

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

提示 本題证法与 3282 題(2)的证法完全类似,只要将该题中的x,y,z相应地换成x-a,y-b,z-b即可.

证 本题证法与 3282 题(2)的证法完全类似,只要将该题中的x,y,z 换成x-a,y-b,z-b即可.事实上,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(x-a)^2}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(y-b)^2}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(z-c)^2}{r^5}.$$

将上述三式相加,即证得

$$\Delta\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)=0.$$

【3312】 证明:若函数 u=u(x,y,z)满足拉普拉斯方程(参阅 3311 题),则函数

$$v = \frac{1}{r}u\left(\frac{k^2x}{r^2}, \frac{k^2y}{r^2}, \frac{k^2z}{r^2}\right)$$

(式中 k 为常数及 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$)也满足该方程.

证 证法 1:

设 $S=S(x,y,z)=\frac{1}{r}$,则由 3282 题(2)知

$$\Delta S = S''_{xx} + S''_{yy} + S''_{xz} = 0,$$
 $(S'_x)^2 + (S'_y)^2 + (S'_z)^2 = \frac{1}{r'} = S'.$

$$S'_x = -\frac{x}{r^3} = -S^3 x$$
, $S'_y = -S^3 y$, $S'_z = -S^3 z$.

$$i = \frac{1}{r} u \left(\frac{k^2 x}{r^2}, \frac{k^2 y}{r^2}, \frac{k^2 z}{r^2} \right) = S u (k^2 S^2 x, k^2 S^2 y, k^2 S^2 z) = S w (x, y, z, S) = F(x, y, z, S).$$

于是,

$$v'_{r} = F'_{r} + F'_{r} S'_{r}$$

注意到F',和F',也是自变量x,y,z和中间变量S的函数,即得

$$v''_{xx} = F''_{xx} + 2F''_{x}S'_{x} + F''_{x} \cdot (S'_{x})^{2} + F'_{x}S''_{xx}$$

由对称性得

$$v_{yy}'' = F_{yy}'' + 2F_{yx}'' S_y' + F_{x}'' \cdot (S_y')^2 + F_x' S_{yy}''.$$

$$v''_{rr} = F''_{rr} + 2F''_{rr} S'_{rr} + F''_{rr} \cdot (S'_{rr})^2 + F'_{rr} S''_{rr}$$

于是, $\Delta v = (F''_{xx} + F''_{yy} + F''_{xz}) + F'_{x} \cdot (S''_{xx} + S''_{yy} + S''_{xz}) + \{2(F''_{xy} S'_{x} + F''_{yy} S'_{y} + F''_{yy} S'_{y}) + \{2(F''_{xy} S'_{x} + F''_{yy} S'_{y} + F''_{yy} S'_{y}) + \{2(F''_{xy} S'_{x} + F''_{yy} S'_{y} + F''_{yy} S'_{y}) \}$

显然第二个括弧为零,也不难验证第一个括弧为零,事实上,

$$F''_{xx} + F''_{yy} + F''_{xz} = k^4 S^5 \cdot (u''_{11} + u''_{22} + u''_{33}) = 0.$$

现在来计算最后一个括弧. 注意到

$$Sw'_1 = 2k^2 S^2 xu'_1 + 2k^2 S^2 yu'_2 + 2k^2 S^2 zu'_3 = 2xw'_x + 2yw'_y + 2zw'_1$$

即得

$$F''_{s} \cdot [(S'_{s})^{2} + (S'_{y})^{2} + (S'_{y})^{2}] = (Sw)''_{s}S^{4} = (w + Sw'_{s})'_{s}S^{4} = (w + 2xw'_{s} + 2yw'_{s} + 2zw'_{s})'_{s}S^{4}$$

$$= S^{4}w'_{s} + 2xS^{4}w''_{s} + 2yS^{4}w''_{s} + 2zS^{4}w''_{s}. \tag{1}$$

而

$$2(F''_{x}S'_{x}+F''_{y}S'_{y}+F''_{x}S'_{z})=2(Sw)''_{x}(-S^{3}x)+2(Sw)''_{y}(-S^{3}y)+2(Sw)''_{y}(-S^{3}z)$$

$$=-2S^{3}x \cdot (Sw'_{x})'_{x}-2S^{3}y \cdot (Sw'_{y})'_{x}-2S^{3}z \cdot (Sw'_{z})'_{x}$$

$$=-2S^{3}x \cdot (w'_{x}+Sw''_{x})-2S^{3}y \cdot (w'_{y}+Sw''_{y})-2S^{3}z \cdot (w'_{z}+Sw''_{y})=-S^{3}\cdot (2xw'_{z}+2yw'_{y}+2zw'_{z})$$

$$-2xS^{4}w''_{x}-2yS^{4}w''_{y}-2zS^{4}w''_{x}$$

$$=-S^{4}w'_{z}-2xS^{4}w''_{x}-2yS^{4}w''_{y}-2zS^{4}w''_{x}.$$
(2)

比较(1)式和(2)式即知第三个括弧也为零. 于是,最后证得 $\Delta v = 0$.

证法 2:

本题也可直接求出 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 、 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ 、 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$,进而证得 $\Delta v = 0$. 事实上,设

$$\frac{k^2x}{r^2}=t_1$$
, $\frac{k^2y}{r^2}=t_2$, $\frac{k^2z}{r^2}=t_3$,

利用 3306 题的结果即得

$$\Delta v = \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}(t_{1}, t_{2}, t_{3})}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}u(t_{1}, t_{2}, t_{3})}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}u(t_{1}, t_{2}, t_{3})}{\partial z^{2}} \right] + u(t_{1}, t_{2}, t_{3}) \Delta \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) + 2 \left[\frac{\partial u(t_{1}, t_{2}, t_{3})}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u(t_{1}, t_{2}, t_{3})}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial z} \right].$$

$$+ \frac{\partial u(t_{1}, t_{2}, t_{3})}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u(t_{1}, t_{2}, t_{3})}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial z} \right].$$

$$(1)$$

为书写简便起见,记 $u(t_1,t_2,t_3)=u$. 分别求u及 $\frac{1}{r}$ 对x、y、z的一阶偏导数

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = k^{2} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{1}} \left(\frac{r^{2} - 2x^{2}}{r^{4}} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{2}} \left(-\frac{2xy}{r^{4}} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{3}} \left(-\frac{2xz}{r^{4}} \right) \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = k^{2} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{1}} \left(-\frac{2xy}{r^{4}} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{2}} \left(\frac{r^{2} - 2y^{2}}{r^{4}} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{3}} \left(-\frac{2yz}{r^{4}} \right) \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = k^{2} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{1}} \left(-\frac{2xz}{r^{4}} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{2}} \left(-\frac{2yz}{r^{4}} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{3}} \left(\frac{r^{2} - 2z^{2}}{r^{4}} \right) \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{r^{3}}, \quad \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial y^{3}} = -\frac{y}{r^{3}}, \quad \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial z} = -\frac{z}{r^{3}}.$$

从而得

$$\frac{\partial^{x} u}{\partial x^{2}}$$

$$=k^{i}\left[\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{1}^{2}}\left(\frac{r^{2}-2x^{2}}{r^{4}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{1}\partial t_{2}}\left(-\frac{2xy}{r^{4}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{1}\partial t_{3}}\left(-\frac{2xz}{r^{4}}\right)\right]\left(\frac{r^{2}-2x^{2}}{r^{4}}\right)+k^{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{1}}\left[\frac{-2xr^{4}-4xr^{2}\left(r^{2}-2x^{2}\right)}{r^{5}}\right]\\+k^{4}\left[\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{2}\partial t_{1}}\left(\frac{r^{2}-2x^{2}}{r^{4}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{2}^{2}}\left(-\frac{2xy}{r^{4}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{2}\partial t_{3}}\left(-\frac{2xz}{r^{4}}\right)\right]\left(-\frac{2xy}{r^{4}}\right)+k^{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{2}}\left[\frac{-2yr^{4}-4xr^{2}\left(-2xy\right)}{r^{3}}\right]\\+k^{4}\left[\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{3}\partial t_{1}}\left(\frac{r^{2}-2x^{2}}{r^{4}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{3}\partial t_{2}}\left(\frac{-2xy}{r^{4}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{3}^{2}}\left(-\frac{2xz}{r^{4}}\right)\right]\left(-\frac{2xz}{r^{4}}\right)+k^{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{3}}\left[\frac{-2zr^{4}-4xr^{2}\left(-2xz\right)}{r^{5}}\right],\\\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial y^{2}}\\=k^{4}\left[\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{1}^{2}}\left(-\frac{2xy}{r^{4}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{1}\partial t_{2}}\left(\frac{r^{2}-2y^{2}}{r^{4}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{1}\partial t_{3}}\left(-\frac{2yz}{r^{4}}\right)\right]\left(-\frac{2xy}{r^{4}}\right)+k^{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{1}}\left[\frac{-2xr^{4}-4yr^{2}\left(-2xy\right)}{r^{5}}\right]\\+k^{4}\left[\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{2}\partial t_{1}}\left(-\frac{2xy}{r^{4}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{2}^{2}}\left(\frac{r^{2}-2y^{2}}{r^{4}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{2}\partial t_{3}}\left(-\frac{2yz}{r^{4}}\right)\right]\left(\frac{r^{2}-2y^{2}}{r^{4}}\right)+k^{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{2}}\left[\frac{-2yr^{4}-4yr^{2}\left(r^{2}-2y^{2}\right)}{r^{5}}\right]\\+k^{4}\left[\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{3}\partial t_{1}}\left(-\frac{2xy}{r^{4}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{2}^{2}}\left(\frac{r^{2}-2y^{2}}{r^{4}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{2}^{2}}\left(-\frac{2yz}{r^{4}}\right)\right]\left(-\frac{2yz}{r^{4}}\right)+k^{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{3}}\left[\frac{-2zr^{4}-4yr^{2}\left(r^{2}-2y^{2}\right)}{r^{5}}\right]\\+k^{4}\left[\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{3}\partial t_{1}}\left(-\frac{2xy}{r^{4}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{3}\partial t_{2}}\left(\frac{r^{2}-2y^{2}}{r^{4}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{3}^{2}}\left(-\frac{2yz}{r^{4}}\right)\right]\left(-\frac{2yz}{r^{4}}\right)+k^{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{3}}\left[\frac{-2zr^{4}-4yr^{2}\left(r^{2}-2y^{2}\right)}{r^{5}}\right]\\+k^{4}\left[\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{3}\partial t_{1}}\left(-\frac{2xy}{r^{4}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{3}\partial t_{2}}\left(\frac{r^{2}-2y^{2}}{r^{4}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t_{3}^{2}}\left(-\frac{2yz}{r^{4}}\right)\right]\left(-\frac{2yz}{r^{4}}\right)+k^{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{3}}\left(-\frac{2xy}{r^{4}}\right)+k^{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{3}}\left(-\frac{2xy}{r^{4}}\right)+k^{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{3}}\left(-\frac{2xy}{r^{4}}\right)+k^{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{3}}\left(-\frac{2xy}{r^{4}}\right)+k^{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{3}}\left(-\frac{2xy}r^{4}\right)+k^{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{3}}\left(-\frac{2xy}{r^{4}}\right)+k^{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial$$

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} \\ &= k^{4} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t_{1}^{2}} \left(-\frac{2xz}{r^{4}} \right) + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t_{1} \partial t_{2}} \left(-\frac{2yz}{r^{4}} \right) + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t_{1} \partial t_{3}} \left(\frac{r^{2} - 2z^{2}}{r^{4}} \right) \right] \left(-\frac{2xz}{r^{4}} \right) + k^{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{1}} \left[\frac{-2xr^{4} - 4zr^{2} \left(-2xz \right)}{r^{8}} \right] \\ &+ k^{4} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t_{2} \partial t_{1}} \left(-\frac{2xz}{r^{4}} \right) + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t_{2}^{2}} \left(-\frac{2yz}{r^{4}} \right) + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t_{2} \partial t_{3}} \left(\frac{r^{2} - 2z^{2}}{r^{4}} \right) \right] \left(-\frac{2yz}{r^{4}} \right) + k^{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{2}} \left[\frac{-2yr^{4} - 4zr^{2} \left(-2yz \right)}{r^{8}} \right] \right] \\ &+ k^{4} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t_{3} \partial t_{1}} \left(-\frac{2xz}{r^{4}} \right) + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t_{3} \partial t_{2}} \left(-\frac{2yz}{r^{4}} \right) + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t_{3}^{2}} \left(\frac{r^{2} - 2z^{2}}{r^{4}} \right) \right] \left(\frac{r^{2} - 2z^{2}}{r^{4}} \right) + k^{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{3}} \left[\frac{-2zr^{4} - 4zr^{2} \left(r^{2} - 2z^{2} \right)}{r^{8}} \right] \right] \\ &+ k^{4} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{3}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_{3}} \right) \left(\frac{\partial$$

即得

$$\Delta v = \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{k^4}{r^4} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_3^2} \right) - \frac{2k^2}{r^4} \left(x \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_1} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_2} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_3} \right) + 0 \cdot \sum_{\substack{i = 1 \ (i \neq j)}}^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_i \partial t_j} \right] + u \cdot 0 + \frac{2k^2}{r^5} \left(x \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_1} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_2} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_3} \right) = 0,$$

 $\Delta\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = 0 \quad \mathcal{R} \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0,$

上式说明函数 v=v(x,y,z)也满足拉普拉斯方程.

$$u = \frac{C_1 e^{-ar} + C_2 e^{ar}}{r}$$

(式中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, C_1 , C_2 为常数)满足亥姆霍兹方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = a^2 u.$$

证 设
$$v = \frac{1}{r}e^{-w}$$
, $w = \frac{1}{r}e^{w}$ 则有

$$u=C_1v+C_2w$$
.

$$\begin{aligned} v'_{x} &= v'_{r} \ r'_{x} = e^{-ar} \left(-\frac{1}{r^{2}} - \frac{a}{r} \right) \frac{x}{r} = -xv \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r^{2}} + \frac{a}{r} \right), \\ v'_{xx} &= -v'_{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r^{2}} + \frac{a}{r} \right) x - v \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{r^{3}} - \frac{a}{r^{2}} \right) \frac{x}{r} x - v \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r^{2}} + \frac{a}{r} \right) \\ &= x^{2} v \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r^{2}} + \frac{a}{r} \right)^{2} + x^{2} v \cdot \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{2}{r^{3}} + \frac{a}{r^{2}} \right) - v \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r^{2}} + \frac{a}{r} \right) \\ &= v \cdot \left[\left(\frac{3}{r^{3}} + \frac{3a}{r^{3}} + \frac{a^{2}}{r^{2}} \right) x^{2} - \frac{1}{r^{2}} - \frac{a}{r} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

利用对称性,即得

$$\Delta v = v \cdot \left[\left(\frac{3}{r^4} + \frac{3a}{r^2} + \frac{a^2}{r^2} \right) (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - \frac{3}{r^2} - \frac{3a}{r} \right] = a^2 v.$$

记
$$b=-a$$
,则 $w=\frac{1}{r}e^{-b}$. 仿上述证明,有

$$\Delta w = b^2 w = a^2 w.$$

于是,

$$\Delta u = \Delta (C_1 v + C_2 w) = C_1 \Delta v + C_2 \Delta w = C_1 a^2 v + C_2 a^2 w = a^2 u.$$

 $\mathbb{P} \Delta u = a^2 u$.

【3314】 设函数
$$u_1 = u_1(x,y,z)$$
及 $u_2 = u_2(x,y,z)$ 满足拉普拉斯方程 $\Delta u = 0$. 证明:函数 $v = u_1(x,y,z) + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)u_2(x,y,z)$

满足双调和方程 $\Delta(\Delta v)=0$.

证明思路 对函数v应用 3306 题的结果,并注意题设条件可得 Δv ,再重复应用同一结果于 Δv ,即可知函数v满足双调和方程 $\Delta(\Delta v)=0$.

证 利用 3306 题的结果,即得

$$\Delta v = \Delta u_1 + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \Delta u_2 + u_2 \Delta (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 2 \left(2x \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + 2z \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$= 6u_2 + 4 \left(x \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z} \right).$$

重复应用同一结果于 Δυ,得

$$\Delta(\Delta v) = 6\Delta u_2 + 4\left\{x\Delta\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}\right) + y\Delta\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y}\right) + z\Delta\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z}\right) + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}\Delta x + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y}\Delta y + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z}\Delta z + 2\left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2}\right)\right\}.$$

$$\text{If } T \qquad \Delta\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\Delta u_2) = 0,$$

$$\Delta\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y}\right) = 0, \quad \Delta\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z}\right) = 0,$$

故最后证得 $\Delta(\Delta v) = 0$.

【3315】 设 f(x,y,z)是 m 阶可微的 n 次齐次函数. 证明:

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^m f(x,y,z)=n(n-1)\cdots(n-m+1)f(x,y,z).$$

证 证法 1:

根据齐次函数的定义知,函数 f(x,y,z)满足

$$f(tx,ty,tz) = t^n f(x,y,z). \tag{1}$$

在(1)式两端分别对t求m次导数.首先考察 $\frac{d^m f}{dr}$.由求全导数的公式知

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}t} = x \, \frac{\partial f}{\partial(xt)} + y \, \frac{\partial f}{\partial(yt)} + z \, \frac{\partial f}{\partial(zt)} = t^{n-1} \left(x \, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) f(x, y, z,), \\ &\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 f}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}t} \right) \\ &= x \left\{ x \, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial(xt)^2} + y \, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial(xt)\partial(yt)} + z \, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial(xt)\partial(zt)} \right\} + y \left\{ x \, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial(yt)\partial(xt)} + y \, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial(yt)^2} + z \, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial(yt)\partial(zt)} \right\} \\ &+ z \left\{ x \, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial(zt)\partial(xt)} + y \, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial(zt)\partial(yt)} + z \, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial(zt)^2} \right\} \\ &= x^2 \, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial(xt)^2} + y^2 \, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial(yt)^2} + z^2 \, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial(zt)^2} + 2xy \, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial(xt)\partial(yt)} + 2yz \, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial(yt)\partial(zt)} + 2zx \, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial(zt)\partial(xt)} \\ &= t^{n-2} \left(x \, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 f(x, y, z). \end{split}$$

一般地,由数学归纳法可得

$$\frac{d^{m}f}{dt^{m}} = \sum_{a_{1}+a_{2}+a_{3}=m} C_{a_{1},a_{2},a_{3}} \frac{\partial^{m}f}{\partial(xt)^{a_{1}}\partial(yt)^{a_{2}}\partial(zt)^{a_{3}}} x^{a_{1}} y^{a_{2}} z^{a_{3}} = t^{m-m} \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^{m} f(x,y,z), \quad (2)$$

其中总和是关于 $a_1+a_2+a_3=m$ 的非负整数 a_1,a_2,a_3 的一切可能组合而取的,且

$$C_{a_1,a_2,a_3} = \frac{m!}{a_1 |a_2| a_3!}$$

而(1)式右端对 t 求 m 次导数,得

$$[t^{n}f(x,y,z)]^{(m)} = n(n-1)\cdots(n-m+1)t^{n-m}f(x,y,z).$$
 (3)

比较(2)式和(3)式,令t=1,即证得

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{m}f(x,y,z)=n(n-1)\cdots(n-m+1)f(x,y,z).$$

证法 2:

当m=1时,由 $f(tx,ty,tz)=t^{n}f(x,y,z)$ 两端对t求导,可得

$$x\frac{\partial f(tx,ty,tz)}{\partial(tx)} + y\frac{\partial f(tx,ty,tz)}{\partial(ty)} + z\frac{\partial f(tx,ty,tz)}{\partial(tz)} = nt^{n-1}f(x,y,z) \quad (t>0).$$

令
$$t=1$$
,即有

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{1}f=nf.$$

当 m=2 时,由 3234 题的结果知 $\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^2f=n(n-1)f$.

在 3233 题中已证得 f'x(x,y,z),f'x(x,y,z),f'x(x,y,z)为(n-1)次的齐次函数.

今设 m=k-1 时命题成立. 对 f'_*, f'_*, f'_* ,用数学归纳法的假设,即

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{k-1} f'_{x} = (n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k+1)f'_{x}, \tag{4}$$

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{k-1} f'_{y} = (n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k+1)f'_{y}, \tag{5}$$

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{k-1} f'_{*} = (n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k+1)f'_{*}, \tag{6}$$

将(4)两端乘以 x,(5)式两端乘以 y,(6)式两端乘以 z,然后相加,即得

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{k} f(x,y,z) = (n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k+1)\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) f(x,y,z)$$
$$= n(n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k+1) f(x,y,z).$$

即当 m=k 时命题也成立.

于是,命题对于一切正整数 m 成立,即

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^m f=n(n-1)\cdots(n-m+1)f.$$

若 $z = \sin y + f(\sin x - \sin y)$,其中 f 为可微函数. 试简化表达式

$$\sec x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sec y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$
.

$$\mathbf{f} = \sec x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sec y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sec x \cos x f' + \sec y (\cos y - \cos y f') = f' + 1 - f' = 1,$$

 $\mathbb{P} \quad \sec x \, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sec y \, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1.$

【3317】 证明:函数

$$z = x^* f\left(\frac{y}{r^2}\right)$$

(其中 f 为任意的可微函数)满足方程 $x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = nz$.

$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = nz$$

$$\stackrel{\cdot}{\mathbf{IE}} \quad x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \left\{ nx^{n-1} f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) - \frac{2x^n y}{x^3} f'\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \right\} + 2y \frac{x^n}{x^2} f'\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = nx^n f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = nx.$$

 $\mathbb{P} \quad x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = nz.$

【3318】 证明:

$$z = yf(x^2 - y^2)$$

(其中为任意的可微函数)满足方程

$$y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xz$$
.

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y^2 2xy f' + xy (f - 2y^2 f') = xy f = xz,$$

 $\mathbb{P} \quad y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xz.$

【3319】 若
$$u = \frac{1}{12}x^4 - \frac{1}{6}x^3(y+z) + \frac{1}{2}x^2yz + f(y-x,z-x)$$
,

其中 ƒ 为可微的函数. 试简化表达式

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$
.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2(y+z) + xyz - f_1' - f_2', \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2z + f_1',$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y + f'_2$$
.

将上述三式相加,即得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xyz$.

[3320] ψ $x^2 = vw, y^2 = uw, z^2 = uv. f(x,y,z) = F(u,v,w).$

证明:

$$xf'_{s} + yf'_{s} + zf'_{s} = uF'_{s} + vF'_{s} + wF'_{u}$$

证 把 u,v,w 当作自变量*),故

$$uF'_{u} = uf'_{x} x'_{u} + uf'_{y} y'_{u} + uf'_{z} z'_{u}, \quad vF'_{v} = vf'_{x} x'_{v} + vf'_{y} y'_{v} + vf'_{z} z'_{v},$$

$$wF'_{u} = wf'_{x} x'_{u} + wf'_{y} y'_{u} + wf'_{z} z'_{w}.$$

将上述三式相加,得

$$uF'_{x}+vF'_{y}+wF'_{w}=(ux'_{x}+vx'_{y}+wx'_{w})f'_{x}+(uy'_{x}+vy'_{y}+wy'_{w})f'_{y}+(uz'_{x}+vz'_{y}+wz'_{w})f'_{z}.$$
 (1)
由题设得 $2x\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}=0$. 因为 x 不恒等于零,所以 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}=0$. 同法可得 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}=0$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial w}=0$.

再由题设,得 $2x\frac{\partial x}{\partial w}=v$, $2x\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}=w$, $2y\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}=w$, $2y\frac{\partial y}{\partial w}=u$, $2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}=v$, $2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}=u$.

将上述结果代人(1)式,得

$$uF'_{x} + cF'_{y} + wF'_{x} = \left(\frac{vw}{2x} + \frac{wv}{2x}\right)f'_{x} + \left(\frac{uw}{2y} + \frac{wu}{2y}\right)f'_{y} + \left(\frac{uv}{2x} + \frac{vu}{2x}\right)f'_{z} = xf'_{z} + yf'_{y} + zf'_{z}.$$

 $III uF'_{u} + vF'_{v} + wF'_{w} = xf'_{s} + yf'_{s} + zf'_{s}.$

*) 如果把 x,y,z 当作自变量,也可以证明本题的结果.

假定任意函数 φ, ψ 等为足够多次可微的函数,验证下列等式:

【3321】
$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$
,若 $z = \varphi(x^2 + y^2)$.

证由于
$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cdot 2x \varphi'(x^2 + y^2)$$
, $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \cdot 2y \varphi'(x^2 + y^2)$,

所以 $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$.

[3322]
$$x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y^2 = 0$$
, $z = \frac{y^2}{3x} + \varphi(xy)$.

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad x^2 \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + y^2 = x^2 \left[-\frac{y^2}{3x^2} + y\varphi'(x,y) \right] - xy \left(\frac{2y}{3x} + x\varphi'(xy) \right) + y^2 = 0.$$

[3323]
$$(x^2-y^2)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+xy\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=xyz$$
, $z=e^y\varphi(ye^{\frac{y^2}{2y^2}})$.

$$\mathbb{iE} \quad (x^2 - y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (x^2 - y^2) e^y \frac{x \varphi'}{y^2} y e^{\frac{x^2}{2y^2}} + xy \left[e^y \varphi + e^y \varphi' \left(e^{\frac{x^2}{2y^2}} - \frac{x^2}{y^3} y e^{\frac{x^2}{2y^2}} \right) \right] = xy e^y \varphi = xyz.$$

【3324】
$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \beta z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = nu$$
, 若 $u = x^* \varphi \left(\frac{y}{r^*}, \frac{z}{r^*} \right)$.

$$\text{iii.} \quad x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \beta z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = n x^n \varphi - \alpha x^{n-\varphi} y \varphi_1' - \beta x^{n-\varphi} z \varphi_2' + \alpha y x^{n-\varphi} \varphi_1' + \beta z x^{n-\varphi} \varphi_2' = n x^n \varphi = n u.$$

【3325】
$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = u + \frac{xy}{z}$$
, 若 $u = \frac{xy}{z} \ln x + x\varphi(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x})$.

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{xy}{z} \ln x + \frac{xy}{z} + x\varphi - y\varphi_1' - z\varphi_2', \quad y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{xy}{z} \ln x + y\varphi_1', \quad z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xy}{z} \ln x + z\varphi_2'.$$

将上述三式相加,即得
$$x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = u + \frac{xy}{z}.$$

[3326]
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x} = \varphi(x - at) + \psi(x + at)$.

$$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{E} \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \varphi'' + a^2 \varphi'', \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \varphi'' + \varphi''.$$

将上述二式比较,即得 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$.

【3327】
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
,若 $u = x\varphi(x+y) + y\psi(x+y)$.

if
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi + y \psi' + x \varphi'$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x \varphi' + \psi + y \psi'$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2\varphi' + y\varphi'' + x\varphi'', \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi' + \psi' + y \phi'' + x \varphi'', \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = x \varphi'' + 2 \psi' + y \psi''. \tag{3}$$

(1)
$$-2 \times (2) + (3)$$
,即得
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

【3328】
$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
,若 $u = \varphi(\frac{y}{x}) + x\psi(\frac{y}{x})$.

证 $u_1 = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 为零次齐次函数, $u_2 = x\psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 为一次齐次函数、由 3234 题的结果(对于二元更成立)

知 $\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 u_1 = 0, \qquad \left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 u_2 = 0.$

于是,

$$x^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + 2xy \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^{2} (u_{1} + u_{2}) = \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^{2} u_{1} + \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^{2} u_{2} = 0.$$

注 也可不用 3234 题的结果,求出偏导数直接验证.

【3329】
$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = n(n-1)u$$
, 若 $u = x^* \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x^{1-\alpha} \psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$.

证明思路 注意 $u_1 = x'' \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 为 n 次齐次函数, $u_2 = x^{1-n} \psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 为 1-n次齐次函数. 对函数 u_1 及 u_2 应用 3234 题的结果(对于二元更成立),即知

原式左端=
$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2(u_1+u_2)=n(n-1)u$$
.

证 $u_1 = x^* \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 为 n 次齐次函数 $u_2 = x^{1-*} \psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 为 1-n 次齐次函数 由 3234 题的结果知

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2u_1=n(n-1)u_1,\quad \left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2u_2=(1-n)(1-n-1)u_2=n(n-1)u_2.$$

于是,
$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 (u_1 + u_2) = n(n-1)(u_1 + u_2) = n(n-1)u$$
.

值得注意的是,3328 题即为本题的特殊情形: n=0.

【3330】
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$
, 若 $u = \varphi[x + \psi(y)]$.

证
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi'$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi'' \varphi'$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi' \varphi'$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \varphi''$. 于是, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$.

用逐次微分的方法消去任意函数 φ 和 ψ :

[3331] $z = x + \varphi(xy)$.

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + y\varphi'$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x\varphi'$. 于是, $x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x$.

[3332]
$$z=x\varphi\left(\frac{x}{v^2}\right)$$
.

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi + \frac{x}{y^2} \varphi'$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2x^2}{y^3} \varphi'$. 于是, $2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x \varphi + \frac{2x^2}{y^2} \varphi' - \frac{2x^2}{y^2} \varphi' = 2x \varphi = 2z$,

$$\mathbf{p} \quad 2x \, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z.$$

[3333] $z = \varphi(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}).$

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x\varphi'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y\varphi'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$. 于是, $y\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$.

[3334] $u = \varphi(x-y, y-z)$.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi_1'$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\varphi_1' + \varphi_2'$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\varphi_2'$. 于是, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$.

[3335]
$$u = \varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}\right)$$
.

提示 易得
$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$$
.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} \varphi_1'$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} \varphi_1' + \frac{1}{z} \varphi_2'$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{y}{z^2} \varphi_2'$. 于是, $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$.

*) 注意到 $\varphi(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z})$ 为零次齐次函数,本题即 3315 题的特殊情形:n=0.

[3336] $z = \varphi(x) + \psi(y)$

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi'(x)$$
. 于是, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$.

[3337] $z = \varphi(x)\psi(y)$.

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi' \psi$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi \psi'$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi' \psi'$. 于是, $z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

[3338] $z = \varphi(x+y) + \psi(x-y)$.

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi' + \psi'$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi' - \psi'$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \varphi'' + \psi''$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \varphi'' + \psi''$. 于是, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$.

[3339]
$$z = x\varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + y\psi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$
.

提示 注意函数 2 为一次齐次函数,利用 3315 题的结果即获解.

解 注意到函数 z 为一次齐次函数,由 3315 题知

$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z.$$

[3340] $z = \varphi(xy) + \psi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$.

解 设
$$z_1 = \varphi(xy)$$
,则由 3331 题知 $x \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial y} = 0$.

又 $z_2 = \psi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ 为零次齐次函数,且函数 $x\frac{\partial z_2}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial z_2}{\partial y} = \frac{2x}{y}\psi'$ 也为零次齐次函数.从而,函数

$$u = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(x \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial y} \right) + \left(x \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial y} \right)$$

是零次齐次函数. 于是,由 3315 题知 $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$. 但是,

$$x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$= x^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y} + xy\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y} - y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - y^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y},$$

$$x^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0,$$

故得

【3341】 求函数 $z=x^2-y^2$ 在点 M(1,1) 沿与 Ox 轴的正向组成角 $a=60^\circ$ 的方向 l 的导数.

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1}} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1}} = -2. \cos\alpha = \cos 60^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \cos\beta = \cos 30^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

于是,
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}\Big|_{x=1\atop x=1} = 2\frac{1}{2} + (-2)\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 - \sqrt{3}$$
.

【3342】 求函数 $x=x^2-xy+y^2$ 在点 M(1,1)沿与 Ox 轴的正向组成 α 角的方向 l 的导数. 在怎样的方向上此导数:

(1)有最大值; (2)有最小值; (3)等于 0.

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1}} = 1$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1}} = 1$. 于是,
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1}} = \cos\alpha + \cos(90^{\circ} - \alpha) = \cos\alpha + \sin\alpha = \sqrt{2}\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$.

(1) 当
$$\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$$
, 即 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}$ 最大;

(2) 当
$$\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1$$
, 即 $\alpha = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ 时, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}$ 最小;

(3) 当
$$\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$$
, 即 $\alpha = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ 或 $\alpha = \frac{7\pi}{4}$ 时, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = 0$.

【3343】 求函数 $z=\ln(x^2+y^2)$ 在点 $M_o(x_0,y_0)$ 沿与过此点的等值线垂直方向的导数.

解 与等值线垂直的方向即梯度的方向或与梯度相反的方向. 于是

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \Big|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} = \pm |\operatorname{grad} z| \Big|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} \Big|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{2x_0}{x_0^2 + y_0^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2y_0}{x_0^2 + y_0^2}\right)^2} \\
= \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}}.$$

【3344】 求函数 $z=1-\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)$ 在点 $M\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ 沿曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ 在此点的内法线方向的导数.

解 曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 是函数 z 的一条等值线. 随着 x, y 的绝对值增大, z 是减少的, 因此, 曲线的内法线方向即梯度方向. 于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \bigg|_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y-\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}}} = |\operatorname{grad} z| \bigg|_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y-\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{4x^2}{a^4} + \frac{4y^2}{b^4}} \bigg|_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y-\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2(a^2+b^2)}}{ab} \quad (a>0, b>0).$$

【3345】 求函数 u=xyz 在点 M(1,1,1)沿方向 $l\{\cos_a,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma\}$ 的导数. 函数在该点的梯度的大小是什么?

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \bigg|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1\\y=1\\y=1}} = \cos\alpha + \cos\beta + \cos\gamma. \qquad |\operatorname{grad} u| \bigg|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1\\y=1\\y=1}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2} \bigg|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1\\y=1\\y=1}} = \sqrt{3}.$$

【3346】 求函数 $u = \frac{1}{r}$ (式中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$)在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处梯度的大小和方向.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{r^3}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{r^3}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{z}{r^3}$. 于是,

$$\operatorname{grad} u = -\frac{1}{r^2} (x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k})$$

或简记成

$$\operatorname{grad}_{u} = \left\{ -\frac{x}{r^{3}}, -\frac{y}{r^{3}}, -\frac{z}{r^{3}} \right\}.$$

在点 Mo 处的梯度为

gradu =
$$\left\{-\frac{x_0}{r_0^3}, -\frac{y_0}{r_0^3}, -\frac{z_0}{r_0^3}\right\}$$

其中 $r_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2}$. 从而得

$$|\operatorname{grad} u| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{x_0}{r_0^3}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{y_0}{r_0^3}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{z_0}{r_0^3}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{r_0^2},$$

$$\cos(\operatorname{grad} u, x) = \frac{-\frac{x_0}{r_0^3}}{\frac{1}{r_0^2}} = -\frac{x_0}{r_0}, \quad \cos(\operatorname{grad} u, y) = \frac{-\frac{y_0}{r_0^3}}{\frac{1}{r_0^2}} = -\frac{y_0}{r_0}, \quad \cos(\operatorname{grad} u, z) = \frac{-\frac{z_0}{r_0^3}}{\frac{1}{r_0^2}} = -\frac{z_0}{r_0},$$

【3347】 求函数 $u=x^2+y^2-z^2$ 在点 $A(\varepsilon,0,0)$ 及 $B(0,\varepsilon,0)$ 二点的梯度之间的角度.

解 gradu= $\left\{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right\} = \left\{2x, 2y, -2z\right\}$. 若以 gradu_A 及 gradu_B 分别表示在 A 点及 B 点的梯度,

则有

 $\operatorname{grad} u_A = \{2\varepsilon, 0, 0\}, \quad \operatorname{grad} u_B = \{0, 2\varepsilon, 0\}.$

由于

$$\operatorname{grad}_{u_A} \cdot \operatorname{grad}_{u_B} = 2\varepsilon \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 2\varepsilon + 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$
,

故知 $gradu_A \perp gradu_B$,即在点 A 及点 B 二点的梯度之间的夹角为

$$(\operatorname{grad} u_{\Lambda}, \operatorname{grad} u_{B}) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

【3348】 在点 M(1,2,2) 处, 函数

$$u=x+y+z$$
 All $v=x+y+z+0.001\sin(10^6\pi\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2})$

的梯度之大小相差多少?

 $M = gradu = \{1,1,1\}, |gradu| = \sqrt{3}.$

令
$$r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$$
,则

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1 - 1000\pi \frac{x}{r} \cos(10^6 \pi r), \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 1 - 1000\pi \frac{y}{r} \cos(10^6 \pi r),$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 1 - 1000\pi \frac{z}{r} \cos(10^6 \pi r).$$

在点 M(1,2,2)处

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1000\pi}{3} + 1 \approx \frac{1000\pi}{3}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{2000\pi}{3} + 1 \approx \frac{2000\pi}{3},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = \frac{2000\pi}{3} + 1 \approx \frac{2000\pi}{3}, \quad |\operatorname{grad} v| \approx 1000\pi \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} = 1000\pi.$$

于是,两梯度之大小相差为 $|\operatorname{grad} v| - |\operatorname{grad} u| \approx 1000\pi - \sqrt{3} \approx 3140$.

【3349】 证明:在点 Mo(xo, yo, zo)处,函数

$$u = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2$$
 \mathcal{R} $v = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2mx + 2ny + 2pz$

(a,b,c,m,n,p) 为常数且 $a^2+b^2+c^2\neq 0$)二者的梯度之间的角度当点 M。无限远移时趋于零.

证 本题的题设条件"点 $M_o(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 无限远移"应该理解为" $x_0 \to \infty$, $y_0 \to \infty$, $z_0 \to \infty$ 同时成立"(此 时 $\sqrt{(ax_0)^2+(by_0)+(cz_0)^2} \rightarrow +\infty$). 否则,本题的结论不成立.

显见有

$$gradu = \{2ax_0, 2by_0, 2cz_0\}, gradv = \{2ax_0 + 2m, 2by_0 + 2n, 2cz_0 + 2p\},$$

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$$a = ax_0$$
, $\beta = by_0$, $\gamma = cz_0$; $\alpha_1 = ax_0 + m = \alpha + m$, $\beta_1 = by_0 + n = \beta + n$, $\gamma_1 = cz_0 + p = \gamma + p$.

于是, gradu 与 gradv 的夹角θ满足

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\alpha\alpha_1 + \beta\beta_1 + \gamma\gamma_1}{\sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 + \gamma^2} \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 + \gamma_1^2}}$$

或

$$\sin^{2}\theta = 1 - \cos^{2}\theta = \frac{(\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2} + \gamma^{2})(\alpha_{1}^{2} + \beta_{1}^{2} + \gamma_{1}^{2}) - (\alpha\alpha_{1} + \beta\beta_{1} + \gamma\gamma_{1})^{2}}{(\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2} + \gamma^{2})(\alpha_{1}^{2} + \beta_{1}^{2} + \gamma_{1}^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha\beta_{1} - \alpha_{1}\beta)^{2} + (\alpha\gamma_{1} - \alpha_{1}\gamma)^{2} + (\beta\gamma_{1} - \beta_{1}\gamma)^{2}}{(\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2} + \gamma^{2})(\alpha_{1}^{2} + \beta_{1}^{2} + \gamma_{1}^{2})} = \frac{(n\alpha - m\beta)^{2} + (p\alpha - m\gamma)^{2} + (p\beta - n\gamma)^{2}}{(\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2} + \gamma^{2})(\alpha_{1}^{2} + \beta_{1}^{2} + \gamma_{1}^{2})}$$

$$\delta \leqslant \sqrt{a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \leqslant \sqrt{3} \, \delta.$$

于是,当 $\sqrt{\alpha^2+\beta^2+\gamma^2} \to +\infty$ 时, $\delta \to +\infty$.

再令 $q=\max(|m|,|n|,|p|)$,则下述不等式显然成立:

$$0 \leq \sin^{2}\theta = \frac{(n\alpha - m\beta)^{2} + (p\alpha - m\gamma)^{2} + (p\beta - n\gamma)^{2}}{(\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2} + \gamma^{2})(\alpha_{1}^{2} + \beta_{1}^{2} + \gamma_{1}^{2})}$$

$$\leq \frac{(2q\delta)^{2} + (2q\delta)^{2} + (2q\delta)^{2}}{\delta^{2}(\delta^{2} - 6\delta q - 3q^{2})} = \frac{12q^{2}}{\delta^{2} - 6\delta q - 3q^{2}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \delta \rightarrow +\infty \text{Bf}).$$

于是,当 $\sqrt{\alpha^2+\beta^2+\gamma^2}$ →+∞时, $\sin^2\theta$ →0,即当 $\sqrt{\alpha^2+\beta^2+\gamma^2}$ →+∞, θ →0. 证毕.

【3350】 设 u=f(x,y,z)为二阶可微的函数. 若 $\cos a$, $\cos \beta$, $\cos \gamma$ 为方向 l 的方向余弦,求

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial l} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right).$$

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma.$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t^{2}} = \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y\partial x}\cos\beta + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z\partial x}\cos\gamma\right)\cos\alpha + \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x\partial y}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}}\cos\beta + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z\partial y}\cos\gamma\right)\cos\beta \\
+ \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x\partial z}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y\partial z}\cos\beta + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}}\cos\gamma\right)\cos\gamma \\
= \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}}\cos^{2}\alpha + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}}\cos^{2}\beta + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}}\cos^{2}\gamma + 2\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x\partial y}\cos\alpha\cos\beta + 2\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y\partial z}\cos\beta\cos\gamma + 2\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z\partial z}\cos\gamma\cos\alpha.$$

【3351】 设 u=f(x,y,z) 为二阶可微的函数及

 $l_1 \{ \cos \alpha_1, \cos \beta_1, \cos \gamma_1 \}$, $l_2 \{ \cos \alpha_2, \cos \beta_2, \cos \gamma_2 \}$, $l_3 \{ \cos \alpha_3, \cos \beta_3, \cos \gamma_3 \}$

为三个互相垂直的方向. 证明:

(1)
$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_3}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2$$
;

(2)
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_3^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}.$$

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad (1) \quad \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_3}\right)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^3 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha_i + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta_i + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma_i\right)^2 \\
= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \alpha_i + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \beta_i + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2 \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \gamma_i \\
+ 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \alpha_i \cos \beta_i + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \beta_i \cos \gamma_i + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \gamma_i \cos \alpha_i. \tag{1}$$

由于 4, 12, 13 是互相垂直的三个单位向量,故

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos \alpha_{i} \cos \beta_{i} = 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos \beta_{i} \cos \gamma_{i} = 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos \gamma_{i} \cos \alpha_{i} = 0,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos^{2} \alpha_{i} = 1, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos^{2} \beta_{i} = 1, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos^{2} \gamma_{i} = 1.$$
(2)

将上述诸等式(2)代人(1)式,即得

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2.$$

(2) 利用 3350 题的结果,得

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial l_{i}^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos^{2} \alpha_{i} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos^{2} \beta_{i} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos^{2} \gamma_{i} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos \alpha_{i} \cos \beta_{i}$$

$$+ 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos \beta_{i} \cos \gamma_{i} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos \gamma_{i} \cos \alpha_{i}.$$

$$(3)$$

将诸等式(2)代人(3)式,即得 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_3^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}.$

【3352】 设 u=u(x,y) 为可微的函数且当 $y=x^2$ 时有

$$u(x,y)=1$$
 B $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}=x$.

求当 $y=x^2$ 时的 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.

$$\mathbf{m} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}u(x,x^2) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}.$$

当 $y=x^2$, $u(x,y)=u(x,x^2)=1$, 故 $\frac{\mathrm{d}u(x,x^2)}{\mathrm{d}x}=0$,且有 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}=x$, $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=2x$. 将这些结果代入上式,即得 $x+2x\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}=0$.

于是, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{2}$ ($x \neq 0$).

【3353】 设函数 u=u(x,y)满足方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 以及下列条件:

$$u(x,2x)=x$$
, $u'_x(x,2x)=x^2$.

求: $u''_{xy}(x,2x)$, $u''_{xy}(x,2x)$, $u''_{yy}(x,2x)$.

解 由于u(x,2x)=x,故

$$u'_{x}(x,2x)+2u'_{y}(x,2x)=1.$$
 (1)

又因 $u'_{x}(x,2x)=x^{2}$, 故由(1)式即得

$$u_{x}'(x,2x) = \frac{1-x^{2}}{2}$$
 (2)

将(2)式两端对求 x 导数,有

$$u''_{xx}(x,2x) + 2u''_{xx}(x,2x) = -x; (3)$$

由 $u'_x(x,2x)=x^2$ 两端对 x 求导数,有

$$u''_{xx}(x,2x) + 2u''_{xx}(x,2x) = 2x.$$
 (4)

联立(3)式和(4)式并利用题设条件 u", = u", 解之,即得

$$u''_{xx}(x,2x) = u''_{xy}(x,2x) = -\frac{4}{3}x$$
, $u''_{xy}(x,2x) = \frac{5}{3}x$.

假设 z=z(x,y),解下列方程:

[3354] $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0$.

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi(y), \quad z = x\varphi(y) + \psi(y).$$

[3355] $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0.$

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \psi_1(x), \ z = \int_0^x \varphi_1(t) dt + \psi(y) = \varphi(x) + \psi(y).$$

[3356] $\frac{\partial^n z}{\partial y^n} = 0$,

解
$$\frac{\partial^{n-1}z}{\partial y^{n-1}} = \bar{\varphi}_{n-1}(x)$$
, $\frac{\partial^{n-2}z}{\partial y^{n-2}} = y\bar{\varphi}_{n-1}(x) + \bar{\varphi}_{n-2}(x)$, 累次积分 n 次,最后得 $z = y^{n-1}\varphi_{n-1}(x) + y^{n-2}\varphi_{n-2}(x) + \dots + y\varphi_1(x) + \varphi_0(x)$.

【3357】 假设 u=u(x,y,z),解方程 $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}=0$.

$$\mathbf{R} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi_1(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi_2(x, y) + \psi_1(x, z), \qquad u = \varphi(x, y) + \psi(x, z) + \chi(y, z)$$

【3358】 求方程 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2y$ 的解 z = z(x, y), 使它满足条件 $z(x, x^2) = 1$.

解 由
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2y$$
,得

$$z=x^2y+y^2+\varphi(x).$$

又因 $z(x,x^2)=1$,故 $1=x^4+x^4+\varphi(x)$,从而有 $\varphi(x)=1-2x^4$.

最后得 $z=1+x^2y+y^2-2x^4$.

【3359】 求方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$ 的解 z = z(x,y),使它满足条件 z(x,0) = 1, $z'_y(x,0) = x$.

解 由
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$$
得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + \varphi(x)$$
.

又因 $z'_y(x,0)=x$, 所以, $x=0+\varphi(x)$ 或 $x=\varphi(x)$. 从而有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + x$$
.

由此得

$$z = y^2 + xy + \varphi_1(x).$$

又因 z(x,0)=1,故 $1=0+0+\varphi_1(x)$ 或 $1=\varphi_1(x)$. 最后得

$$z=1+xy+y^2$$
.

【3360】 求方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x + y$ 的解 z = z(x, y), 使它满足条件 z(x, 0) = x, $z(0, y) = y^2$.

解 由
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x + y$$
得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \varphi_1(x), \quad z = \frac{1}{2}x^2y + \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + \varphi(x) + \psi(y).$$

现确定 $\varphi(x)$ 及 $\psi(y)$. 由于 z(x,0)=x, $z(0,y)=y^2$,故有

$$x = \varphi(x) + \psi(0), \quad y^2 = \varphi(0) + \psi(y),$$

于是,

$$z=x+y^2+\frac{1}{2}x^2y+\frac{1}{2}xy^2-[\varphi(0)+\psi(0)].$$

又因 z(0,0)=0,故 $\varphi(0)+\psi(0)=0$,最后得

$$z=x+y^2+\frac{1}{2}xy(x+y)$$
.

§ 3. 隐函数的微分法

1° 存在定理 设:1)函数 F(x,y,z)在某点 A(xo,yo,zo)等于零;2)F(x,y,z)和 F'(x,y,z)在点Ao的 邻域内有定义并且是连续的;3) $F'_*(x_0,y_0,z_0)\neq 0$,则在点 $A_0(x_0,y_0)$ 的某充分小的邻域内存在唯一的单值 连续函数

> z = f(x, y), (1)

它满足方程

而且

F(x,y,z)=0 $z_n = f(x_0, y_n).$

设除了上述条件,还有 4)函数 F(x,y,z) 在点 $A_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的邻域内可微,则函 数(1)在点 $A_o(x_o, y_o)$ 的邻域内也可微,并且它的导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 可从方程

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \tag{2}$$

求得. 若函数 F(x,y,z)任意多次可微,则采用对方程(2)逐次微分的方法也可计算函数 z 的高阶导数.

3° 由方程组定义的隐函数 设函数 $F_i(x_1, \dots, x_n; y_1, \dots, y_n)(i=1,2,\dots,n)$ 满足下列条件:

(i) 在点A₀(x₁₀,…,x_{m0}; y₁₀,…,y_{n0})等于零;

(ii) 在点A。的邻域内可微;

(III) 在点A。函数行列式 $\frac{\partial(F_1,\dots,F_n)}{\partial(v_1,\dots,v_n)}\neq 0$.

$$F_i(x_1, \dots, x_m; y_1, \dots, y_n) = 0 \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$$
 (3)

在点 A₀(x₁₀,…,x_{m0})的某邻域内唯一地确定出一组单值可微函数

$$y_i = f_i(x_1, \dots, x_m) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n).$$

它们满足方程(3)及初始条件 $f_i(x_{10}, \dots, x_{n0}) = y_{i0}$ $(i=1,2,\dots,n)$.

这些隐函数的微分可由以下方程组求得:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_i} dx_i + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial y_k} dy_k = 0 \quad (i=1,2,\dots,n)$$

【3361】 证明:在每一点都不连续的狄利克雷函数

$$y(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \text{ 为有理数;} \\ 0, & x \text{ 为无理数} \end{cases}$$

满足方程 $y^2 - y = 0$.

证 当 x 为有理数时, $y^2-y=1-1=0$;当 x 为无理数时, $y^2-y=0-0=0$. 因此,不论 x 为任何实数 $y^2-y=0$.

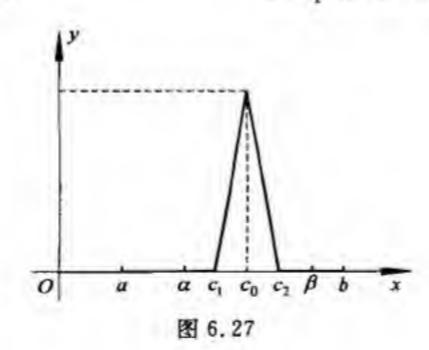
【3362】 设函数 f(x)定义于区间(a,b)内. 在怎样的情况下,方程 f(x)y=0 在 a < x < b 时有唯一连续的解 y=0?

解 函数 f(x)的非零点的集合在区间(a,b)内是处处稠密的,即 f(x)的零点的集合不能充满区间 (a,b)的任意一个子区间 (a,β) C(a,b). 此时,方程 f(x)y=0 有唯一连续的解y=0. 事实上,设 y=y(x)为 方程 f(x)y=0 的一个连续解, $x_0 \in (a,b)$,则

- (1) 当 $f(x_0) \neq 0$ 时,显然有 $y(x_0) = 0$;
- (2) 当 $f(x_0)=0$ 时,由 f(x) 的非零点的稠密性知 f(x) 存在数列 $\{x_n\}$,满足 $x_n\to x_0$ 及 $f(x_n)\neq 0$ (n=1,2,3). 于是, $y(x_n)=0$. 由 y(x) 的连续性即得 $y(x_0)=y(\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n)=\lim_{n\to\infty} y(x_n)=0$. 于是,当 a < x < b 时,y = 0.

反之,若方程 f(x)y=0 在(a,b)内只有唯一的连续解y=0,则 f(x)的零点集必不能充满(a,b)的任何子区间.事实上,设在(a,b)的某子区间 (a,β) 上 f(x)=0、定义(a,b)上的函数 $y_0(x)$ 如下:

$$y_{0}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & a < x < \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{4}, \\ \frac{4}{\beta - \alpha} \left(x - \alpha - \frac{\beta - \alpha}{4} \right), & \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{4} \le x < \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}, \\ -\frac{4}{\beta - \alpha} \left[x - \alpha - \frac{3(\beta - \alpha)}{4} \right], & \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} \le x \le \alpha + \frac{3}{4}(\beta - \alpha), \\ 0, & \alpha + \frac{3}{4}(\beta - \alpha) < x < b. \end{cases}$$



^{*} 在陈述本节大多数题目时,无条件地假定隐函数和它们的相应导数存在的条件满足.

如图 6.27 所示,图中 $c_1 = \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{4}$, $c_0 = \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}$, $c_2 = \alpha + \frac{3(\beta - \alpha)}{4}$.

显然, $y_0(x) \neq 0$,但 $y = y_0(x)$ 是方程 f(x)y = 0 在(a,b)上的一个连续解.

【3363】 设函数 f(x)和 g(x)在区间(a,b)内有定义且连续, 在怎样的情况下,方程

$$f(x)y=g(x)$$

在区间(a,b)内有唯一连续的解.

解 下面三个条件显然是必要的:

- (1) f(x)的零点必须是 g(x)的零点,否则 y 无解;
- (2) f(x)的非零点集合必须在(a,b)内稠密. 否则,存在 (a,β) $\subset (a,b)$,当 $x \in (a,\beta)$ 时,恒有 f(x) = g(x) = 0. 从而当 $x \in (a,\beta)$ 时,任意改变原方程一个连续解 y(x)的函数值(但保持连续性)就得出原方程的另一个连续解(参看 3362 题的图),此与原方程连续解的唯一性矛盾.
 - (3) 如果 $f(x_0)=0$,则对任一点列 $x_0 \to x_0$, $f(x_n) \neq 0$ $(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 均有

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{g(x_n)}{f(x_n)} = y_0 \quad (y_0 是有限数且只与 x_0 有关).$$

显然,如果上述极限不存在或对不同的数列取不同的值均导致 y 不连续,

反之,若上述三个条件满足,我们证明原方程的连续解存在且唯一,事实上,这时令

$$y_0(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)}, & \text{if } f(x) \neq 0 \text{ in } h, \\ \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{g(x_n)}{f(x_n)}, & \text{if } f(x) = 0 \text{ in } h, \end{cases}$$

这里任取 $x_n \to x$, $f(x_n) \neq 0$ ($n=1,2,\cdots$). 易知 $y_n(x)$ 是(a,b)内的连续函数且满足原方程,即是原方程的一个连续解. 现若原方程在(a,b)内还有一连续解 $y=y_1(x)$,则

$$f(x)y_1(x) = g(x), \quad f(x)y_0(x) = g(x) \quad (a < x < b).$$

对任何 $x_0 \in (a,b)$,若 $f(x_0) \neq 0$,则 $y_1(x_0) = \frac{g(x_0)}{f(x_0)} = y_0(x_0)$;若 $f(x_0) = 0$,取 $x_n \rightarrow x_0$, $f(x_n) \neq 0$ (n=1,2,1)

…)则根据 $y_1(x)$ 的连续性,得 $y_1(x_0) = \lim_{n \to \infty} y_1(x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{g(x_n)}{f(x_n)} = y_0(x_0)$.

于是, $y_1(x) \equiv y_0(x) (a < x < b)$,唯一性获证.

【3364】 已知方程

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1. (1')$$

设

$$y = y(x) \quad (-1 \leqslant x \leqslant 1) \tag{2'}$$

为满足方程(1')的单值函数.

- (1) 有多少单值函数(2')满足方程(1')?
- (2) 有多少单值连续函数(2')满足方程(1')?
- (3) 设:(i)y(0)=1;(ii)y(1)=0,则有多少单值连续函数(2')满足方程(1')?

解 (1) 无限个. 例如,令

$$y_n(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1-x^2}, & -1 \le x \le 1 \le x \ne \frac{1}{n}, \\ -\sqrt{1-x^2}, & x = \frac{1}{n} \quad (n=1,2,3,\cdots), \end{cases}$$

则显然 $y=y_n(x)$ $(n=1,2,3,\cdots)$ 都是满足方程(1')的单值函数.

- (2) 二个: $y = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$ 及 $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$.
- (3) (i)满足条件 y(0)=1 的仅 $y=\sqrt{1-x^2}$ 这一个连续函数:
- (ii)满足条件 y(1)=0 的有 $y=-\sqrt{1-x^2}$ 及 $y=\sqrt{1-x^2}$ 这二个连续函数.

$$x^2 = y^2 \,, \tag{1'}$$

设

$$y = y(x) \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty) \tag{2'}$$

是满足方程(1')的单值函数.

- (1) 有多少单值函数(2')满足方程(1')?
- (2) 有多少单值连续函数(2')满足方程(1')?
- (3) 有多少单值可微函数(2')满足方程(1')?
- (4) 设:(|)y(1)=1;(||)y(0)=0,则有多少单值连续函数(2')满足方程(1')?
- (5) 设 y(1)=1 及 δ 为充分小的数,则有多少单值连续函数 y=y(x) $(1-\delta < x < 1+\delta)$ 满足方程(1')?

解 (1) 无限个. 例如,

$$y_{n}(x) = \begin{cases} |x|, & x \neq \frac{1}{n}, \\ -|x|, & x = \frac{1}{n}, \end{cases} (n=1,2,\dots)$$

都是.

- (3) 二个: y = -x 和 y = x.
- (4) (i)二个:y=x和y=|x|;(i)四个:即(2)中之四个.
- (5) $-\uparrow : y=x$.

【3366】 方程 $x^2 + y^2 = x^4 + y^4$ 定义出多值函数 y(x). 函数在怎样的区域内:

(1)单值, (2)有二个值, (3)有三个值, (4)有四个值?

求此函数的分支点及它的单值连续的各分支.

解 由
$$x^2 + y^2 = x^4 + y^4$$
 得 $y^4 - y^2 + (x^4 - x^2) = 0$. 解之,得 $y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}$. 一共有单值连续

的六支,其中当 $\frac{1}{4}+x^2-x^4\geqslant 0$ 即 $|x|\leqslant \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$ 时有二支:

$$y_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}}$$
, $|x| \le \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}}$, $y_2 = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}}$, $|x| \le \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}}$.

而当 $0 \le \frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4 \le \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$ 即 $1 \le x^2 \le \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时有四支:

$$y_3 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}}, \ 1 \le x \le \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}}; \quad y_4 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}}, \ -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}} \le x \le -1;$$

$$y_5 = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}}, \ 1 \le x \le \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}}; \ y_6 = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}}, \ -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}} \le x \le -1.$$

此外还有一个孤立点(0,0)(参看 1542 题的图像). 考虑上述六支的公共定义域知:

(1) 没有单值区域.

- (2) 双值区域为 0 < |x| < 1 及 $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$.
- (3) 三值区域为 x=0 及 x=±1.
- (4) 四值区域为 $1<|x|<\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$. 支点的必要条件为 $[y^4-y^2+(x^4-x^2)]'_y=0$,即 $4y^3-2y=0$. 于是,

$$y=0$$
 及 $y=\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$. 由 $y=0$ 解得 $x=0$ 及 $x=\pm 1$;而由 $y=\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 解得 $x=\pm \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$. 经验证,得六个支点:

(-1.0), (1.0),
$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$
, $\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$, $\left(-\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$, $\left(-\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$.

【3367】 求由方程 $(x^2+y^2)^2=x^2-y^2$ 所定义的多值函数 y 的分支点和单值连续的各分支 y=y(x) ($-1 \le x \le 1$).

解由
$$(x^2+y^2)^2=x^2-y^2$$
得 $y^2=\frac{-(1+2x^2)\pm\sqrt{8x^2+1}}{2}$.

因为当 $|x| \le 1$ 时, $\sqrt{8x^2+1} \ge 1+2x^2$, 故单值连续的各分支为(共有四分支)

$$y = \epsilon(x) \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{8x^2 + 1} - (1 + 2x^2)}{2}} \quad (-1 \le x \le 1),$$

其中 ε(x)分别为 1, -1, sgnx, -sgnx.

下面再求分支点:

$$[(x^2+y^2)^2-x^2+y^2]_y'=2(x^2+y^2)2y+2y=0,$$

解之得 y=0,从而得 x=0 及 $x=\pm 1$. 经验证得分支点为

【3368】 设函数 f(x)当 a < x < b 时连续,函数 $\varphi(y)$ 当 c < y < d 时单调增加而且连续. 在怎样的条件下,方程 $\varphi(y) = f(x)$ 定义出单值函数 $y = \varphi^{-1}[f(x)]$?

研究例子;(|) $\sin y + \sin y = x$; (||) $e^{-y} = -\sin^2 x$.

解 根据 $\varphi(y)$ 的严格增加性以及 $\varphi(y)$ 、f(x) 的连续性可知,若存在 (x_0,y_0) 满足 $\varphi(y_0)=f(x_0)$,则在 x_0 近旁由方程 $\varphi(y)=f(x)$ 可唯一地确定 y 为x 的单值连续函数

$$y = \varphi^{-1}[f(x)]$$
 (满足 $y_0 = \varphi^{-1}[f(x_0)]$); (1)

若更设满足不等式

$$\lim_{y \to c+0} \varphi(y) < f(x) < \lim_{y \to d-0} \varphi(x) \quad (a < x < b). \tag{2}$$

则显然函数(1)是整个a < x < b上定义的连续函数.

(i) 设 $\varphi(y) = \sin y + \sinh (-\infty < y < +\infty)$, $f(x) = x (-\infty < x < +\infty)$. 由于 $\varphi'(y) = \cos y + \cosh y > 0$ ($-\infty < y < +\infty$), 故 $\varphi(y)$ 是 $-\infty < y < +\infty$ 上的严格增函数.又显然有

$$\lim_{y \to -\infty} \varphi(y) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{y \to +\infty} \varphi(y) = +\infty,$$

故不等式(2)满足. 于是,由方程 $\sin y + \sinh y = x$ 唯一确定 y 为 x 的连续函数,它定义在整个数轴: $-\infty < x$ $< +\infty$ 上.

 $(|||) \varphi(y) = e^{-y} \mathcal{D} f(x) = -\sin^2 x$ 虽然也满足题设条件,但此方程是矛盾的 $(e^{-y} > 0, -\sin^2 x \le 0)$,即不存在点 (x_0, y_0) ,使有 $e^{-y_0} = -\sin x_0$.因此,不能定义 y 为x 的单值函数.

【3369】 设

$$x = y + \varphi(y), \tag{1}$$

其中 $\varphi(0)=0$,且当-a < y < a 时 $\varphi'(y)$ 连续并满足 $|\varphi'(y)| \le k < 1$. 证明:当 $-\epsilon < x < \epsilon$ 时存在唯一的可微函数 y=y(x)满足方程(1)且 y(0)=0.

证 设 $F(x,y) = x - y - \varphi(y)$,则

- (1)由于 $\varphi(0)=0$,故F(0,0)=0;
- (||) 当 $-\infty < x < +\infty$, -a < y < a 时, F(x,y), $F'_{x}(x,y)$ 及 $F'_{y}(x,y) = -1 \phi'(y)$ 均连续;
- (前) $F'_{*}(0,0) = -1 \varphi'(0) < 0$, 当然 $F'_{*}(0,0) \neq 0$.

于是,由隐函数的存在及可微性定理知:存在 $\epsilon > 0$,使当 $-\epsilon < x < \epsilon$ 时,存在唯一的可微函数 y = y(x)满足方程 $x = y + \varphi(y)$ 及 y(0) = 0.

【3370】 设 y=y(x)为由方程 $x=ky+\varphi(y)$ 所定义的隐函数,其中常数 $k\neq 0$,且 $\varphi(y)$ 为以 ω 为周期的

可微周期函数,且 $|\varphi'(y)| < |k|$.证明: $y = \frac{x}{k} + \psi(x)$,其中 $\psi(x)$ 为以 $|k| \omega$ 为周期的周期函数.

证 由于 $x=ky+\varphi(y)$,故 $\frac{dx}{dy}=k+\varphi'(y)$.又因 $|\varphi'(y)|<|k|$,故 $\frac{dx}{dy}$ 与k同号,即x为y的严格单调函数,且为连续的.由于 $\varphi(y)$ 是连续的以 ω 为周期的函数,故有界,从而,当k>0时,

当 k<0 时,

$$\lim_{y \to -\infty} x = -\infty, \quad \lim_{y \to +\infty} x = +\infty;$$

$$\lim_{y \to -\infty} x = +\infty, \quad \lim_{y \to +\infty} x = -\infty;$$

由此可知,其反函数 y=y(x)存在唯一,且是一 $\infty < x < +\infty$ 上有定义的严格单调可微函数.令

$$y(x) - \frac{x}{k} = \psi(x) \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty), \tag{1}$$

则由 $x=ky(x)+\varphi[y(x)], \varphi[y(x)+\omega]=\varphi[y(x)]$ 知,

$$x+k\omega=ky(x)+\varphi[y(x)]+k\omega=k[y(x)+\omega]+\varphi[y(x)+\omega].$$

从而,根据反函数的唯一性,得

$$y(x+k\omega)=y(x)+\omega \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty). \tag{2}$$

由(1)式与(2)式,得

$$\psi(x+k\omega)=y(x+k\omega)-\frac{x+k\omega}{k}=y(x)-\frac{x}{k}=\psi(x)\quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

同理可证

$$\psi(x-k\omega)=\psi(x)\quad (-\infty < x < +\infty),$$

故 ψ(x)是以 | k | ω 为周期的周期函数.由(1)得

$$y = y(x) = \frac{1}{b}x + \psi(x)$$
.

证毕.

对于由下列各方程定义的函数 y, 求 y'和 y":

[3371] $x^2 + 2xy - y^2 = a^2$.

提示 可用直接求导法或微分法解之. 但必须注意,在使用微分法时,d²x=0.

解 用求导及微分两种方法解之.

解法1:

等式两端分别对 x 求导数,得 2x+2y+2xy'-2yy'=0,故有

$$y' = \frac{y+x}{y-x}.$$

再对上式求导数,得

$$y'' = \frac{(y-x)(y'+1) - (y+x)(y'-1)}{(y-x)^2} = \frac{2y-2xy'}{(y-x)^2} = \frac{2y(y-x) - 2x(y+x)}{(y-x)^3}$$
$$= \frac{2(y^2 - 2xy - x^2)}{(y-x)^3} = -\frac{2a^2}{(y-x)^3} = \frac{2a^2}{(x-y)^3}.$$

解法 2:

等式两端分别微分,得

$$2xdx + 2xdy + 2ydx - 2ydy = 0, (1)$$

故有 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{y+x}{y-x}$.

对(1)式两端再微分一次,并注意 d²x=0,得

$$dx^2 + 2dxdy - dy^2 + (x - y)d^2y = 0$$

故有

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{1 + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} - \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}{y - x} = \frac{1 + \frac{2(y + x)}{y - x} - \left(\frac{y + x}{y - x}\right)^2}{y - x} = \frac{2a^2}{(x - y)^3}.$$

[3372] In $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$.

提示 仿 3371 题的解法.

解 解法 1:等式两端对 x 求导数,得 $\frac{x+yy'}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{xy'-y}{x^2+y^2}$.解之即得

$$y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

将上式再对 x 求导,得

$$y'' = \frac{(x-y)(1+y') - (x+y)(1-y')}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{2(xy'-y)}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{2x(x+y) - 2y(x-y)}{(x-y)^3} = \frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{(x-y)^3}.$$

解法 2:等式两端分别微分,得 $\frac{xdx+ydy}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{xdy-ydx}{x^2+y^2}$. 解之即得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$
.

对 xdx+ydy=xdy-ydx 再微分一次,得

$$dx^2 + dy^2 + yd^2y = xdy^2,$$

故有

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{x-y} \left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{(x-y)^2 + (x+y)^2}{(x-y)^3} = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{(x-y)^3}.$$

以下各题根据情况采用直接求导法或微分法.

[3373] $y - \epsilon \sin y = x \quad (0 < \epsilon < 1)$.

提示 采用直接求导法较好.

解 等式两端对 x 求导数,得 $y' - \epsilon y' \cos y = 1$,故有

$$y' = \frac{1}{1 - \epsilon \cos y}.$$

将上式再对 ェ 求导数,得

$$y'' = -\frac{\varepsilon y' \sin y}{(1 - \varepsilon \cos y)^2} = -\frac{\varepsilon \sin y}{(1 - \varepsilon \cos y)^3}.$$

[3374] $x^y = y^x \quad (x \neq y)$.

提示 等式两端取对数后,采用直接求导法.

解 取对数得

$$y \ln x = x \ln y$$
 或 $\frac{\ln x}{x} = \frac{\ln y}{y}$ (x>0, y>0).

两端对 x 求导数,得 $\frac{1-\ln x}{x^2} = \frac{y'(1-\ln y)}{y^2}$,故有

$$y' = \frac{y^2(1-\ln x)}{r^2(1-\ln x)}$$

将上式再对 x 求导数,得

$$y'' = \frac{1}{x^4 (1 - \ln y)^2} \left\{ x^2 (1 - \ln y) \left[2yy' (1 - \ln x) - \frac{y^2}{x} \right] - y^2 (1 - \ln x) \left[2x - 2x \ln y - \frac{x^2 y'}{y} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^4 (1 - \ln y)^2} \left\{ y^2 \left[y(1 - \ln x)^2 - 2(x - y) (1 - \ln x) (1 - \ln y) - x(1 - \ln y)^2 \right] \right\}.$$

[3375] $y=2x\arctan \frac{y}{x}$.

提示 先将原式变形为 $\frac{y}{x}=2\arctan\frac{y}{x}$,其中 $\frac{y}{x}\neq 1$.采用微分法后,可得 $\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)=0$,即 $\frac{x\mathrm{d}y-y\mathrm{d}x}{x^2}=0$,可得 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{y}{x}$.再采用直接求导法,易得 $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2}=0$.

解 $\frac{y}{x} = 2 \arctan \frac{y}{x}$, 显然 $\frac{y}{x} \neq 1$. 两端微分,得

$$d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{2d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2},$$

于是,d $\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ =0,即 $\frac{xdy-ydx}{x^2}$ =0,故有 $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{y}{x}$.

将上式对 x 求导数,即得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{x \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} - y}{x^2} = 0.$$

【3376】 证明:若 1+xy=k(x-y),式中 k 为常数,则成立等式

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{1+y^2}.$$

证明思路 对等式 1+xy=k(x-y) 两端微分,得 xdy+ydx=k(dx-dy)及 (x-y)(xdy+ydx)=k(x-y)(dx-dy)=(1+xy)(dx-dy).

命题易获证.

证 将等式 1+xy=k(x-y)两端微分,得

$$xdy+ydx=k(dx-dy)$$
,

故

$$(x-y)(xdy+ydx)=k(x-y)(dx-dy)=(1+xy)(dx-dy),$$

简化即得 $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{1+y^2}$. 证毕.

【3377】 证明:若

$$x^{2}y^{2}+x^{2}+y^{2}-1=0$$
,

则当 xy>0 时成立等式

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{1-y^4}} = 0.$$

证明思路 先对所给等式两端微分,得

$$x(y^2+1)dx+y(x^2+1)dy=0. (1)$$

再由 x2 y2+x2+y2-1=0 可解得

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1+y^2}}, \quad y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}}.$$
 (2)

由于 xy>0,故知 x,y 应取同号. 不论 x,y 同取正号还是同取负号,当用(2)式代入(1)式后,即获证.

证 将所给等式两端微分,得

$$2xy^{2}dx+2x^{2}ydy+2xdx+2ydy=0,$$

$$x(y^{2}+1)dx+y(x^{2}+1)dy=0.$$
(1)

即

由 $x^2y^2+x^2+y^2-1=0$ 可解得

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1+y^2}}, \quad y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}}.$$
 (2)

因为 xy>0, 故知 x, y 应同取正号或同取负号. 不论取什么符号, 当用(2)式代入(1)式后, 均可得

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} + \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^4}} = 0.$$

【3378】 证明:方程

$$(x^2+y^1)^2=a^1(x^2-y^2)$$
 $(a\neq 0)$

在点 x=0, y=0 的邻域中定义出两个可微函数: $y=y_1(x)$ 和 $y=y_2(x)$ 、求 $y_1'(0)$ 及 $y_2'(0)$.

解
$$(x^2+y^2)^2=a(x^2-y^2)^*$$
 即

$$y^4 + (2x^2 + a^2)y^2 - (a^2x^2 - x^4) = 0.$$

解之得

$$y^2 = \frac{-(2x^2 + a^2) + \sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4}}{2}$$

(根号前取正号是由于 y²≥0). 记

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4} - 2x^2 - a^2}{2}} = \pm f(x^2).$$

不难看出(0,0)为分支点. 从点(0,0)出发,有单值连续的四个分支:

$$y_1 = f(x^2)$$
, $0 \le x \le \delta$; $y_2 = f(x^2)$, $-\delta \le x \le 0$;
 $y_3 = -f(x^2)$, $0 \le x \le \delta$ $y_4 = -f(x^2)$, $-\delta \le x \le 0$.

这几个单值分支能否组成 $(-\delta,\delta)$ 上的可微函数,主要是看组成的函数在 x=0 是否可微.为此,研究各分支在点 x=0 处的单侧导数.

$$y'_{1+}(0) = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{y_1(x) - y_1(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{f(x^2)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{8a^2 x^2 + a^4} - 2x^2 - a^2}{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{8a^2 x^2 + a^4} - 2x^2 - a^2}{2x^2}} = \lim_{x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{8a^2 x^2 + a^4 - (2x^2 + a^2)^2}{2x^2(\sqrt{8a^2 x^2 + a^4} + 2x^2 + a^2)}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{4a^2 - 4x^2}{2(\sqrt{8a^2 x^2 + a^4} + 2x^2 + a^2)}} = 1.$$

同法可得

$$y'_{2-}(0) = \lim_{x \to -0} \frac{f(x^2)}{x} = -1, \quad y'_{3+}(0) = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{-f(x^2)}{2} = -1, \quad y'_{4-}(0) = \lim_{x \to -0} \frac{-f(x^2)}{2} = 1.$$

由上可以看出

$$y_1(x) = \begin{cases} f(x^2), & 0 \le x < \delta, \\ -f(x^2), & -\delta < x < 0, \end{cases} \quad \cancel{b} \quad y_2(x) = \begin{cases} -f(x^2), & 0 \le x < \delta, \\ f(x^2), & -\delta < x < 0, \end{cases}$$

是仅有的两个过点(0,0)的可微函数,且

$$y_1'(0)=1$$
 & $y_2'(0)=-1$.

*) 此方程的图像系双纽线(图 6.28),它的极坐标方程为r²=a²cos20,以上作法及结论由图很容易看出。

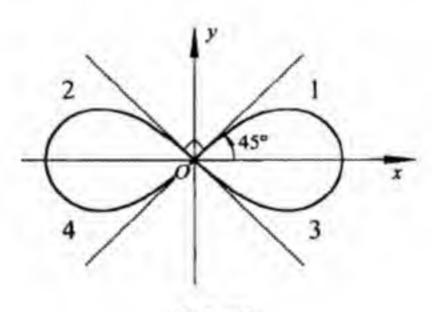


图 6.28

【3379】 设:

$$(x^2+y^2)^2=3x^2y-y^3$$
,

求 y'当 x=0 和 y=0 时的值.

解 本题讨论方法与 3378 题类似,但由于不能直接解出y=f(x),故只能用隐函数表示.由 $(x^2+y^2)^2=3x^2y-y^3$ *)得

$$x^4 + (2y^2 - 3y)x^2 + y^4 + y^3 = 0$$
.

解之得

$$x^{2} = \frac{(3y-2y^{2}) \pm \sqrt{9y^{2}-16y^{3}}}{2}.$$

$$g(y) = \frac{3y-2y^{2} + \sqrt{9y^{2}-16y^{3}}}{2}.$$

4

$$h(y) = \frac{3y - 2y^2 - \sqrt{9y^2 - 16y^3}}{2},$$

则不难验证:在y=0的邻域内均有 $g(y) \ge 0$;而仅当 $y \ge 0$ 时才有 $h(y) \ge 0$.于是,点(0,0)为支点,且从该点

出发,有六个单值连续分支:

 $1.x_1 = \sqrt{g(y)}, 0 \le y < \varepsilon$;它在 $0 \le x < \delta$ 上定义隐函数 $y = f_1(x)$.

$$2, x_2 = -\sqrt{g(y)}, 0 \le y < \varepsilon$$
; 它在 $-\delta < x \le 0$ 上定义隐函数 $y = f_2(x)$.

$$3.x_3 = \sqrt{g(y)}, -\varepsilon < y \le 0$$
;它在 $0 \le x < \delta$ 上定义隐函数 $y = f_3(x)$.

$$4. x_1 = -\sqrt{g(y)}, -\varepsilon < y \le 0$$
;它在 $-\delta < x \le 0$ 上定义隐函数 $y = f_1(x)$.

$$5. x_5 = \sqrt{h(y)}, 0 \le y < \varepsilon$$
; 它在 $0 \le x < \delta$ 上定义隐函数 $y = f_5(x)$.

$$6.x_6 = -\sqrt{h(y)}, 0 \le y \le$$
它在 $-\delta \le x \le 0$ 上定义隐函数 $y = f_6(x)$.

上述隐函数的存在性,易从对右端 y 的表达式求导数而导数不为零获证. 因此,只要求上述六分支在原点的单侧导数.

$$\begin{split} f_{1+}'(0) &= \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{f_1(x) - f_1(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{y \to +0} \frac{y}{\sqrt{g(y)}} \\ &= \lim_{x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{2y^2}{3y - 2y^2 + \sqrt{9y^2 - 16y^3}}} = \lim_{x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{2y}{3 - 2y + \sqrt{9 - 16y}}} = 0. \\ f_{2-}'(0) &= \lim_{x \to -0} \frac{f_2(x) - f_1(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{y \to +0} \frac{y}{\sqrt{g(y)}} = 0. \\ f_{3+}'(0) &= \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{f_3(x) - f_3(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{y \to -0} \frac{y}{\sqrt{g(y)}} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{-x}{\sqrt{g(-x)}} \\ &= -\lim_{x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{2z^2}{\sqrt{9x^2 + 16z^3} - 3z - 2z^2}} = -\lim_{x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{2z^2(\sqrt{9x^2 + 16x^3} + 3x + 2z^2)}{(9z^2 + 16z^3) - (3z + 2z^2)^2}} \\ &= -\lim_{x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{2(\sqrt{9 + 16z} + 3 + 2z)}{4 - 4z}}} = -\sqrt{3}. \\ f_{3-}'(0) &= \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{f_4(x)}{x} = \lim_{y \to +0} \frac{y}{\sqrt{h(y)}} \\ &= \lim_{x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{2y^3}{3y - 2y^2 - \sqrt{9y^3 - 16y^3}}} = \lim_{y \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{2y^2(3y - 2y^2 + \sqrt{9y^3 - 16y^3})}{(3y - 2y^2)^2 - (9y^2 - 16y^3)}}} \\ &= \lim_{y \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{2(3 - 2y + \sqrt{9y^3 - 16y^3})}{4 + 4y}}} = \sqrt{3}. \\ f_{4-}'(0) &= \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{f_4(x)}{x} = \lim_{y \to +0} \frac{y}{\sqrt{h(y)}}} = -\sqrt{3}. \end{split}$$

于是,上述六个单值连续分支可组成三个 $(-\delta,\delta)$ 上的可微函数 $y=y_i(x)$ (i=1,2,3):

$$y_{1}(x) = \begin{cases} f_{1}(x), & x \ge 0, \\ f_{2}(x), & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad y'_{1}(0) = 0;$$

$$y_{2}(x) = \begin{cases} f_{3}(x), & x \ge 0, \\ f_{6}(x), & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad y'_{2}(0) = -\sqrt{3};$$

$$y_{3}(x) = \begin{cases} f_{5}(x), & x \ge 0, \\ f_{4}(x), & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad y'_{3}(0) = \sqrt{3}.$$

*) 此方程的图像为三瓣玫瑰线(图 6.29),它的极坐标方程为 $r=a\sin 3\theta$.

以上作法及结论,由图很容易看出.

【3380】 设 $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3$, 求 y', y''及 y'''.

提示 采用直接求导法.

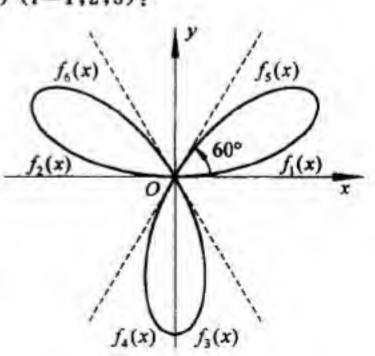


图 6.29

解 等式两端对 x 求导数,得 2x+y+xy'+2yy'=0. 于是,

$$y' = -\frac{2x+y}{x+2y}.$$

再对上式求导数,得

$$y'' = -\frac{1}{(x+2y)^2} \{ (2+y')(x+2y) - (1+2y')(2x+y) \} = -\frac{18}{(x+2y)^3};$$

$$y''' = \frac{54}{(x+2y)^4} (1+2y') = -\frac{162x}{(x+2y)^5}.$$

【3381】 设 $x^2-xy+2y^2+x-y-1=0$, 求 y', y''及 y'''当 x=0, y=1 时的值.

等式两端对 x 求导数,得

$$2x - y - xy' + 4yy' + 1 - y' = 0.$$

$$y' \Big|_{x=0} = 0.$$
(1)

以 x=0, y=1 代人(1)式,得

将(1)式再对 x 求导数,得

$$2-y'-y'-xy''+4y'^2+4yy''-y''=0. (2)$$

以 x=0, y=1, y'=0 代入(2)式,得 $y'' = -\frac{2}{3}$.

$$y'' \bigg|_{x=0} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

将(2)式再对 x 求导数,得

$$-3y'' - xy''' + 12y'y'' + 4yy''' - y''' = 0. (3)$$

以 x=0, y=1, y'=0, $y''=-\frac{2}{3}$ 代人(3)式,得

$$y''' = -\frac{2}{3}$$

证明:对于二次曲线 $ax^2+2bxy+cy^2+2dx+2ey+f=0$,

成立等式

$$\frac{d^3}{dx^3} [(y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}}] = 0.$$

证明思路 原题中的二次曲线应是非退化的,即

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & d \\ b & c & e \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix} \neq 0,$$

由 △≠0 保证 y"≠0.

利用直接求导法,可得 $y'' = \frac{\Delta}{(bx+cv+e)^3}$. 由此可得

$$(y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \Delta^{-\frac{1}{3}} [(b^2 - ac)x^2 + 2(be - cd)x + e^2 - cf],$$

它是关于 x 的二次三项式,因此, $\frac{d^3}{dx^3}[(y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}}]=0$.

原题中的二次曲线应是非退化的,即

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & d \\ b & c & e \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix} \neq 0,$$

由 △≠0 保证 y"≠0.

等式两端对 x 求导数,得

$$2ax + 2by + 2bxy' + 2cyy' + 2d + 2ey' = 0.$$
 (1)

于是,

$$y' = -\frac{ax + by + d}{bx + cy + e}.$$

(1)式除以2后,等式两端再对 x 求导数,得

$$a+2by'+cy'^2+(bx+cy+e)y''=0$$

于是,

$$y'' = -\frac{a + 2by' + cy'^2}{bx + cy + e} = -\frac{1}{(bx + cy + e)^3} \{a(bx + cy + e)^2 - 2b(bx + cy + e)(ax + by + d) + c(ax + by + d)^2\}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta}{(bx + cy + e)^3},$$

$$(y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \Delta^{-\frac{2}{3}} (bx + cy + e)^2 = \Delta^{-\frac{2}{3}} [b^2 x^2 + c(cy^2 + 2bxy + 2ey) + e^2 + 2bex]$$

$$= \Delta^{-\frac{2}{3}} [b^2 x^2 - c(ax^2 + 2dx + f) + 2bex + e^2] = \Delta^{-\frac{2}{3}} [(b^2 - ac)x^2 + 2(be - cd)x + e^2 - cf],$$

即 $(y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ 是关于x的二次三项式,故 $\frac{d^3}{dx^3}[(y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}}]=0.$

求函数 z=z(x,y)的一阶和二阶偏导数,设:

[3383] $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$.

解題思路 先对等式两端嵌分,得

$$xdx + ydy + zdz = 0. (1)$$

注意 $d^2x=d^2y=0$, 再对(1) 式两端微分, 又可得

$$dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 + zd^2z = 0. (2)$$

由(1)得 $dz = -\frac{x}{y}dx - \frac{y}{y}dy$,故有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}.$$

由(2)及(1)得 $d^2z = -\frac{z^2+x^2}{z^3}dx^2 - \frac{2xy}{z^3}dxdy - \frac{z^2+y^2}{z^3}dy^2$,故有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{z^2 + x^2}{z^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{xy}{z^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{z^2 + y^2}{z^3}.$$

以下 3384 題~3387 題均可仿本題求解.

解 等式两端微分,得

$$xdx + ydy + zdz = 0, (1)$$

$$dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 + zd^2 z = 0. (2)$$

由(1)得 $dz = -\frac{x}{z}dx - \frac{y}{z}dy$,故有 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{z}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}$.

由(2)得

$$d^{2}z = -\frac{1}{z}(dx^{2} + dy^{2} + dz^{2}) = -\frac{1}{z}dx^{2} - \frac{1}{z}dy^{2} - \frac{1}{z}\left(\frac{x}{z}dx + \frac{y}{z}dy\right)^{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{z}\left(1 + \frac{x^{2}}{z^{2}}\right)dx^{2} - \frac{2xy}{z^{3}}dxdy - \frac{1}{z}\left(1 + \frac{y^{2}}{z^{2}}\right)dy^{2},$$

$$2^{2} + \frac{1}{z}dx + \frac{y^{2}}{z^{2}}dx + \frac{y^$$

故有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{z} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} \right) = -\frac{z^2 + x^2}{z^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{xy}{z^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{z^2 + y^2}{z^3}.$$

[3384] $z^3 - 3xyz = a^3$.

解 等式两端对 x 求偏导数,得

$$3z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 3yz - 3xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \tag{1}$$

于是, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy}$. 同法可得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{z^2 - xy}$.

(1)式除以3后再分别对x及对y求偏导数,得

$$2z\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2+z^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}-2y\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}-xy\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}=0, \qquad \left(2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}-x\right)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+(z^2-xy)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y}-z-y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=0.$$

将 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 代人上述两式,化简整理得

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} = -\frac{2xy^{3} z}{(z^{2} - xy)^{3}}; \qquad \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{z(z^{4} - 2xyz^{2} - x^{2}y^{2})}{(z^{2} - xy)^{3}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = -\frac{2x^{3} yz}{(z^{2} - xy)^{3}}.$$

同法可得

[3385] $x+y+z=e^z$.

解 等式两次微分,得

$$dx + dy + dz = e^{z} dz,$$

$$dz = \frac{1}{e^{z} - 1} (dx + dy) = \frac{1}{r + y + z - 1} (dx + dy).$$
(1)

故有

于是,
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x + y + z - 1}$$
. 再将(1)式微分一次,得

$$d^2z = e^*d^2z + e^*dz^2$$
.

故有

$$d^2 z = -\frac{e^z}{e^z - 1} (dz)^2 = -\frac{e^z}{(e^z - 1)^3} (dx^2 + 2dxdy + dy^2).$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{e^z}{(e^z - 1)^3} = -\frac{x + y + z}{(x + y + z - 1)^3}.$$

[3386]
$$z = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \tan \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}$$
.

解 设
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}$$
,则 $\frac{z}{r} = \tan \frac{z}{r}$,d $\left(\frac{z}{r}\right) = \frac{d\left(\frac{z}{r}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{z}{r}\right)^2}$.

从而有 $d\left(\frac{z}{r}\right) = 0$,或 rdz - zdr = 0,即

$$dz = \frac{z}{z^2} (xdx - ydy). \tag{1}$$

于是,
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{zx}{r^2} = \frac{xz}{x^2 - y^2}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{yz}{r^2} = -\frac{yz}{x^2 - y^2}$.

由(1)得

$$(x^2 - y^2) dz = xz dx - yz dy.$$
 (2)

(2)式再微分一次,得

$$(x^{2}-y^{2}) d^{2}z = -(2xdx-2ydy)dz+xdxdz+zdx^{2}-ydydz-zdy^{2}$$

$$= -(xdx-ydy) \left[\frac{z(xdx-ydy)}{x^{2}-y^{2}} \right] + zdx^{2}-zdy^{2}$$

$$= \frac{z}{x^{2}-y^{2}} \left[-x^{2}dx^{2}+2xydxdy-y^{2}dy^{2}+(x^{2}-y^{2})dx^{2}-(x^{2}-y^{2})dy^{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{z(-y^{2}dx^{2}+2xydxdy-x^{2}dy^{2})}{x^{2}-y^{2}}$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{y^2 z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{xyz}{(x^2 - y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{x^2 z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2}.$$

[3387] $x+y+z=e^{-(x+y+z)}$.

解 等式两端对 x 求偏导数,得 $1+\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=e^{-(x+y+x)}(-1-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})$.

于是,
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$$
. 利用对称性, 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -1$$

显见 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$.

【3388】 设:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3xyz = 0$$

(1)

$$f(x,y,z) = xy^2z^3.$$

求 $f'_{x(1,1,1)}$,若 z=z(x,y)是由方程(1)定义的隐函数,(ii)y=y(x,z)是由方程(1)定义的隐函数. 说明为什么这些导数相异.

解 (i)记 $F(x,y,z)=x^2+y^2+z^2-3xyz=0$,则由方程(1)所定义的隐函数 z=z(x,y)的偏导数 $z'_x(x,y)$ 在(1,1)点的值为

$$z'_{x}(1,1) = -\frac{F'_{x}(1,1,1)}{F'_{x}(1,1,1)} = -\frac{\frac{d}{dx}F(x,1,1)}{\frac{d}{dx}F(1,1,x)}\Big|_{x=1} = -\frac{\frac{d}{dx}(x^{2}+2-3x)}{\frac{d}{dx}(2+x^{2}-3x)}\Big|_{x=1} = -1.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[f(x,y,z(x,y)) \right] \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} f(x,1,1) \Big|_{x=1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} f(1,1,z) \Big|_{x=1} x'_x(1,1) = 1 + 3(-1) = -2.$$

$$(\|) y'_x(1,1) = -\frac{F'_x(1,1,1)}{F'_y(1,1,1)} = -\frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} F(x,1,1)}{\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}y} F(1,y,1)} \Big|_{x=1} = -1.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f(x,y(x,z)z)] \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = \frac{d}{dx} f(x,1,1) \Big|_{x=1} + \frac{d}{dy} f(1,y,1) \Big|_{y=1} y'_x(1,1) = 1 + 2(-1) = -1.$$

由(1)与(11)所求得的对 x 的偏导数在(1,1,1)点的值不相等,可说明如下:

方程 F(x,y,z)=0 代表一个空间曲面,而 f(x,y,z)表示定义在这个曲面上的一个函数. 函数 G(x,y)=f(x,y,z(x,y))表示把原曲面上的点投影到 Oxy 平面上后,原曲面上的函数看成在 Oxy 平面上定义的一个函数, $G'_z(x,y)$ 表示此函数在 Ox 轴方向的变化率,它不仅包含了原来函数在 Ox 轴方向的变化率,还包含了原来函数在 Ox 轴方向的变化率的一部份. 同样地,H(x,z)=f(x,y(x,z),z)表示把原曲面上的点投影到 Oxz 平面上后,原曲面上的函数看成在 Oxz 平面上定义的函数, $H'_z(x,z)$ 表示此函数在 Ox 轴方向的变化率,它不仅包含了原来函数在 Ox 轴方向的变化率,还包含了原来函数在 Ox 轴方向的变化率,还包含了原来函数在 Ox 轴方向的变化率的那两部份是不相等的.

【3389】 设
$$x^z + 2y^z + 3z^z + xy - z - 9 = 0$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ 当 $x = 1$, $y = -2$, $z = 1$ 时的值.

解 等式两端微分一次,得 2xdx+4ydy+6zdz+xdy+ydx-dz=0.

即

$$(1-6z)dz = (2x+y)dx + (4y+x)dy.$$
 (1)

再微分一次,得

$$(1-6z)d^{2}z = 6dz^{2} + 2dx^{2} + 2dxdy + 4dy^{2}.$$
 (2)

以 x=1, y=-2, z=1 代入(1)式,得 $dz=\frac{7}{5}dy$. 再以 z=1, $dz=\frac{7}{5}dy$,代入(2)式,得

$$d^{z}z = -\frac{2}{5}dx^{2} - \frac{2}{5}dxdy - \frac{394}{125}dy^{2}$$
.

于是,当
$$x=1$$
, $y=-2$, $z=1$ 时, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}=-\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}=-\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}=-\frac{394}{125}$.

求 dz 和 d²z,设:

[3390]
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$
.

解 等式两端微分一次,得
$$\frac{2x}{a^2}dx + \frac{2y}{b^2}dy + \frac{2z}{c^2}dz = 0$$
.

于是,
$$dz = -\frac{c^2}{z} \left(\frac{x dx}{a^2} + \frac{y dy}{c^2} \right)$$
. 再将 dz 微分一次,得

$$\mathrm{d}^2 z = -\frac{c^2}{z^2} \left[z \left(\frac{\mathrm{d} x^2}{a^2} + \frac{\mathrm{d} y^2}{b^2} \right) - \left(\frac{x \mathrm{d} x}{a^2} + \frac{y \mathrm{d} y}{b^2} \right) \mathrm{d} z \right] = -\frac{c^4}{z^3} \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) \frac{\mathrm{d} x^2}{a^2} + \frac{2xy}{a^2b^2} \mathrm{d} x \mathrm{d} y + \left(\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) \frac{\mathrm{d} y^2}{b^2} \right].$$

[3391] xyz = x + y + z

等式两端微分一次,得

$$yzdx + xzdy + xydz = dx + dy + dz. (1)$$

于是,

$$dz = -\frac{(1-yz)dx + (1-xz)dy}{1-xy}.$$
 (2)

对(1)式再微分一次,得

$$2z dx dy + 2x dy dz + 2y dx dz + xy d^{2}z = d^{2}z.$$
(3)

以(2)式代人(3)式,化简整理得

$$d^{2}z = -\frac{2}{(1-xy)^{2}} \left\{ y(1-yz)dx^{2} + \left[x+y-z(1+xy)dxdy+x(1-xz)dy^{2}\right] \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{2\left\{ y(1-yz)dx^{2} - 2zdxdy+x(1-xz)dy^{2}\right\}}{(1-xy)^{2}}.$$

[3392] $\frac{x}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{y} + 1$,

解 等式两端微分一次,得
$$\frac{zdx-xdz}{z^2} = \frac{dz}{z} - \frac{dy}{y}$$
. 于是,
$$dz = \frac{z(ydx+zdy)}{y(x+z)}.$$

 $y(x+z)dz=zdx+\frac{z^2}{y}dy$ 再微分一次,得

$$(x+z)d^{2}z = -(dx+dz)dz+dzdx + \frac{2z}{y}dzdy - \frac{z^{2}}{y^{2}}dy^{2} = -dz^{2} + \frac{2z}{y}dydz - \frac{z^{2}}{y^{2}}dy^{2} = -\left(dz - \frac{z}{y}dy\right)^{2}$$

$$= -\frac{z^{2}[(ydx+zdy)-(x+z)dy]^{2}}{y^{2}(x+z)^{2}} = -\frac{z^{2}(ydx-xdy)^{2}}{y^{2}(x+z)^{2}}.$$

$$d^{2}z = -\frac{z^{2}(ydx-xdy)^{2}}{y^{2}(x+z)^{3}}.$$

$$d^{2}z = -\frac{z^{2}(ydx-xdy)^{2}}{y^{2}(x+z)^{3}}.$$

于是,

[3393] $z=x+\arctan\frac{y}{z-x}$.

解 等式两端微分一次,得 $dz=dx+\frac{1}{1+\frac{y^2}{(z-x)^2}}\cdot\frac{(z-x)dy-y(dz-dx)}{(z-x)^2}$.

化简整理,得

$$dz = dx + \frac{z-x}{(z-x)^2 + y(y+1)} dy$$

再对上式微分一次,得

$$d^{2}z = \frac{1}{[(z-x)^{2}+y(y+1)]^{2}} \{ [(z-x)^{2}+y(y+1)] dy(dz-dx) - (z-x) dy[2(z-x)(dz-dx) + 2y dy+dy] \}.$$

将 dz 代人化简整理,即有

$$d^{2}z = \frac{2(x-z)(y+1)[(x-z)^{2}+y^{2}]}{[(x-z)^{2}+y(y+1)]^{3}}dy^{2}.$$

【3394】 设 $u^3 - 3(x+y)u^2 + z^3 = 0$,求 du.

等式两端微分,得 $3u^2 du - 3u^2 (dx + dy) - 6u(x + y) du + 3z^2 dz = 0$.

于是,

$$du = \frac{u^2 (dx + dy) - z^2 dz}{u \left[u - 2(x + y) \right]}.$$

【3395】 设 $F(x+y+z,x^2+y^2+z^2)=0$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

等式两端对 x 求偏导数,得

于是,
$$F_1' \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) + F_2' \cdot \left(2x + 2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = 0.$$
于是,
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_1' + 2xF_2'}{F_1' + 2zF_2'}.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_1' + 2yF_2'}{F_1' + 2zF_2'}.$$
(1)

(1)式两端对y求偏导数,得

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= -\frac{1}{(F_1' + 2zF_2')^2} \{ (F_1' + 2zF_2') [(F_1')_y' + 2z(F_2')_y'] - (F_1' + 2zF_2') [(F_1')_y' + 2z(F_2')_y' + 2z_y' \cdot F_2'] \} \\ &= -\frac{1}{(F_1' + 2zF_2')^2} \{ 2(x - z)F_1' \cdot (F_2')_y' + 2(z - x)F_2'(F_1')_y' - 2[F_1'F_2' + x(F_2')^2]z_y' \} \\ &= -\frac{2(x - z)}{(F_1' + 2zF_2')^2} \{ F_1'(F_2')_y' - F_2'(F_1')_y' \} - \frac{2F_2'(F_1' + 2xF_2')(F_1' + 2yF_2')}{(F_1' + 2zF_2')^3} . \end{split}$$

$$\mathcal{D} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{R} (F_1')_y' \mathcal{D} (F_2')_y'; \qquad (F_1')_y' = F_{11}'' \cdot (1 + z_y') + F_{12}'' \cdot (2y + 2zz_y'), \\ (F_2')_y' = F_{21}'' \cdot (1 + z_y') + F_{22}'' \cdot (2y + 2zz_y'), \end{split}$$

注意到

$$1+z_y'=\frac{2(z-y)F_z'}{F_1'+2zF_z'}, \quad 2y+2zz_y'=\frac{2(y-z)F_1'}{F_1'+2zF_z'},$$

即得

$$\begin{split} &F_{1}'(F_{2}')_{y}'-F_{2}'(F_{1}')_{y}'\\ &=F_{1}'F_{21}''\frac{2(z-y)F_{2}'}{F_{1}'+2zF_{2}'}+F_{1}'F_{22}''\frac{2(y-z)F_{1}'}{F_{1}'+2zF_{2}'}-F_{2}'F_{11}''\frac{2(z-y)F_{2}'}{F_{1}'+2zF_{2}'}-F_{2}'F_{12}''\frac{2(y-z)F_{1}'}{F_{1}'+2zF_{2}'}\\ &=\frac{2(y-z)}{F_{1}'+2zF_{2}'}\left\{(F_{1}')^{2}F_{22}''-2F_{1}'F_{2}'F_{12}'+(F_{2}')^{2}F_{11}''\right\}. \end{split}$$

于是,
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{4(x-z)(y-z)}{(F_1'+2zF_2')^3} \{ (F_1')^2 F_{22}'' - 2F_1' F_2' F_{12}'' + (F_2')^2 F_{11}'' \} - \frac{2F_2' (F_1'+2xF_2')(F_1'+2yF_2')}{(F_1'+2zF_2')^3}$$

【3396】 设
$$F(x-y,y-z,z-x)=0$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解 等式两端对 x 求偏导数,得

$$F_1' + F_2' \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F_3' \cdot \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 1 \right) = 0.$$
于是, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{F_1' - F_3'}{F_2' - F_3'}$. 同法可得
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{F_2' - F_3'}{F_2' - F_3'}.$$

【3397】 设
$$F(x,x+y,x+y+z)=0$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x},\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

解 等式两端分别对 x 及对 y 求偏导数,得

$$F_1' + F_2' + F_3' \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = 0, \qquad F_2' + F_3' \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\left(1 + \frac{F_1' + F_2'}{F_3'}\right), \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\left(1 + \frac{F_2'}{F_3'}\right).$$

于是,

再将 32 对 x 求偏导数,得

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} = -\frac{1}{(F'_{3})^{2}} \Big\{ F''_{3} \Big[F''_{11} + F''_{12} + F''_{13} \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F''_{21} + F''_{22} + F''_{23} \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \Big] \\ - (F'_{1} + F'_{2}) \Big[F''_{31} + F''_{32} + F''_{33} \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \Big] \Big\}.$$

将 2 代入化简整理得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{(F_3')^3} \{ (F_3')^2 (F_{11}'' + 2F_{12}'' + F_{22}'') - 2(F_1' + F_2') F_3' (F_{13}'' + F_{23}'') + (F_1' + F_2')^2 F_{33}'' \}.$$

【3398】 设
$$F(xz,yz)=0$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

解 等式两端对 x 求偏导数,得 $F_1' \cdot \left(z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) + F_2' y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$.

于是,
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{zF_1'}{xF_1' + yF_2'}$$
. 将 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 再对 x 求偏导数,得

$$\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} = -\frac{1}{(xF'_{1} + xF''_{2})^{2}} \left\{ (xF'_{1} + yF'_{2}) \left[F'_{1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + z \left(F''_{11} \cdot \left(z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F''_{12} y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \right] - \left[F'_{1} + x \left(F''_{11} \cdot \left(z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F''_{12} y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + y \left(F''_{21} \cdot \left(z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F''_{22} y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \right] z F'_{1} \right\}.$$

将 az 代入化简整理得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{(xF_1' + yF_2')^3} \{ y^2 z^2 [(F_1')^2 F_{22}'' - 2F_1' F_2' F_{12}'' + (F_2')^2 F_{11}''] - 2z(F_1')^2 (xF_1' + yF_2') \}.$$

【3399】 设:(i)
$$F(x+z,y+z)=0$$
;(ii) $F(\frac{x}{z},\frac{y}{z})=0$,求 d²z.

解 (1)等式两端微分,得

$$F_1' \cdot (dx+dz)+F_2' \cdot (dy+dz)=0.$$
 (1)

于是,
$$dz = -\frac{F_1'dx + F_2'dy}{F_1' + F_2'}$$
, $dx + dz = \frac{F_2' \cdot (dx - dy)}{F_1' + F_2'}$, $dy + dz = -\frac{F_1' \cdot (dx - dy)}{F_1' + F_2'}$.

对(1)式再求一次微分,得

$$F''_{11} \cdot (dx+dz)^2 + 2F''_{12} \cdot (dx+dz)(dy+dz) + F''_{22} \cdot (dy+dz)^2 + (F'_1+F'_2)d^2z = 0.$$

于是,
$$d^2z = -\frac{1}{F_1' + F_2'} [F_{11}'' \cdot (dx + dz)^2 + 2F_{12}'' \cdot (dx + dz)(dy + dz) + F_{22}'' \cdot (dy + dz)^2]$$

 $= -\frac{1}{(F_1' + F_2')^3} [F_{11}''(F_2')^2 - 2F_1'F_2'F_{12}'' + F_{22}''(F_1')^2](dx - dy^2).$

(川)等式两端微分,得

$$F_1' \frac{z dx - x dz}{z^2} + F_2' \frac{z dy - y dz}{z^2} = 0.$$
 (2)

于是,

$$dz = \frac{z(F_1'dx + F_2'dy)}{xF_1' + yF_2'}, \quad zdx - xdz = \frac{zF_2' \cdot (ydx - xdy)}{xF_1' + yF_2'}, \quad zdy - ydz = -\frac{zF_1' \cdot (ydx - xdy)}{xF_1' + yF_2'}.$$

(2)式乘以 z 后再微分一次,得

$$F_{11}''' \frac{(zdx - xdz)^2}{z^2} + 2F_{12}''' \frac{(zdx - xdz)(zdy - ydz)}{z^2} + F_{22}''' \frac{(zdy - ydz)^2}{z^2} - (xF_1' + yF_2')d^2z = 0.$$

于是,

$$d^{2}z = \frac{1}{z^{2}(xF'_{1} + yF'_{2})} [F''_{11} \cdot (zdx - xdz)^{2} + 2F''_{12} \cdot (zdx - xdz)(zdy - ydz) + F''_{22} \cdot (zdy - ydz)^{2}]$$

$$= \frac{(y dx - x dy)^{2}}{(xF'_{1} + yF'_{2})^{3}} [F''_{11}(F'_{2})^{2} - 2F'_{1}F'_{2}F''_{12} + F''_{22}(F'_{1})^{2}].$$

【3400】 设 x=x(y,z), y=y(x,z), z=z(x,y), 为由方程 F(x,y,z)=0 定义的函数.证明:

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$$

提示 根据隐函数求导法易证.

证 根据隐函数求导法,有
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}$$
, $\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}}$.

三式相乘即得

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1,$$

【3401】 设 x+y+z=0, $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$,求 $\frac{dx}{dz}$ 和 $\frac{dy}{dz}$.

提示 对 z 求导数,即可获解.

解 对z求导数,得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}z} + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}z} + 1 = 0, \\ x \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}z} + y \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}z} + z = 0. \end{cases}$$

联立求解,得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}z} = \frac{y-z}{x-y}, \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}z} = \frac{z-x}{x-y}.$$

解 对 z 求导数,得

$$\begin{cases} 2x \frac{dx}{dz} + 2y \frac{dy}{dz} = z, \\ \frac{dx}{dz} + \frac{dy}{dz} + 1 = 0, \end{cases}$$
(1)

$$\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}z} + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}z} + 1 = 0,\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\left(\frac{dx}{dz}\right)^{2} + 2x\frac{d^{2}x}{dz^{2}} + 2\left(\frac{dy}{dz}\right)^{2} + 2y\frac{d^{2}y}{dz^{2}} = 1, \\ \frac{d^{2}x}{dz^{2}} + \frac{d^{2}y}{dz^{2}} = 0. \end{cases}$$
(3)

$$\left| \frac{d^2 x}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right| = 0. \tag{4}$$

将 x=1, y=-1, z=2 代人(1),(2),解得

$$\frac{dx}{dz} = 0$$
, $\frac{dy}{dz} = -1$.

将上述结果及x,y,z值联同由(4)式所决定的式子 $\frac{d^2x}{dz^2} = -\frac{d^2y}{dz^2}$ 一起代人(3)式,即得

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dz^2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$
, $\frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} = \frac{1}{4}$.

【3403】 设 xu-yv=0, yu+xv=1, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$.

提示 做分得

$$\begin{cases} x du - y dv = v dy - u dx, \\ y du + x dv = -v dx - u dy. \end{cases}$$

求出 du 及 dv后,问题即可获解.

微分得

$$\begin{cases} x du - y dv = v dy - u dx, \\ y du + x dv = -v dx - u dy. \end{cases}$$

于是,

$$du = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} [-(xu + yv)dx + (xv - yu)dy],$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{xv - yu}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

同法可得

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{yu - xv}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2} \quad (x^2 + y^2 > 0).$$

【3404】 设 u+v=x+y, $\frac{\sin u}{\sin v} = \frac{x}{y}$ 求, du, dv, d^2u 和 d^2v .

提示 特原式改写为

$$\begin{cases} u+v=x+y, \\ y\sin u-x\sin v=0 \end{cases}$$

微分两次,并注意 $d^2x=d^2y=0$,,问题即可获解。

解 将原式改写为
$$\begin{cases} u+v=x+y, \\ y\sin u=x\sin v. \end{cases}$$
 微分得

$$\begin{cases} du + dv = dx + dy, \\ \sin u dy + y \cos u du = \sin v dx + x \cos v dv. \end{cases}$$
 (1)

联立求解,得

$$du = \frac{1}{x\cos v + y\cos u} [(\sin v + x\cos v) dx - (\sin u - x\cos v) dy],$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{x\cos v + y\cos u} [-(\sin v - y\cos u) dx + (\sin u + y\cos u) dy].$$

对(1),(2)两式再微分一次,得

$$\begin{cases} d^2 u + d^2 v = 0, \\ y \cos u d^2 u + 2 \cos u d y d u - y \sin u d u^2 = x \cos v d^2 v + 2 \cos v d x d v - x \sin v d v^2. \end{cases}$$

联立求解,得 $d^2u = -d^2v = \frac{1}{x\cos v + y\cos u} [(2\cos v dx - x\sin v dv) dv - (2\cos u dy - y\sin u du) du].$

【3405】 设
$$e^{\frac{u}{x}}\cos\frac{v}{y} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$$
, $e^{\frac{u}{x}}\sin\frac{v}{y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}$,

求 du, dv, d²u 和 d²v 当 x=1, y=1, u=0, $v=\frac{\pi}{4}$ 时的表达式.

提示 将所给二式相除及平方相加,得

$$\begin{cases} \tan \frac{v}{y} = \frac{y}{x}, \\ e^{\frac{2u}{x}} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}. \end{cases}$$

解 将所给二式相除及平方相加,得

$$\begin{cases} \tan \frac{v}{y} = \frac{y}{x}, \\ e^{\frac{2u}{x}} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}. \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

微分(1)式:

$$\sec^2 \frac{v}{y} \cdot \frac{y dv - v dy}{y^2} = \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2}.$$
 (3)

以 x=1, y=1, $v=\frac{\pi}{4}$ 代人(3)式,得 $dv=\frac{\pi}{4}dy-\frac{1}{2}(dx-dy)$.

微分(3)式:

$$2\sec^2\frac{v}{y}\tan\frac{v}{y}\left(\frac{ydv-vdy}{y^2}\right)^2+\sec^2\frac{v}{y}\cdot\frac{y^2d^2v-2(ydv-vdy)dy}{y^3}=\frac{-2(xdy-ydx)dx}{x^3}.$$
 (4)

以 x=1, y=1, $v=\frac{\pi}{4}$ 及 dv 值代人(4)式,得

$$d^2v = \frac{1}{2}(dx - dy)^2$$
.

微分(2)式:

$$2e^{\frac{2u}{x}}\frac{x\,\mathrm{d}u-u\,\mathrm{d}x}{x^2}=x\,\mathrm{d}x+y\,\mathrm{d}y. \tag{5}$$

以 x=1, y=1, u=0 代入(5)式,得 $du=\frac{dx+dy}{2}$.

微分(5)式:

$$4e^{\frac{2u}{x}}\left(\frac{xdu-udx}{x^2}\right)^2+2e^{\frac{2u}{x}}\frac{x^2d^2u-2(xdu-udx)dx}{x^3}=dx^2+dy^2. \tag{6}$$

以 x=1, y=1, u=0 及 du 代入(6)式,得 $d^2u=dx^2$.

提示 本题除了用参数形式给出的求导法外,也可消去 t,得 y=y(x)及 z=z(x),求出结果后再将 x=t+t-1代入.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dt}{dt}} = \frac{2t - \frac{2}{t^3}}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 2\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right); \qquad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dz}{dt}}{\frac{dz}{dt}} = \frac{3t^2 - \frac{3}{t^4}}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 3\left(t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} + 1\right);$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{2\left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 2; \qquad \frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dz}{dt}} = \frac{3\left(2t - \frac{2}{t^3}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 6\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right).$$

注 本題也可消去 t 以求 $\frac{dy}{dr}$, $\frac{dz}{dr}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dr^2}$ 和 $\frac{d^2z}{dr^2}$. 事实上,

$$y = \left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)^2 - 2 = x^2 - 2$$
, $z = \left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)\left(t^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{t^2}\right) = x(x^2 - 3) = x^3 - 3x$.

于是,
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$$
, $\frac{dz}{dx} = 3x^2 - 3$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2$, $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = 6x$.

再将 $x=t+\frac{1}{\cdot}$ 代入上述结果,即得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right), \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = 3\left(t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} + 1\right), \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2, \quad \frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = 6\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right).$$

【3407】 在 Oxy 平面上怎样的区域内方程组

$$x=u+v$$
, $y=u^2+v^2$, $z=u^3+v^3$

(式中参数 u 和 v 取一切可能的实数值)定义 z 为变量 z 和 y 的函数? 求导数 z 和 z 和 z n .

提示 仿 3406 題,本題也可消去 u,v,得 $z=\frac{x}{2}(3y-x^2)$.

解 由 u+v=x, $u^2+v^2=y$ 解得

$$u = \frac{x \pm \sqrt{2y - x^2}}{2}, \quad v = \frac{x \mp \sqrt{2y - x^2}}{4}.$$

其中 $2y-x^2 \ge 0$ 或 $y \ge \frac{x^2}{2}$,此即所求的区域.

再由 x=u+v及 y=u2+v2 分别对 x 求偏导数,得

$$1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \qquad 0 = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

联立求解得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{v}{v - u}, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{u}{v - u} \quad (u \neq v).$$

又由 z=u3+v3 对 x 求偏导数,即可得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3u^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 3v^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 3u^2 \frac{v}{v - u} - 3v^2 \frac{u}{v - u} = -3uv.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{v}{v - u} \right)$$

同法求得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{3}{2}(u+v).$$

注 本题也可消去 u,v 求 dz 及 dz. 事实上,

$$x^2-y=2uv$$

$$z=(u+v)(u^2-uv+v^2)=x(\frac{3}{2}y-\frac{x^2}{2})=\frac{x}{2}(3y-x^2).$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{3}{2}y - \frac{3}{2}x^2 = -3uv$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{2}x = \frac{3}{2}(u+v)$.

但一般说来,用参数表示的函数和消去参数后的函数,它们的定义域是不同的.

【3408】 设 $x = \cos\varphi\cos\psi$, $y = \cos\varphi\sin\psi$, $z = \sin\varphi$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

提示 本題也可消去 φ , ψ , 得 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$.

解由x=cosqcosq, y=cosqsiny对x求偏导数,得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = -\sin\varphi\cos\psi \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} - \cos\varphi\sin\psi \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x} ,\\ 0 = -\sin\varphi\sin\psi \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} + \cos\varphi\cos\psi \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x} . \end{cases}$$

联立求解,得 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\cos \psi}{\sin \varphi}$, $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\sin \psi}{\cos \varphi}$. 于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -\cot \varphi \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{\cos \psi}{\sin^2 \varphi} \left(-\frac{\cos \psi}{\sin \varphi} \right) + \cot \varphi \sin \psi \left(-\frac{\sin \psi}{\cos \varphi} \right)$$
$$= -\frac{\cos^2 \psi + \sin^2 \psi \sin^2 \varphi}{\sin^3 \varphi} = -\frac{\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \psi}{\sin^2 \varphi}.$$

注 本題也可消去 φ , ψ 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$. 事实上,

 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = \cos^{2}\varphi \cos^{2}\psi + \cos^{2}\varphi \sin^{2}\psi + \sin^{2}\varphi = \cos^{2}\varphi + \sin^{2}\varphi = 1.$

于是,
$$2x+2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=0$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=-\frac{x}{z}$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{z - x}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{z^2 + x^2}{z^3} = -\frac{\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \psi}{\sin^3 \varphi}.$$

【3409】 设 x=ucosv, y=usinv, z=v,求

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ \mathcal{R} $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$.

解題思路 本題用求二阶微分的方法,可将所有的二阶偏导数一起求出.为此,应先求 du 及 dv,再注意 $d^2z=d^2v=-\frac{2}{v}$ dudv,即可获解.

本題也可消去 u,v, 由 $z=v=\arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 获解.

解 本题求二阶微分,可将所有的二阶偏导数一起求出.

 $dx = \cos v du - u \sin v dv$, $dy = \sin v du + u \cos v dv$.

联立求解,得

 $du = \cos v dx + \sin v dy$, $dv = \frac{1}{u}(-\sin v dx + \cos v dy)$, $udv = -\sin v dx + \cos v dy$.

再对上面最后一个式子微分一次,得

$$ud^2v+dudv=-\cos vdvdx-\sin vdvdy=-dudv$$

于是,
$$d^2z = d^2v = -\frac{2}{u}dudv = -\frac{2}{u^2}(\cos v dx + \sin v dy)(-\sin v dx + \cos v dy)$$
$$= \frac{2}{v^2}(\sin v \cos v dx^2 - \cos 2v dx dy - \sin v \cos v dy^2),$$

从而有
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2\sin v \cos v}{u^2} = \frac{\sin 2v}{u^2}$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{\cos 2v}{u^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{\sin 2v}{u^2}$.

注 本题也可消去 u, v, 由 z=v=arctan y获解.

【3410】 设函数 z=z(x,y)由方程组 $\langle y=e^{v-v}, (u 及 v 为参数)定义,求当 u=0 及 v=0 时的 dz 及 <math>d^2z$.

 $\Re dx \Big|_{u=0} = e^{u+v} (du+dv) \Big|_{u=0} = du+dv, \qquad dy \Big|_{u=0} = e^{u-v} (du-dv) \Big|_{u=0} = du-dv.$ 于是,当 u=0 及 v=0 时,

 $du = \frac{1}{2}(dx+dy)$, $dv = \frac{1}{2}(dx-dy)$, dz = udv + vdu = 0;

 $d^{2}x = ud^{2}v + 2dudv + vd^{2}u = 2dudv = 2\left(\frac{dx + dy}{2}\right)\left(\frac{dx - dy}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(dx^{2} - dy^{2}).$

【3411】 设 $z=x^2+y^2$,其中 y=y(x)为由方程 $x^2-xy+y^2=1$ 所定义的函数,求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$ 及 $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$.

解 先由 $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 1$ 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 及 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

$$2x-y-xy'+2yy'=0$$
, $2-2y'-xy''+2y'^2+2yy''=0$.

于是,

$$y' = \frac{2x - y}{x - 2y}, \qquad y'' = \frac{6(x^2 - xy + y^2)}{(x - 2y)^3} = \frac{6}{(x - 2y)^3}.$$

下面求 dz 及 dzz.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 2x + 2yy' = 2x + 2y\frac{2x - y}{x - 2y} = \frac{2(x^2 - y^2)}{x - 2y},$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2z}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = 2 + 2y'^2 + 2y''y = 2y' + xy'' = \frac{2(2x - y)}{x - 2y} + \frac{6x}{(x - 2y)^3}.$$

【3412】 设 $u = \frac{x+z}{v+z}$,其中 z 为由方程式 ze^z = xe^z + ye^z 所定义的函数,求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.

提示 用求微分的方法较好.

解 将ze^z=xe^z+ye^y 两端微分,得

$$e^{z}(1+z)dz = e^{z}(1+x)dx + e^{y}(1+y)dy$$

又因 $du = \frac{1}{(y+z)^2} [(y+z)dx + (y+z)dz - (x+z)dy - (x+z)dz]$ $= \frac{1}{(y+z)^2} \left[(y+z) dx - (x+z) dy + (y-x) dz \right]$ $= \frac{1}{(y+z)^2} \left[(y+z) dx - (x+z) dy + \frac{(y-x)e^x(1+x)}{e^x(1+z)} dx + \frac{(y-x)e^y(1+y)}{e^x(1+z)} dy \right],$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y+x} + \frac{(x+1)(y-x)}{(x+1)(y+x)^2} e^{x-x}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x+x}{(y+x)^2} + \frac{(y+1)(y-x)}{(x+1)(y+x)^2} e^{y-x}.$ 故得

【3413】 设方程: $x=\varphi(u,v)$, $y=\psi(u,v)$, $z=\chi(u,v)$,定义 z 为 x 和 y 的函数. 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

提示 对x,y分别求偏导数即易获解.

解 对 x 求偏导数,得
$$1 = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \tag{1}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x},\tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$
 (3)

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial \tau} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v},$ (4) 由(1)及(2)解得

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其中

$$I = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}.$$

再将(4)的结果代入(3),即得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{I} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial u} \right).$$

同法求得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{I} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \, \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \, \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial v} \right).$$

【3414】 设: $x=\varphi(u,v)$, $y=\psi(u,v)$. 求反函数 u=u(x,y)和 v=v(x,y)的一阶和二阶偏导数.

提示 微分二次,先后求出 du, dv, d²u及 d²v, 可将所有的一阶及二阶偏导数一起求出、

解 微分二次,得

$$dx = \varphi_1' du + \varphi_2' dv, \tag{1}$$

$$dy = \psi_1' du + \psi_2' dv, \qquad (2)$$

$$0 = \varphi_{11}'' du^2 + 2\varphi_{12}'' du dv + \varphi_{22}'' dv^2 + \varphi_1' d^2 u + \varphi_2' d^2 v, \qquad (3)$$

$$0 = \phi_{11}'' du^2 + 2\phi_{12}'' du dv + \phi_{22}'' dv^2 + \phi_1' d^2 u + \phi_2' d^2 v. \tag{4}$$

其中右下角标号 1,2 分别代表对 u,v 的偏导数,余类推.

令 $I = \varphi_1' \psi_2' - \varphi_2' \psi_1'$,则由(1),(2)可解得

$$du = \frac{1}{I} (\phi_1' dx - \phi_2' dy), \qquad (5)$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{I} (\varphi_1' dy - \psi_1' dx). \tag{6}$$

于是, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{I} \psi_2' = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}$.

由(3),(4)解出 d²u,d²v,并把(5),(6)的结果代人,即得

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}^{2}u &= \frac{1}{I} \big[\varphi_{2}' \left(\varphi_{11}'' \, \mathrm{d}u^{2} + 2 \varphi_{12}'' \, \mathrm{d}u \, \mathrm{d}v + \varphi_{22}'' \, \mathrm{d}v^{2} \right) - \varphi_{2}' \left(\varphi_{11}'' \, \mathrm{d}u^{2} + 2 \varphi_{12}'' \, \mathrm{d}u \, \mathrm{d}v + \varphi_{22}'' \, \mathrm{d}v^{2} \right) \big] \\ &= \frac{1}{I^{3}} \big[\left(\varphi_{2}' \varphi_{11}'' - \psi_{2}' \varphi_{11}'' \right) \left(\psi_{2}' \, \mathrm{d}x - \varphi_{2}' \, \mathrm{d}y \right)^{2} + 2 \left(\varphi_{2}' \varphi_{12}'' - \psi_{2}' \varphi_{12}'' \right) \left(\psi_{2}' \, \mathrm{d}x - \varphi_{2}' \, \mathrm{d}y \right) \left(\varphi_{1}' \, \mathrm{d}y - \psi_{1}' \, \mathrm{d}x \right) \\ &+ \left(\varphi_{2}' \psi_{22}'' - \psi_{2}' \varphi_{22}'' \right) \left(\varphi_{1}' \, \mathrm{d}y - \psi_{1}' \, \mathrm{d}x \right)^{2} \big] = \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}} \mathrm{d}x^{2} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x \partial y} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial y^{2}} \mathrm{d}y^{2} \, . \end{split}$$

比较上式两端的系数,即得

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{1}{I^{3}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial u^{2}} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial u^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \right)^{2} - 2 \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial v^{2}} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial v^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \right)^{2} \right], \\ &\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{I^{3}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial u^{2}} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial v^{2}} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} - \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial u \partial v} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial v^{2}} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \right], \\ &\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{1}{I^{3}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial u^{2}} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial u^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \right)^{2} - 2 \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial u^{2}} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial v} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \right)^{2} \right]. \end{split}$$

同法可求得 d^2v 和 $\frac{\partial^2v}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2v}{\partial x\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2v}{\partial y^2}$.

【3415】 设(1)
$$x = u\cos\frac{v}{u}$$
, $y = u\sin\frac{v}{u}$; (2) $x = e^{u} + u\sin v$, $y = e^{u} - u\cos v$,

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$.

提示 利用 3414 题的结果.

解 利用 3414 题的结果即得.

(1) $\varphi(u,v) = u\cos\frac{v}{u}$, $\psi(u,v) = u\sin\frac{v}{u}$.

于是,
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \cos \frac{v}{u} + \frac{v}{u} \sin \frac{v}{u}$$
, $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = -\sin \frac{v}{u}$, $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} = \sin \frac{v}{u} - \frac{v}{u} \cos \frac{v}{u}$, $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} = \cos \frac{v}{u}$,

$$I = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} = \left(\cos \frac{v}{u} + \frac{v}{u} \sin \frac{v}{u}\right) \cos \frac{v}{u} - \left(-\sin \frac{v}{u}\right) \left(\sin \frac{v}{u} - \frac{v}{u} \cos \frac{v}{u}\right) = 1.$$

从而得
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} = \cos \frac{v}{u}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = \sin \frac{v}{u}$,

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} = \frac{v}{u} \cos \frac{v}{u} - \sin \frac{v}{u}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \frac{v}{u} \sin \frac{v}{u} + \cos \frac{v}{u}.$$

(2) $\varphi(u,v) = e^u + u \sin v$, $\psi(u,v) = e^u - u \cos v$.

于是,
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = e^u + \sin v$$
, $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = u \cos v$, $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} = e^u - \cos v$, $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} = u \sin v$,

 $I = (e^u + \sin v) u \sin v - (e^u - \cos v) u \cos v = u [e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1].$

从而得
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin v}{e^*(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\cos v}{e^*(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}$,

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{e^{u} - \cos v}{u \left[e^{u} \left(\sin v - \cos v\right) + 1\right]}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{e^{u} + \sin v}{u \left[e^{u} \left(\sin v - \cos v\right) + 1\right]}.$$

【3416】 函数
$$u=u(x)$$
由方程组
$$\begin{cases} u=f(x,y,z), \\ g(x,y,z)=0, & \text{定义}. 求 \frac{du}{dx} n \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2}. \\ h(x,y,z)=0 \end{cases}$$

解 微分得

$$du = f'_x dx + f'_y dy + f'_z dz = \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) f, \tag{1}$$

$$0 = g'_x dx + g'_y dy + g'_z dz = \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) g. \tag{2}$$

$$0 = h'_x dx + h'_y dy + h'_x dz = \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) h. \tag{3}$$

令
$$\frac{\partial(g,h)}{\partial(y,z)} = I_1$$
, $\frac{\partial(g,h)}{\partial(z,x)} = I_2$, $\frac{\partial(g,h)}{\partial(x,y)} = I_3$, 则由(2),(3)可解得

$$dy = \frac{I_1}{I_1} dx$$
, $dz = \frac{I_3}{I_1} dx$.

将 dy, dz 代人(1),得

$$du = f'_x dx + f'_y \frac{I_2}{I_1} dx + f'_x \frac{I_3}{I_1} dx = \frac{1}{I_1} (I_1 f'_x + I_2 f'_y + I_3 f'_x) dx = \frac{I}{I_1} dx.$$

其中
$$I = \frac{D(f,g,h)}{D(x,y,z)}$$
. 于是, $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{I}{I_1}$.

对(1),(2),(3)再求一次微分,得

$$d^{2}u = \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{2} f + f', d^{2}y + f', d^{2}z, \tag{4}$$

$$0 = \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 g + g'_{,} d^2 y + g'_{,} d^2 z.$$
 (5)

$$0 = \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 h + h'_y d^2 y + h'_z d^2 z, \tag{6}$$

于是,
$$d^{2}y = \frac{1}{I_{1}} \left[g'_{z} \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^{2} h - h'_{z} \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^{2} g \right]$$
$$d^{2}z = \frac{1}{I_{1}} \left[h'_{z} \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^{2} g - g'_{z} \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^{2} h \right].$$

令
$$\frac{\partial(h,f)}{\partial(y,z)} = I_4$$
, $\frac{\partial(f,g)}{\partial(y,z)} = I_5$, 并将 d^2y 及 d^2z 代人(4),即得

$$d^{2}u = \frac{1}{I_{1}} \left[I_{1} \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^{2} f + I_{4} \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^{2} g + I_{5} \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \right)^{2} h \right],$$

再以
$$dy = \frac{I_2}{I_1} dx$$
 及 $dz = \frac{I_3}{I_1} dx$ 代人上式,即得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{1}{I_1^3} \left[I_1 \left(I_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + I_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + I_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 f + I_4 \left(I_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + I_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + I_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \right)^2 g + I_5 \left(I_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + I_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + I_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \right)^2 h \right].$$

【3417】 函数
$$u=u(x,y)$$
由方程组
$$\begin{cases} u=f(x,y,z,t), \\ g(y,z,t)=0, & \text{定义}. 求 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \pi \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}. \\ h(z,t)=0 \end{cases}$$

$$du = f'_x dx + f'_y dy + f'_z dz + f'_z dt, \tag{1}$$

$$0 = g_y' dy + g_z' dz + g_z' dt, \qquad (2)$$

$$0 = h'_{\epsilon} dz + h'_{\epsilon} dt. \tag{3}$$

令 $I_1 = \frac{\partial(g,h)}{\partial(z,t)}$,则由(2),(3)可解得

$$dz = \frac{1}{I_i} (-g'_y h'_i) dy, dt = \frac{1}{I_i} (g'_y h'_i) dy.$$

将 dz 及 dt 代人(1)式,得

$$du = f'_x dx + f'_y dy - \frac{g'_y}{I_1} (f'_x h'_i - f'_i h'_x) dy.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_{x}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'_{y} + g'_{y} \frac{I_{2}}{I_{1}},$$

其中
$$I_2 = \frac{\partial(h,f)}{\partial(z,t)}$$
.

【3418】 设
$$x = f(u,v,w)$$
, $y = g(u,v,w)$, $z = h(u,v,w)$, $x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$.

提示 用求微分的方法较好.

解 微分得 $dx=f'_u du+f'_u dv+f'_w dw$, $dy=g'_u du+g'_v dv+g'_w dw$, $dz=h'_u du+h'_v dv+h'_w dw$. 令 $I=\frac{D(f,g,h)}{D(u,v,w)}$,则有

$$du = \frac{1}{I} \begin{vmatrix} dx & f'_{v} & f'_{w} \\ dy & g'_{v} & g'_{w} \\ dz & h'_{v} & h'_{w} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{I_{1}}{I} dx + \frac{I_{2}}{I} dy + \frac{I_{3}}{I} dz,$$

其中 $I_1 = \frac{\partial(g,h)}{\partial(v,w)}$, $I_2 = \frac{\partial(h,f)}{\partial(v,w)}$, $I_3 = \frac{\partial(f,g)}{\partial(v,w)}$. 于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{I_1}{I}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{I_2}{I}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{I_3}{I}.$$

【3419】 设函数 z=z(x,y)满足方程组

$$\begin{cases} f(x,y,z,t) = 0, \\ g(x,y,z,t) = 0, \end{cases}$$

式中 t 为参变量, 求 dz.

解 微分得 $f'_x dx + f'_y dy + f'_x dz + f'_y dt = 0$, $g'_x dx + g'_y dy + g'_x dz + g'_y dt = 0$. 把 dz, dt 看作未知量,其他为系数. 解之得

$$dz = \frac{1}{I_3} [f'_i(g'_x dx + g'_y dy) - g'_i(f'_x dx + f'_y dy)] = \frac{1}{I_3} [(f'_i g'_x - g'_i f'_x) dx + (f'_i g'_y - g'_i f'_y) dy]$$

$$= -\frac{I_1 dx + I_2 dy}{I_3},$$

其中
$$I_1 = \frac{\partial(f,g)}{\partial(x,t)}$$
, $I_2 = \frac{\partial(f,g)}{\partial(x,t)}$, $I_3 = \frac{\partial(f,g)}{\partial(x,t)}$.

【3420】 设 u=f(z),其中 z 为由方程式 $z=x+y\varphi(z)$ 定义的隐函数.证明拉格明日公式:

$$\frac{\partial^n u}{\partial y^n} = \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial x^{n-1}} \left\{ \left[\varphi(z) \right]^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right\}.$$

提示 对 n=1证明公式并适用数学归纳法.

 $\mathbf{iE} \quad dz = dx + \varphi(z) dy + y \varphi'(z) dz,$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 - y\varphi'(z)}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\varphi(z)}{1 - y\varphi'(z)} = \varphi(z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = \varphi(z)\frac{\partial u}{\partial z},$$

从而得

即当 n=1 时,拉格朗日公式成立.

4 当 1 一1 时,证 带 的 口 公 以 成 立

对于任意可微函数 g(z),有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[g(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] = g'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + g(z) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi(z) g'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + g(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)
= \varphi(z) g'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + g(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\varphi(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] = \varphi(z) g'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \varphi'(z) g(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \varphi(z) g(z) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}
= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\varphi(z) g(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right].$$

 φ $g(z) = \varphi(z)$,得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\varphi(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\varphi^2(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right],$$

即当 n=2 时,拉格朗日公式也成立. 设当 n=k 时,公式成立,

即有

$$\frac{\partial^k u}{\partial y^k} = \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial x^{k-1}} \left[\varphi^k(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right].$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial^{k+1} u}{\partial y^{k+1}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial x^{k-1}} \left[\varphi^{k}(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \right\} = \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial x^{k-1}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\varphi^{k}(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \right\} = \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial x^{k-1}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\varphi^{k+1}(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \right\} \\
= \frac{\partial^{k}}{\partial x^{k}} \left[\varphi^{k+1}(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right],$$

即当 n=k+1 时,拉格朗日公式也成立.于是,对于一切正整数 n,均有

$$\frac{\partial^n u}{\partial y^n} = \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial x^{n-1}} \left[\varphi^n(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right].$$

【3421】 证明:由方程

$$\Phi(x-az,y-bz)=0 \tag{1}$$

 $(其中 \Phi(u,v)$ 是变量 u,v 的任意可微函数,a 和 b 为常数)定义的函数 z=z(x,y) 为方程

$$a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$$

的解. 说明曲面(1)的几何性质.

解由于
$$\Phi_1' \cdot \left(1 - a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) - b\Phi_2' \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$
, $-\Phi_1' a\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \Phi_2' \cdot \left(1 - b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 0$,
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\Phi_1'}{a\Phi_1' + b\Phi_2'}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\Phi_2'}{a\Phi_1' + b\Phi_2'}.$$

故有

将上面二个等式依次乘以 a,b,然后相加,即得

$$a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$$
,

这就说明 z=z(x,y)为方程 $a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=1$ 的解.

等式 $a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}-1=0$ 表示曲面(1)上任一点 $P_1(x_1,y_1,z_1)$ 的法向量 $n_1=\left\{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{P_1},\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{P_1},-1\right\}$ 皆与向量 $r_1=\{a,b,1\}$ 垂直. 过点 P_1 作平行于 r_1 的直线 l_1 :

$$\frac{x-x_1}{a} = \frac{y-y_1}{b} = \frac{z-z_1}{1}.$$

易知 4 上的点皆在曲面(1)上,于是,曲面(1)是母线平行于 r, 的柱面,

【3422】 证明:由方程

$$\Phi\left(\frac{x-x_0}{z-z_0},\frac{y-y_0}{z-z_0}\right)=0\tag{2}$$

(其中 $\Phi(u,v)$ 是变量 u 和 v 的任意可微函数)定义的函数 z=z(x,y)满足方程

$$(x-x_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+(y-y_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=z-z_0.$$

说明曲面(2)的几何性质.

解 由于
$$\Phi_1' \frac{z-z_0-(x-x_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{(z-z_0)^2} - \Phi_2' \frac{(y-y_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{(z-z_0)^2} = 0$$
, $-\Phi_1' \frac{(x-x_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{(z-z_0)^2} + \Phi_2' \frac{z-z_0-(y-y_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{(z-z_0)^2} = 0$,
故有 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{(z-z_0)\Phi_1'}{(x-x_0)\Phi_1'+(y-y_0)\Phi_2'}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{(z-z_0)\Phi_2'}{(x-x_0)\Phi_1'+(y-y_0)\Phi_2'}$.

将上面二个等式依次乘以 x-x₀ 及 y-y₀,然后相加,即得

$$(x-x_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+(y-y_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=z-z_0,$$

本题获证.

等式 $(x-x_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+(y-y_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}-(z-z_0)=0$ 表示曲面(2)在其上任一点 $P_2(x_2,y_2,z_2)$ 的法向量 $n_2=\left\{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{P_2},\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{P_2},-1\right\}$ 与向量 $r_2=\{x_2-x_0,y_2-y_0,z_2-z_0\}$ 垂直. 作过点 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0),P_2(x_2,y_2,z_2)$ 的直线 l_2 :

$$\frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{y_2-y_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{z_2-z_0}.$$

易知 12 上的任一点皆在曲面(2)上. 于是,曲面(2)是顶点在 P。的锥面.

【3423】 证明:由方程

$$ax+by+cz=\Phi(x^2+y^2+z^2)$$
 (3)

[其中 $\Phi(u)$ 是变量u的任意可微函数,a,b和c为常数]定义的函数z=z(x,y)满足方程

$$(cy-bz)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+(az-cx)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=bx-ay.$$

说明曲面(3)的几何性质.

解由于
$$a+c\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \Phi' \cdot \left(2x+2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right), \quad b+c\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \Phi' \cdot \left(2y+2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x\Phi' - a}{c - 2z\Phi'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y\Phi' - b}{c - 2z\Phi'}.$$

故有

将上面二个等式依次乘以(cy-bz)及(az-cx),然后相加,即得

$$(cy-bz)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (az-cx)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{(2x\Phi'-a)(cy-bz) + (2y\Phi'-b)(az-cx)}{c-2z\Phi'}$$
$$= \frac{(c-2z\Phi')(bx-ay)}{c-2z\Phi'} = bx-ay,$$

本题获证.

设 $P_3(x_3,y_3,z_3)$ 是曲面(3)上任意一点,并记 $r_3=\{a,b,c\}$. 由于曲面(3)在点 P_3 的法向量为 $n_3=\{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{P_3},\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{P_3},-1\}$,故由方程

$$(cy-bz)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+(az-cx)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}-(bx-ay)=0$$

知 $n_3 \perp (P_3 \times r_3)$, 其中 $P_3 = \{x_3, y_3, z_3\}$.

设由原点到 P_3 的距离为 d,即 $z_1^2+y_2^2+z_3^2=d^2$. 考虑平面

$$\Pi: ax + by + cz = d$$

和过点 P, 的球面

$$S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = d^2$$
,

并设平面 II 与球面 S 的交线为 C,则

1°由点P。在曲面(3)上可知

$$ax_3 + by_3 + cz_3 = \Phi(x_3^2 + y_3^2 + z_3^2)$$

即 $d=\Phi(d^2)$. 这表明曲线 C上的点的坐标皆满足方程(3),即曲线 C位于曲面(3)上.

2° 由 II 为平面, S 为球面知交线 C 为一圆周曲线.

3° 圆 C 的圆心 Q 即为由原点到平面 II 的垂足,故点 Q 位于过原点且与平面 II 垂直的直线 l 上.

综上所述,可见曲面(3)是以直线 $l: \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$ 为旋转轴的旋转曲面.

【3424】 函数 z=z(x,y)由方程 $x^2+y^2+z^2=yf(\frac{z}{v})$ 给出.证明:

$$(x^2-y^2-z^2)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+2xy\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=2xz.$$

证 由于
$$2x+2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=f'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
,故有 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=\frac{2x}{f'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right)-2z}$.

同法可求得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2 + z^2 - zf'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right)}{2yz - yf'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right)}.$$

于是,

$$(x^{2}-y^{2}-z^{2})\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+2xy\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=\frac{2xy(y^{2}+z^{2}-x^{2})+2xy(x^{2}-y^{2}+z^{2}-zf')}{y(2z-f')}$$

$$=\frac{2xyz(2z-f')}{y(2z-f')}=2xz,$$

本题获证.

【3425】 函数 z=z(x,y)由方程 $F(x+zy^{-1},y+zx^{-1})=0$ 给出.证明: $x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=z-xy$.

证 由于
$$F_1' \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) + F_2' \cdot \left(\frac{x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - z}{x^2}\right) = 0$$
, $F_1' \cdot \left(\frac{y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z}{y^2}\right) + F_2' \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 0$,

故有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yzF_2' - x^2yF_1'}{x(xF_1' + yF_2')}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xzF_1' - xy^2F_2'}{y(xF_1' + yF_2')}.$$

于是,
$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{yzF_2' - x^2yF_1' + xzF_1' - xy^2F_2'}{xF_1' + yF_2'} = \frac{(z - xy)(xF_1' + yF_2')}{xF_1' + yF_2'} = z - xy$$
,

本题获证.

【3426】 证明:由方程组

$$\begin{cases} x\cos a + y\sin a + \ln z = f(a), \\ -x\sin a + y\cos a = f'(a) \end{cases}$$

[其中 $\alpha=\alpha(x,y)$ 为参变量, $f(\alpha)$ 为任意可微函数]定义的函数z=z(x,y)满足方程

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = z^2.$$

证 由 xcosa+ysina+lnz=f(a)两端对 x求偏导数,得

$$\cos \alpha - x \sin \alpha \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + y \cos \alpha \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}$$
.

由于 $-x\sin a + y\cos a = f'(a)$,代人上式,即得

$$\cos \alpha + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -z \cos \alpha \tag{1}$$

同法可求得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -z\sin\alpha. \tag{2}$$

将(1),(2)两式依次平方,然后相加,即得

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = z^2,$$

本题获证.

【3427】 证明:由方程组

$$\begin{cases} z = ax + \frac{y}{a} + f(a), \\ 0 = x - \frac{y}{a^2} + f'(a) \end{cases}$$

给出的函数 z=z(x,y)满足方程

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1.$$

证 由于

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy$$

本题获证.

【3428】 证明:由方程组

$$\begin{cases} [z-f(a)]^2 = x^2(y^2-a^2), \\ [z-f(a)]f'(a) = ax^2 \end{cases}$$

定义的函数 z=z(x,y)满足方程

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy.$$

if $2[x-f(a)][dx-f'(a)da]=(y^2-a^2)2xdx+x^2(2ydy-2ada)$.

于是, $[z-f(a)]dz=x(y^2-a^2)dx+x^2ydy-\{ax^2-[z-f(a)]f'(a)\}da=x(y^2-a^2)dx+x^2ydy$,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x(y^2 - a^2)}{z - f(a)}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 y}{z - f(a)}.$$

从而得
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x^3 y(y^2 - a^2)}{[z - f(a)]^2} = xy \frac{x^2 (y^2 - a^2)}{[z - f(a)]^2} = xy$$
,

本题获证.

【3429】 证明:由方程组

$$\begin{cases} z = \alpha x + y \varphi(\alpha) + \psi(\alpha) \\ 0 = x + y \varphi'(\alpha) + \psi'(\alpha) \end{cases}$$

给出的函数 z=z(x,y)满足方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2 = 0.$$

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = a + x \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} + y \varphi'(a) \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} + \psi'(a) \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} = a + [x + y \varphi'(a) + \psi'(a)] \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} = a,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial a}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial a}{\partial y}.$$

$$\chi \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} + \varphi(\alpha) + y \varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} + \psi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} = \varphi(\alpha), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}.$$

$$\overline{\mathbb{m}} \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2 = \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} \frac{\partial a}{\partial y} \varphi'(a) - \left(\frac{\partial a}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \frac{\partial a}{\partial y} \left[\varphi'(a) \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial a}{\partial y}\right],$$

由于 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$,故 $\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} = \varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}$.于是,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 = 0^{*1},$$

本题获证.

*) 此題也可由原方程组第二式两端分别对 x 和 y 求偏导数而获得.

【3430】 证明:由方程 $y=x\varphi(z)+\psi(z)$ 定义的隐函数 z=z(x,y)满足方程

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad \mathbf{iE} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = p, \ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = q, \ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = r, \ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = s, \ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = t.$$

将所给方程两端分别对 x 和对 y 逐次求偏导数,得

$$\varphi(z) + [x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]p = 0, \quad [x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]q = 1;$$

$$2\varphi'(z)p + [x\varphi''(z) + \psi''(z)]p^2 + [x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]r = 0,$$
(1)

$$\varphi'(z)q + [x\varphi''(z) + \varphi''(z)]pq + [x\varphi'(z) + \varphi'(z)]s = 0,$$
 (2)

$$[x\varphi''(z) + \psi''(z)]q^2 + [x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]t = 0.$$
(3)

将(1),(2),(3)三式依次乘以 q^2 , (-2pq)及 p^2 ,然后相加,并注意到 $x\varphi'(z)+\psi'(z)\neq 0$ (因为[$x\varphi'(z)+\psi'(z)$]q=1),即得

$$rq^2-2pqs+tp^2=0,$$

此即所要证明的.

§ 4. 变量代换

1°在含有导数的表达式中的变量代换。 设在微分表达式

$$A = \Phi(x, y, y'_x, y''_{xx}, \cdots)$$

中需要把x,y换为新的变量t(自变量)及u(函数),这些变量与归变量x,y之间的关系由方程

$$x = f(t, u), \qquad y = g(t, u) \tag{1}$$

给出.

把方程式(1)微分,便有

$$y'_{x} = \frac{\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial u}u'_{t}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}u'_{t}}$$

类似地可表示出高阶导数 少二,…结果得

$$A = \Phi_1(t, u, u'_t, u''_u, \cdots).$$

2° 在含有偏导数的表达式中自变量的代换。 若在表达式

$$B = F\left(x, y, z, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}, \cdots\right)$$

中令

$$x = f(u,v), \qquad y = g(u,v), \tag{2}$$

其中 u 和 v 为新的自变量,则偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, …由下列方程确定:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial u}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}, \quad \cdots$$

3°在含有偏导数的表达式中自变量和函数的代换。 在更一般的情况下,设有方程

$$x = f(u, v, w), \quad y = g(u, v, w), \quad z = h(u, v, w),$$
 (3)

其中u,v为新的自变量,w=w(u,v)为新的函数,则对于偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$,…得到这样的方程:

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \, \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial w} \, \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) = \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial w} \, \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}, \\ &\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \, \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial w} \, \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial w} \, \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}, \quad \cdots \end{split}$$

在某些情况下,使用全微分法进行变量代换是方便的.

【3431】 把 y 看作新的自变量, 变换方程

$$y'y'' - 3y''^2 = x$$

提示 先求出:
$$y' = \frac{1}{x'}$$
, $y'' = -\frac{x''}{(x')^3}$ 及 $y''' = \frac{3(x'')^2 - x'x'''}{(x')^5}$,其中 $x = x(y)$ 为 $y = y(x)$ 的反函数,再将所

求得的 y'、y"及 y"代入所给方程,即可获解.

解 函数 y=y(x)的各阶导数 y',y'',y''',\cdots 与其反函数 x=x(y)的各阶导函数 x',x'',x''',\cdots 之间有下述关系.

$$y' = \frac{1}{x'}$$
 公式 1

$$y'' = (y')' = \left(\frac{1}{x'}\right)_y' \cdot y_x' = -\frac{x''}{x'^2} \frac{1}{x'} = -\frac{x''}{(x')^3}$$
 公式 2

$$y''' = (y'')' = -\left[\frac{x''}{(x')^3}\right]_y' y_x' = \frac{3(x'')^2 - x'x'''}{(x')^5}.$$
 $\triangle \vec{x} \ 3$

以公式 1,2,3 代入所给方程,化简整理即得 $x'' + x(x')^5 = 0$.

【3432】 用同样的方法变换方程

$$(y')^2 y'^{(4)} - 10y'y''y'' + 15(y'')^3 = 0.$$

提示 利用 3431 题的结果,可得

$$y^{(4)} = (y'')' = \frac{10x'x''x''' - (x')^2x^{(4)} - 15(x'')^3}{(x')^7}.$$

将 y'、y"、y"及 y(1)代入所给方程,即可获解.

解 解法1:

由公式3可得

$$y^{(4)} = (y''')' = \left[\frac{3(x'')^2 - x'x'''}{(x')^5} \right]_y' y_x' = \frac{6x'x''x''' - (x')^2x^{(4)} - x'x''x''' - 5[(3x'')^2 - x'x''']x''}{(x')^6} \frac{1}{x'}$$

$$= \frac{10x'x''x''' - (x')^2x^{(4)} - 15(x'')^3}{(x')^7}.$$

$$\angle x \le 4$$

以公式 1,2,3,4 代人所给方程,化简整理得 $x^{(4)}=0$.

解法 2:

由公式4可看出

$$x^{(4)} = \frac{10y'y''y'' - (y')^2y^{(4)} - 15(y'')^3}{(y')^7}.$$

因此,所给方程可改写为 $-x^{(4)}(y')^{7}=0$. 由于 $y'\neq 0$,故得 $x^{(4)}=0$.

【3433】 把 x 看作函数,把 t=xy 看作自变量,变换方程

$$y'' + \frac{2}{x}y' + y = 0.$$

解 将 t=t(x) 看作 x 的函数. 对 t=xy 两端分别求 x 的一阶、二阶导数,得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x} = y + xy',\tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 t}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = 2y' + xy''. \tag{2}$$

由于 $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{dt}$,故由(1)式得

$$y' = \frac{1 - y \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}}{x \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}}.$$
 (3)

由公式 2及(2)式可得

$$-\frac{\frac{d^{2}x}{dt^{2}}}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^{3}} = 2y' + xy'', \quad y'' = -\frac{\frac{d^{2}x}{dt^{2}}}{x\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^{3}} - \frac{2y'}{x}.$$
 (4)

将(4)式代入所给方程,得 $-\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + xy\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^3 = 0 \quad 或 \quad \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - t\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^3 = 0.$

引入新变量,变换下列常微分方程:

【3434】 $x^2y''+xy'+y=0$,若 $x=e^t$.

解題思路 当函数 y 不变,只作自变量的代换 x=x(t)时,注意到对 $\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x}$ 及 $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2t}{\mathrm{d}x^2}$ 运用 3431 题中公式 1 及 2 的结果,可得

$$y' = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} \quad \mathcal{X} \quad y'' = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^3}.$$

将 x=e' 代入上面两式,再将所求得的 y'及 y"代入所给方程,即可获解.

解 当函数 y 不变,只作自变量的代换 x=x(t)时,注意到对 $\frac{dt}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2t}{dx^2}$ 运用公式 1 及 2,即得

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dt}{dt}}$$
, 公式 5

$$y'' = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} \right) = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \left(\frac{dt}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{d^2t}{dt^2} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^3}.$$

在本题中, x=e', 故有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = e^t = x, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = e^t = x,$$

从而有

$$y' = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{x}, \quad y'' = \frac{x \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - x \frac{dy}{dt}}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right).$$

将 y'及 y"代人所给方程,即得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + y = 0.$$

【3435】
$$y'' = \frac{6y}{x^3}$$
,若 $t = \ln|x|$.

提示 应用复合函数求导公式,可得 y', y'', y''',将 y''''代入所给方程,即得 $\frac{d^3y}{dt^3} - 3\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dt} - 6y = 0$.

解 应用复合函数求导公式,有

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$y'' = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(x \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \frac{dt}{dx} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt}}{x^2},$$

$$y''' = \frac{1}{x^4} \left[x^2 \left(\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \right) \frac{dt}{dx} - 2x \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{x^3} \left(\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} \right).$$

将 如代人所给方程,即得

$$\frac{d^{3}y}{dt^{3}} - 3\frac{d^{2}y}{dt^{2}} + 2\frac{dy}{dt} - 6y = 0.$$

【3436】 $(1-x^2)y''-xy'+n^2y=0$,若 $x=\cos t$.

提示 注意到 $\frac{dz}{dt} = -\sin t$, $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\cos t$,运用 3434 题关于 y'及 y''的公式 5 及 6,求得 y'及 y''(t) 为自变量)后连同 x代入所给方程,即可获解.

解 注意到 $\frac{dx}{dt} = -\sin t$, $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\cos t$, 用公式 5 及 6, 就有

$$y' = -\frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\sin t}, \qquad y'' = \frac{-\sin t \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \cos t \frac{dy}{dt}}{-\sin^3 t}.$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + n^2 y = 0. \quad .$$

【3437】
$$y'' + y' \text{th} x + \frac{m^2}{\text{ch}^2 x} y = 0$$
,若 $x = \ln \tan \frac{t}{2}$.

提示 仿 3436 题的解法,并注意 $chx = \frac{1}{sint}$, thx = -cost.

解 仍用公式 5 及 6,注意到 $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{\sin t}$, $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t}$, $chx = \frac{1}{\sin t}$, $thx = -\cos t$,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -\frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t}, \quad \mathrm{ch} x = \frac{1}{\sin t},$$

就有

$$y' = \sin t \frac{dy}{dt}$$
, $y'' = \sin^2 t \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \sin t \cos t \frac{dy}{dt}$.

将 $y', y'', \text{chx 及 thx 代入所给方程,即得 } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + m^2y = 0.$

[3438]
$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$$
, $\Rightarrow y = ue^{-\frac{1}{2}\int_{x_0}^{x} p(\xi)d\xi}$.

提示 注意 u=u(x),因而可知 y=y(x),将所求得的 y' 及 y''代入所给方程,即可获解.

$$y' = \frac{du}{dx} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x \rho(\xi) d\xi} - \frac{1}{2} u p(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x \rho(\xi) d\xi},$$

$$y'' = \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt} - p(x) \frac{du}{dx} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt} + \frac{1}{4} u p^2(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt} - \frac{1}{2} u p'(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt}.$$

将 y',y"代人所给方程,化简整理即得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \left[q(x) - \frac{1}{4} p^2(x) - \frac{1}{2} p'(x) \right] u = 0.$$

【3439】 $x'y'' + xyy' - 2y^2 = 0$,若 x = e', $y = ue^{2t}$,其中 u = u(t).

提示 由参数方程所确定的函数的求导法,求得 y'及 y",将 y',y"及 x,y 代入所给方程,即可获解. 以下 3440 题~3443 题均可仿本题求解.

$$y' = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{e^{2t}(2u+u')}{e^t} = e^t(2u+u'), \qquad y'' = \frac{\frac{dy'}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{e^t(u''+3u'+2u)}{e^t} = u''+3u'+2u,$$

其中 u' 及 u'' 表示 u 对 t 的一阶及二阶导数,以下各题类似,不再说明.

将 y',y"及x,y代入所给方程,化简整理即得

$$u'' + (u+3)u' + 2u = 0$$

【3440】
$$(1+x^2)^2 y'' = y$$
, 若 $x = \tan t$, $y = \frac{u}{\cos t}$, 其中 $u = u(t)$.

$$y' = \frac{\frac{u'\cos t + u\sin t}{\cos^2 t}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}} = u'\cos t + u\sin t, \qquad y'' = \frac{u''\cos t + u\cos t}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}} = (u'' + u)\cos^3 t.$$

将 y', y''及 x, y 代入所给方程, 化简整理即得 u''=0.

【3441】
$$(1-x^2)^2 y'' = -y$$
,若 $x = \text{th}t$, $y = \frac{u}{\text{ch}t}$,其中 $u = u(t)$.

$$y' = \frac{\frac{u' \operatorname{ch} t - u \operatorname{sh} t}{\operatorname{ch}^2 t}}{\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 t}} = u' \operatorname{ch} t - u \operatorname{sh} t, \qquad y'' = \frac{u'' \operatorname{ch} t - u \operatorname{ch} t}{\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 t}} = (u'' - u) \operatorname{ch}^3 t.$$

将 y''及 x, y代人所给方程, 化简整理即得 u''=0.

【3442】 $y''+(x+y)(1+y')^3=0$,若 x=u+t, y=u-t,其中 u=u(t).

$$y' = \frac{u''(u'+1) - u''(u'-1)}{u'+1} = \frac{2u''}{(u'+1)^2} = \frac{2u''}{(u'+1)^3}.$$

将 y', y''及 x, y 代入所给方程,化简整理即得 $u'' + 8u(u')^3 = 0$.

【3443】
$$y'''-x^3y''+xy'-y=0$$
,若 $x=\frac{1}{t}$, $y=\frac{u}{t}$,其中 $u=u(t)$.

$$y' = \frac{\frac{u't - u}{t^2}}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = u - tu', \quad y'' = \frac{-tu''}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = t^3 u'', \quad y''' = \frac{3t^2 u'' + t^3 u'''}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = -t^4 (3u'' + tu''').$$

将 y',y",y"及x,y代入所给方程,化简整理即得 tou"+(3t+1)u"+u'=0.

【3444】 令 $u = \frac{y}{x-b}$, $t = \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x-b} \right|$, 并把 u 看作变量 t 的函数, 以变换斯托克斯方程

$$y'' = \frac{Ay}{(x-a)^2(x-b)^2}$$

解 由于 $t=\ln|x-a|-\ln|x-b|$,故有

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x - a} - \frac{1}{x - b} = \frac{a - b}{(x - a)(x - b)} \quad \text{if} \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{(x - a)(x - b)}{a - b} \tag{1}$$

又因 $u = \frac{y}{x-b}$,故 y = u(x-b),

$$y' = (x - b)\frac{du}{dx} + u = \frac{\frac{du}{dt}}{\frac{dt}{dt}}(x - b) + u = \frac{(a - b)u'}{x - a} + u,$$
 (2)

$$y'' = \frac{\frac{dy'}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \left[\frac{(a-b)u''}{x-a} + u' - \frac{(a-b)u'}{(x-a)^2} \frac{dx}{dt} \right] \cdot \frac{a-b}{(x-a)(x-b)} = \frac{(a-b)^2(u''-u')}{(x-a)^2(x-b)}.$$
 (3)

将(3)式代人所给方程,即得

$$u''-u'=\frac{Au}{(a-b)^2}$$
 $(a\neq b)$.

【3445】 证明:若方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + p(x)\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + q(x)y = 0,$$

由代换 x=φ(ξ)变换为方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}\xi^2} + P(\xi) \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\xi} + Q(\xi) y = 0,$$

则

$$[2P(\xi)Q(\xi)+Q'(\xi)][Q(\xi)]^{-\frac{1}{2}}=[2p(x)q(x)+q'(x)][q(x)]^{-\frac{3}{2}}.$$

证 $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\xi} = \varphi'(\xi)$, $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}\xi^2} = \varphi''(\xi)$. 由公式 5 及 6,得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\xi}}{\varphi'(\xi)}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{1}{[\varphi'(\xi)]^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}\xi^2} - \frac{\varphi''(\xi)}{[\varphi'(\xi)]^3} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\xi}.$$

代人原方程,两端同乘 $[\varphi'(\xi)]^2$,即得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}\xi^2} + \left\{ p \left[\varphi(\xi) \right] \varphi'(\xi) - \frac{\varphi''(\xi)}{\varphi'(\xi)} \right\} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\xi} + q \left[\varphi(\xi) \right] \left[\varphi'(\xi) \right]^2 y = 0.$$

于是.

$$P(\xi) = p\varphi' - \frac{\varphi''}{\varphi'}, \qquad Q(\xi) = q \cdot (\varphi')^2; \qquad Q'(\xi) = q' \cdot (\varphi')^3 + 2q\varphi'\varphi''.$$

从而得知

$$[2P(\xi)Q(\xi)+Q'(\xi)][Q(\xi)]^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \left\{ 2\left(p\varphi'-\frac{\varphi''}{\varphi'}\right)q\cdot(\varphi')^2+q'\cdot(\varphi')^3+2q\varphi'\varphi''\right\} [q\cdot(\varphi')^2]^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \left\{ 2pq\cdot(\varphi')^3+q'\cdot(\varphi')^3\right\} q^{-\frac{3}{2}}\cdot(\varphi')^{-3} = [2p(x)q(x)+q'(x)][q(x)]^{-\frac{3}{2}},$$

本题获证.

【3446】 在方程 $\Phi(y,y',y'')=0$ (其中 Φ 为变量 y,y',y''的齐次函数)中令 $y=e^{\int_{z_0}^{z} u^{dx}}$.

$$y' = ue^{\int_{x_0}^x u dx}, \quad y'' = (u' + u^2)e^{\int_{x_0}^x u dx}.$$

代人方程 $\Phi(y,y',y'')=0$,由于 Φ 关于 y,y',y''是齐次的,因此,各项含有的因式 $e^{\int_{x_0}^{x}u^{dx}}$ 均可约去,最后得 $\Phi(1,u,u'+u^2)=0$.

【3447】 在方程 $F(x^2y'',xy',y)=0$ (其中 F 为其自变量的齐次函数)中令 $u=x\frac{y'}{y}$.

解
$$y' = \frac{yu}{x}$$
, $y'' = \frac{x(u'y + y'u) - yu}{x^2} = \frac{y[xu' + (u^2 - u)]}{x^2}$. 于是,

$$xy' = uy$$
, $x^2y'' = y[xu' + (u^2 - u)]$.

由于 F 为其自变量的齐次函数,因此,各项含有的因子 y 均可约去,最后得

$$F(xu'+u^2-u,u,1)=0.$$

【3448】 证明:经射影变换
$$x = \frac{a_1 \xi + b_1 \eta + c_1}{a \xi + b \eta + c}$$
, $y = \frac{a_2 \xi + b_2 \eta + c_2}{a \xi + b \eta + c}$, 方程 $y'''(1+y'^2) - 3y'y''^2 = 0$

不变其形状.

证 本題似有误,事实上,作压缩变换

$$x=\xi$$
, $y=a\eta$ $(a\neq 0)$

(它是射影变换的特例),则原方程变为 $a\eta''(1+a\eta'^2)-3a^3\eta'\eta''^2=0$,显然形式已改变.

【3449】 证明:施瓦茨函数

$$S[x(t)] = \frac{x''(t)}{x'(t)} - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{x''(t)}{x'(t)} \right]^2$$

的值在分式线性变换

$$y = \frac{ax(t) + b}{cx + d} \quad (ad - bc \neq 0).$$

下保持不变.

证明思路 注意到已知的分式线形变换

$$y = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{bc-ad}{c(cx+d)}$$

可由下述三个变换构成:

$$y=a+\beta y_2$$
, $y_2=\frac{1}{y_1}$, $y_1=cx+d$.

因此,只要证明在上述各种变换下 S 的值不变即可,即只要证明:

$$S[y_1(t)]=S[x(t)],S[y_2(t)]=S[y_1(t)],S[y(t)]=S[y_2(t)].$$

证 已知的变换

$$y = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = \frac{a\left(x+\frac{d}{c}\right) + \left(b - \frac{ad}{c}\right)}{cx+d} = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{bc-ad}{c(cx+d)}$$

可由下述变换所构成:

$$y=a+\beta y_2$$
, $y_2=\frac{1}{y_1}$, $y_1=cx+d$.

只要证明在上述各种变换下 S 的值不变即可.

1°
$$\diamond y_1 = cx + d$$
, $y_1'(t) = cx'(t)$, $y_1''(t) = cx''(t)$, $y_1''(t) = cx'''(t)$. ± 2 ,

$$S[y_1(t)] = \frac{y_1''(t)}{y_1'(t)} - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{y_1''(t)}{y_1'(t)} \right]^2 = \frac{x''(t)}{x'(t)} - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{x''(t)}{x'(t)} \right]^2 = S[x(t)];$$

2°
$$\Rightarrow y_2 = \frac{1}{y_1}$$
, $y_2'(t) = -\frac{y_1'}{y_1^2}$, $y_2''(t) = -\frac{y_1y_1''-2y_1'^2}{y_1^3}$, $y_2''(t) = -\frac{y_1''y_1''-6y_1''y_1'+6y_1'^3}{y_1^4}$. $\neq 2$.

$$S\left[y_{2}(t)\right] = \frac{y_{2}''(t)}{y_{2}'(t)} - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{y_{2}''(t)}{y_{2}'(t)}\right]^{2} = \frac{\frac{y_{1}''y_{1}^{2} - 6y_{1}''y_{1}' + 6y_{1}'^{3}}{y_{1}^{4}}}{\frac{y_{1}'}{y_{1}^{2}}} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\frac{y_{1}y_{1}'' - 2y_{1}'^{2}}{y_{1}^{2}}}{\frac{y_{1}'}{y_{1}^{2}}}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{y_1''}{y_1'} - \frac{6y_1''}{y_1} + \frac{6y_1'^2}{y_1^2} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{y_1''}{y_1'} - \frac{2y_1'}{y_1} \right)^2 = \frac{y_1''}{y_1'} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{y_1''}{y_1'} \right)^2 = S[y_1(t)] = S[x(t)];$$

3° 由 1°及 2°即知

$$S[y(t)] = S[\alpha + \beta y_2] = \frac{(\alpha + \beta y_2)'''}{(\alpha + \beta y_2)'} - \frac{3}{2} \left\{ \frac{(\alpha + \beta y_2)''}{(\alpha + \beta y_2)'} \right\}^2 = \frac{y_2''}{y_2'} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{y_2''}{y_2'} \right)^2 = S[y_2(t)] = S[x(t)].$$

证毕.

令 $x = r\cos\varphi$, $y = r\sin\varphi$, 写出下列方程在极坐标 r, φ 下的形式:

$$[3450] \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}.$$

提示 仿 3439 題,先求得
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin\varphi}{\cos\varphi} \frac{dr}{d\varphi} + r\cos\varphi$$
,将 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 及 x , y 代入所给方程,即可获解.

解 当 $x = r\cos\varphi$, $y = r\sin\varphi$ 时,

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} &= \cos\varphi \, \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} - r \sin\varphi, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} = \sin\varphi \, \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} + r \cos\varphi, \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}\varphi^2} &= \cos\varphi \, \frac{\mathrm{d}^2r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi^2} - 2 \sin\varphi \, \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} - r \cos\varphi, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}\varphi^2} = \sin\varphi \, \frac{\mathrm{d}^2r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi^2} + 2 \cos\varphi \, \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} - r \sin\varphi. \end{split}$$

由公式5及6,即得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\varphi}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\varphi}} = \frac{\sin\varphi \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} + r\cos\varphi}{\cos\varphi \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} - r\sin\varphi},$$
公式 7

$$\frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2}}{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\varphi}\right)^3} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\varphi^2}}{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\varphi}\right)^3} = \frac{r^2 + 2\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi}\right)^2 - r\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi^2}}{\left(\cos\varphi\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} - r\sin\varphi\right)^3}.$$

将公式7及x,y代人所给方程,化简整理即得 $\frac{dr}{d\varphi} = r$ 或r' = r.

以下各题, $\frac{dr}{d\varphi}$ 及 $\frac{d^2r}{d\varphi^2}$ 均简记为 r' 及 r''.

[3451] $(xy'-y)^2 = 2xy(1+y'^2)$.

提示 先利用 3450 题中关于 y' 的结果,求出 xy'-y 及 $1+y'^2$. 然后将它们及 x, y 代入所给方程,即可获解.

$$xy'-y = r\cos\varphi \frac{r'\sin\varphi + r\cos\varphi}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi} - r\sin\varphi = \frac{r(r'\sin\varphi\cos\varphi + r\cos^2\varphi - r'\sin\varphi\cos\varphi + r\sin^2\varphi)}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi}$$

$$= \frac{r^2}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi},$$

$$1+y'^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{r'\sin\varphi + r\cos\varphi}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi}\right)^2 = \frac{r'^2 + r^2}{(r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi)^2}.$$

将 xy'-y, $1+y'^2$ 及 x, y代人所给方程, 化简整理即得 $r'^2 = \frac{1-\sin 2\varphi}{\sin 2\varphi}$ r^2 .

[3452] $(x^2+y^2)^2 y'' = (x+yy')^3$.

提示 仿 3451 题,先求出 x+yy'.利用公式 8 求得 y'.将 x+yy',y"及 x,y 代入所给方程,即可获解.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\mathbf{R} & x + yy' = r\cos\varphi + r\sin\varphi \frac{r'\sin\varphi + r\cos\varphi}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi} = \frac{rr'\cos^2\varphi - r^2\sin\varphi\cos\varphi + rr'\sin^2\varphi + r^2\sin\varphi\cos\varphi}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi} \\
&= \frac{rr'}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi}.
\end{array}$$

将公式 8,x+yy'及 x,y 代入所给方程,化简整理即得 $r(r^2+2r'^2-rr'')=r'^3$.

【3453】 写出表达式 $\frac{x+yy'}{xy'-y}$ 在极坐标下的形式.

提示 利用 3451 题中 xy'-y 的结果及 3452 题中 x+yy'的结果.

解 将 3451 题中 xy'-y 的结果及 3452 题中 x+yy'的结果代入所给表达式,即得

$$\frac{x+yy'}{xy'-y} = \frac{r'}{r}.$$

【3454】 把平面曲线的曲率

$$K = \frac{|y''_{zz}|}{(1+y'^2_z)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

用极坐标 τ 及 φ 表示出来.

提示 将 3451 题中 1+y'2 的结果及 3450 题中 y"的结果(即公式 8)代入 K 中,即可获解.

解 将 3451 题中 1+y'2 的结果及公式 8 代人, 化简整理即得

$$K = \frac{|r^2 + 2r'^2 - rr''|}{(r^2 + r'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

【3455】 写出方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = y + kx(x^2 + y^2), \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = -x + ky(x^2 + y^2) \end{cases}$$

在极坐标下的形式.

解 由原方程组得 $\cos \varphi \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} - r\sin \varphi \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t} = r\sin \varphi + kr^3 \cos \varphi$, $\sin \varphi \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} + r\cos \varphi \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t} = -r\cos \varphi + kr^3 \sin \varphi$.

联立解之,即得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{r} \left[r \cos\varphi (r \sin\varphi + kr^3 \cos\varphi) - (-r \sin\varphi) (-r \cos\varphi + kr^3 \sin\varphi) \right] = kr^3,$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{r} \left[\cos\varphi(-r\cos\varphi + kr^3\sin\varphi) - \sin\varphi(r\sin\varphi + kr^3\cos\varphi)\right] = -1,$$

即原方程组转化为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} = kr^3, \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t} = -1. \end{cases}$$

【3456】 引用新函数 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $\varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$, 变换表达式

$$W = x \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}t^2} - y \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2}.$$

解 由 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 两端微分,得

$$dr = \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x}{r}dx + \frac{y}{r}dy$$

$$rdr = xdx + ydy.$$

或

由
$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$
 两端微分,得
$$d\varphi = \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x}{r^2} dy - \frac{y}{r^2} dx$$

或

$$r^2 d\varphi = x dy - y dx. \tag{2}$$

于是,由(1)及(2)可得 $xrdr-yr^2d\varphi=(x^2dx+xydy)-(xydy-y^2dx)=(x^2+y^2)dx=r^2dx$,

$$dx = \frac{x}{r} dr - y d\varphi. \tag{3}$$

同理可得

$$dy = \frac{y}{r} dr + x d\varphi. \tag{4}$$

从而由(3)及(4),得

$$xd^{2}y - yd^{2}x = x\left(\frac{y}{r}d^{2}r - \frac{y}{r^{2}}dr^{2} + \frac{1}{r}drdy + dxd\varphi + xd^{2}\varphi\right) - y\left(\frac{x}{r}d^{2}r - \frac{x}{r^{2}}dr^{2} + \frac{1}{r}dxdr - dyd\varphi - yd^{2}\varphi\right)$$

$$= \frac{dr}{r}(xdy - ydx) + (xdx + ydy)d\varphi + (x^{2} + y^{2})d^{2}\varphi = \frac{dr}{r}(r^{2}d\varphi) + (rdr)d\varphi + r^{2}d^{2}\varphi = 2rdrd\varphi + r^{2}d^{2}\varphi,$$

于是,

$$W = x \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - y \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = 2r \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} + r^2 \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(r^2 \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right).$$

【3457】 在勒让德变换中曲线 y=y(x)的每一点(x,y)对应于点(X,Y),其中

$$X=y', Y=xy'-y,$$

(1)

求 Y', Y"及 Y".

$$Y' = \frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{dX}{dX} = \frac{xy''}{\frac{dX}{dX}} = \frac{xy''}{y''} = x \, , \qquad Y'' = \frac{\frac{dY}{dx}}{\frac{dX}{dx}} = \frac{1}{y''} \, , \qquad Y''' = \frac{\frac{dY'''}{dx}}{\frac{dX}{dx}} = -\frac{y'''}{y''^2} = -\frac{y'''}{y''^3} \, .$$

引入新变量 ξ及η,解下列方程:

[3458]
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$
, $\Leftrightarrow \xi = x + y$, $\eta = x - y$.

解題思路 只要将 ξ , η 看作中间变量, 应用复合函数求偏导数的公式求出 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, 即易获解 $z=\varphi(x+y)$, 其中 φ 为任意的函数.

解 当仅作自变量代换,引入新自变量

$$\xi = \xi(x,y), \quad \eta = \eta(x,y)$$

这个最简单的情形时,只要把 ξ,η看作中间变量,用复合函数求偏导数的公式,即可求出

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y}.$$

代人原方程,即得变换后的方程,本题中,

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = 1, \qquad \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = -1.$$

于是, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}$, 代人原方程,得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \quad \vec{\mathbf{x}} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = 0,$$

即 $z=\varphi(\xi)=\varphi(x+y)$, 其中 φ 为任意的函数.

[3459]
$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0, \Leftrightarrow \xi = x, \eta = x^2 + y^2.$$

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = 1, \ \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = 0, \ \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = 2x, \ \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = 2y.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}.$$

件人盾方程,得

$$y\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + 2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right) - 2xy\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = 0$$
 of $y\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = 0$.

由于 $y\neq 0$,故 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \dot{z}}=0$,即

$$z=\varphi(\eta)=\varphi(x^2+y^2)$$
,

其中φ为任意的函数.

[3460]
$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1 \ (a \neq 0), \Leftrightarrow \xi = x, \ \eta = y - bz.$$

解 当变量间的变换关系比较复杂时,用全微分法较好.首先,根据新旧变元之间的关系,求出它们微分之间的关系

$$d\xi = dx$$
, $d\eta = dy - bdz$. (1)

其次,将所求得的微分式代入表示新变元关系的全微分式,并按旧变元关系重新整理.

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} d\xi + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} d\eta = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} (dy - bdz), \qquad \left(1 + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right) dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} dy,$$

$$dz = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}}{1 + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}} dx + \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}{1 + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}} dy.$$

把整理后的式子与表示旧变元的全微分式 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$ 比较,即得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}}{1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}{1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}.$$
代人原方程,得
$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = 1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \quad \vec{y} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{a}.$$
于是,
$$z = \frac{\xi}{a} + \varphi(\eta) = \frac{x}{a} + \varphi(y - bz).$$

【3461】
$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z$$
, 令 $\xi = x$ 及 $\eta = \frac{y}{x}$.

提示 仿 3458 题,解为 $z=x\varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$,其中 φ 为任意的函数.

代人原方程,得 $x\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right) + \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = z$,

$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = z$$
 or $\xi \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = z$.

解之,得 $z=\xi\varphi(\eta)=x\varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$,其中 φ 为任意的函数.

把 u 与 v 看作新的自变量,变换下列方程:

【3462】
$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sqrt{1+y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy$$
, $\stackrel{\star}{\mathcal{Z}} u = \ln x$, $v = \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2})$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}. \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

注意到 $x=e^{u}$ 及 $y=\mathrm{sh}v$,代人原方程,即得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}+\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}=e^{u}\,\mathrm{sh}v$,

【3463】
$$(x+y)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - (x-y)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$
,若 $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $v = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

代人原方程,得

$$\frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2}\left(x\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}-y\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)-\frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2}\left(y\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}+x\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)=0,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = 0 \quad \vec{x} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

[3464]
$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
, 若 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, $v = z + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

解題思路 本題宜用微分法,先求出 du 及 dv,进而由 dz = $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$ du + $\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$ dv 求得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$,从而可得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$.

解 本题用微分法较好.

$$du = \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2},$$

$$dv = dz + \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = dz + \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{r} \quad (r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}).$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left(\frac{dy}{x} - \frac{ydx}{x^2} \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left(dz + \frac{x}{r} dx + \frac{y}{r} dy + \frac{z}{r} dz \right).$$

于是,
$$\left(1-\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}-\frac{z}{r}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)dz = \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}+\frac{x}{r}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)dx + \left(\frac{1}{x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}+\frac{y}{r}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{-1}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{-1}.$$
代人原方程,得
$$x \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) + y \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = (z+r) \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right),$$

$$2(z+r)\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = z+r.$$

如果 z+r=0,则可推得 $z^2+y^2=0$,但由于 $x\neq 0$,所以, z^2+y^2 不可能为零.于是, $z+r\neq 0$.从而,得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{2}$$
.

【3465】
$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{z}$$
,若 $u = 2x - z^2$, $v = \frac{y}{z}$.

14 du=2dx-2zdz,
$$dv=\frac{dy}{z}-\frac{y}{z^2}dz$$
.

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}dv = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}(2dx - 2zdz) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\left(\frac{1}{z}dy - \frac{y}{z^2}dz\right).$$

于是,

$$\left(1+2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}+\frac{y}{z^2}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)dz=2\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}dx+\frac{1}{z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}dy$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left(1 + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{-1}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left(1 + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{-1}.$$

代入原方程,得
$$2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + y\frac{1}{z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{x}{z}\left(1 + 2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{z^2}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right), \quad \left(\frac{y}{z} - \frac{xy}{z^3}\right)\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{x}{z}.$$

再以 y=zv, $x=\frac{1}{2}(u+z^2)$ 代人上式,最后得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{z}{v} \frac{z^2 + u}{z^2 - u}.$$

【3466】
$$(x+z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+(y+z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=x+y+z$$
,若 $u=x+z$, $v=y+z$.

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \mathrm{d}z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \mathrm{d}u + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \mathrm{d}v = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (\mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{d}z) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} (\mathrm{d}y + \mathrm{d}z).$$

于是,
$$\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right) dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^{-1}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^{-1}$.

将 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 代人原方程,并注意到x+y+z=u+v-z,即得

$$u\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}+v\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}=(u+v-z)\left(1-\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}-\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right),\quad \text{II} \quad (2u+v-z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}+(2v+u-z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}=u+v-z,$$

【3467】 取 $\xi = y + ze^{-t}$, $\eta = x + ze^{-t}$ 作为新的自变量,变换表达式

$$(z+e^{r})\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+(z+e^{y})\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}-(z^{2}-e^{r+y}).$$

$$\mathbf{M} dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} d\xi + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} d\eta = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} (dy + e^{-z} dz - ze^{-z} dx) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} (dx + e^{-y} dz - ze^{-y} dy).$$

于是,
$$\left(1-e^{-x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}-e^{-y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right)dz = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}-ze^{-x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}\right)dx + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}-ze^{-y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right)dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} - z e^{-z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}\right) \left(1 - e^{-z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - e^{-y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right)^{-1}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - z e^{-y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right) \left(1 - e^{-z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - e^{-y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right)^{-1}.$$

代人原式,化简整理即得

原式=
$$\frac{e^{x+y}-z^2}{1-e^{-x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial z}-e^{-y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial z}}.$$

[3468]
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $x=uv$, $y=\frac{1}{2}(u^2-v^2)$.

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2$$
.

解 dx = vdu + udv, dy = udu - vdv. 解之,得

$$du = \frac{vdx + udy}{u^2 + v^2}, \qquad dv = \frac{udx - vdy}{u^2 + v^2}.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{d}z &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \mathrm{d}u + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \mathrm{d}v = \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (v \mathrm{d}x + u \mathrm{d}y) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} (u \mathrm{d}x - v \mathrm{d}y) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} \left[\left(v \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + u \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \mathrm{d}x + \left(u \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - v \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \mathrm{d}y \right], \\ &\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{(u^2 + v^2)^2} \left[\left(v \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + u \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \left(u \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - v \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

【3469】 $\diamondsuit \xi = x$, $\eta = y - x$, $\zeta = z - x$,变换方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0.$$

提示 将 ξ , η , ζ 看作中间变量, 仿 3458 题, 可得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = 0$.

$$\mathbf{f} \mathbf{f} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}.$$

三式相加即得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = 0$.

【3470】 取 x 作为函数,而 y 和 z 作为自变量,变换方程

$$(x-z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\,\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

$$\mathbf{M} \quad dx = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} dz, \quad dz = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} dx - \frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} dy.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial z}}.$$

代人原方程,得

$$(x-z)\frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}}-y\frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}}=0,$$

即

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{x - z}{y} \quad (y \neq 0).$$

【3471】 取 x 作为函数,而 u=y-z, v=y+z 作为自变量,变换方程

$$(y-z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+(y+z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=0.$$

M du = dy - dz, dv = dy + dz.

$$dx = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} dv = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} (dy - dz) + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} (dy + dz).$$

于是,
$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right) dz = -dx + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right) dy, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}.$$

代入原方程,去分母,即得

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = \frac{u}{v}$$
 $(v \neq 0)$.

【3472】 取 x 作为函数及 u=xz, v=yz 作为自变量,变换表达式

$$A = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2.$$

于是,
$$\left(x\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)dz = \left(1 - z\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)dx - z\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}dy$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1 - z\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}}{x\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{z\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}{x\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}$.

代人原式,即得

$$A = \frac{\left(1 - z\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^{2} + z^{2}\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^{2}}{\left(x\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^{2}} = \frac{1 - 2z\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + z^{2}\left[\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^{2}\right]}{\left(x\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 2\frac{u}{x}\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \left(\frac{u}{x}\right)^{2}\left[\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^{2}\right]}{z^{2}\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{v}{u}\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^{2}} = \frac{u^{2}\left\{x^{2} - 2xu\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + u^{2}\left[\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^{2}\right]\right\}}{z^{4}\left(u\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + v\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^{2}}.$$

【3473】 令 $e^t = x - u$, $e^t = y - u$, $e^t = z - u$, 变换方程

$$(y+z+u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}+(x+z+u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}+(x+y+u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}=x+y+z.$$

解
$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} d\xi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} d\eta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} d\zeta = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} e^{-\xi} (dx - du) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} e^{-\eta} (dy - du) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} e^{-\xi} (dz - du).$$

于是,
$$\left(1 + e^{-\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + e^{-\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + e^{-\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}\right) du = e^{-\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} dx + e^{-\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} dy + e^{-\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} dz.$$

将由上式确定的 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 及 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ 代人原方程,即得

$$(y+z+u)e^{-\xi}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}+(x+z+u)e^{-\eta}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}+(x+y+u)e^{-\xi}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}=(x+y+z)\left(1+e^{-\xi}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}+e^{-\eta}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}+e^{-\xi}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}\right).$$

消去同类项,得 $(x-u)e^{-t}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + (y-u)e^{-t}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + (z-u)e^{-t}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + (x+y+z) = 0$

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + 3u + e^{\xi} + e^{\eta} + e^{\xi} = 0.$

在下列方程中,代入新的变量 u,v,w, 其中 w=w(u,v):

[3474]
$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (y - x)z$$
, $\Rightarrow u = x^2 + y^2$, $v = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$, $w = \ln z - (x + y)$.

M
$$du = 2xdx + 2ydy$$
, $dv = -\frac{1}{x^2}dx - \frac{1}{y^2}dy$, $dw = \frac{1}{z}dz - dx - dy$.

另一方面,
$$dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv$$
, 故有

$$\frac{1}{z}dz - dx - dy = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}(2xdx + 2ydy) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}dx - \frac{1}{y^2}dy\right).$$

整理得
$$dz = \left(2xz\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{z}{x^2}\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + z\right)dx + \left(2yz\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{z}{v^2}\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + z\right)dy.$$

将由上式确定的 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 代人原方程,得

$$yz\left(2x\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{x^2}\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + 1\right) - xz\left(2y\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{y^2}\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + 1\right) = (y - x)z,$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = 0.$$

即

[3475]
$$x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z^2$$
, $\Rightarrow u = x$, $v = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x}$, $w = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{x}$.

解
$$du=dx$$
, $dv=\frac{1}{x^2}dx-\frac{1}{y^2}dy$, $dw=\frac{1}{x^2}dx-\frac{1}{z^2}dz$. 于是,

$$\frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{z^2} dz = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{y^2} dy \right), \qquad dz = z^2 \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) dx + \frac{z^2}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z^2 \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right), \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{z^2}{v^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

代人原方程,得

$$z^{2}\left(1-x^{2}\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}-\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)+z^{2}\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}=z^{2}\quad \vec{\boxtimes}\quad x^{2}z^{2}\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}=0.$$

由于 z≠0, x≠0. 故得

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 0$$
.

[3476]
$$(xy+z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (1-y^2)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + yz, \Leftrightarrow u = yz - x, v = xz - y, w = xy - z.$$

$$\mathbf{M} = y dx + x dy - dz = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} (z dy + y dz - dx) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} (z dx + x dz - dy).$$

整理得
$$\left(1+x\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}+y\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)dz = \left(y+\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}-z\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)dx+\left(x+\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}-z\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)dy.$$

于是,
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) \left(1 + x \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + y \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^{-1}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right) \left(1 + x \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + y \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^{-1}$.

代人方程,得
$$(xy+z)\left(y+\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}-z\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)+(1-y^2)\left(x+\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}-z\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)=(x+yz)\left(1+x\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}+y\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right),$$

即

$$(1-x^2-y^2-z^2-2xyz)\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}=0.$$

不难验证,由方程 $1-x^2-y^2-z^2-2xyz=0$ 确定的隐函数不是原方程的解(证略).于是,

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = 0$$
.

[3477]
$$\left(x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \Leftrightarrow x = ue^w, y = ve^w, z = we^w.$$

 $dx = e^w du + ue^w dw, \quad dy = e^w dv + ve^w dw, \quad dz = e^w (1+w) dw.$

于是,有

$$e^{w}dw = \frac{1}{1+w}dz$$
, $e^{w}du = dx - ue^{w}dw = dx - \frac{u}{1+w}dz$, $e^{w}dv = dy - ve^{w}dw = dy - \frac{v}{1+w}dz$.

在全微分式 $dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv$ 的两端都乘以 e^w ,并将上述结果代人,得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{1+w} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \left(\mathrm{d}x - \frac{u}{1+w} \mathrm{d}z \right) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left(\mathrm{d}y - \frac{v}{1+w} \mathrm{d}z \right)$$

或

$$\left(1+u\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}+v\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)dz=(1+w)\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}dx+(1+w)\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}dy.$$

将由上式确定的 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 代人原方程,得

$$\left[ue^{w}(1+w)\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right]^{2}+\left[ve^{w}(1+w)\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right]^{2}=(we^{w})^{2}(1+w)^{2}\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

消去[ew(1+w)]2,即得

$$u^{2}\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^{2}+v^{2}\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)^{2}=w^{2}\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

【3478】 令 $u=\ln \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$, $v=\arctan z$, w=x+y+z, 其中 w=w(u,v), 变换表达式

$$(x-y): \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right).$$

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \mathrm{d} w = \mathrm{d} x + \mathrm{d} y + \mathrm{d} z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \mathrm{d} u + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \mathrm{d} v = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \left(\frac{x \mathrm{d} x + y \mathrm{d} y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d} z}{1 + z^2} \right).$$

于是,
$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + z^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) dz = \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - 1\right) dx + \left(\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - 1\right) dy.$$

将由上式确定的 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 代人所给表达式,即得

$$\frac{x-y}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}} = \frac{(x-y)\left(1 - \frac{1}{1+z^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)}{\frac{x-y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}} = \frac{\left(1 - \cos^2 v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)e^{2u}}{\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}}.$$

【3479】 令 $u=xe^{z}$, $v=ye^{z}$, $w=ze^{z}$, 其中 w=w(u,v), 变换表达式

$$A = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} : \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$
.

$$\mathbf{ff} \quad \mathrm{d}w = \mathrm{e}^z (1+z) \, \mathrm{d}z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \mathrm{d}u + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \mathrm{d}v = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} (\mathrm{e}^z \, \mathrm{d}x + x\mathrm{e}^z \, \mathrm{d}z) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} (\mathrm{e}^z \, \mathrm{d}y + y\mathrm{e}^z \, \mathrm{d}z).$$

于是,
$$\left(1+z-x\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}-y\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)dz = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}dy, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}}{1+z-x\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}-y\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}}{1 + z - x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - y \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}} \qquad A = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} : \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} : \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

【3480】 令 $\xi = \frac{x}{z}$, $\eta = \frac{y}{z}$, $\zeta = z$, $w = \frac{u}{z}$,其中 $w = w(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$,变换方程

$$x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = u + \frac{xy}{z}$$

$$\mathbf{k} \mathbf{k} \mathbf{k} \mathbf{k} \mathbf{k} = \frac{z du - u dz}{z^2} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} d\xi + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} d\eta + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} d\zeta = \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{z dx - x dz}{z^2} \right) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{z dy - y dz}{z^2} \right) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} dz.$$

两端同乘 z2,整理得

$$z du = z \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} dx + z \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} dy + \left(u - x \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} - y \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} + z^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} \right) dz.$$

将由上式确定的 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 及 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ 代人原方程,得

$$x\frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} + y\frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} + \left(u - x\frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} - y\frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} + z^2\frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}\right) = u + \frac{xy}{z}, \quad \text{th} \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{xy}{z^3} = \frac{\xi\eta}{\zeta}.$$

 $\Rightarrow x = r\cos\varphi$, $y = r\sin\varphi$, 写出下列各式在极坐标 r 和 φ 下的形式:

[3481]
$$w = x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
.

解 $dx = \cos\varphi dr - r\sin\varphi d\varphi$, $dy = \sin\varphi dr + r\cos\varphi d\varphi$. 联立解之、得

$$dr = \frac{x}{r}dx + \frac{y}{r}dy$$
, $d\varphi = \frac{x}{r^2}dy - \frac{y}{r^2}dx$.

于是,
$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi = \left(\frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right) dx + \left(\frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right) dy,$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}. \end{cases}$$

公式9

将公式9代人原式,即得

$$w = x \left(\frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \omega} \right) - y \left(\frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \omega} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \omega}.$$

[3482]
$$w = x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$
.

解 将公式9代人,即得

$$w = x \left(\frac{\dot{x}}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) + y \left(\frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) = r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}.$$

[3483]
$$w = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2$$
.

$$\mathbf{W} = \left(\frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2.$$

[3484]
$$w = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$
.

解 先导出极坐标变换的所有二阶偏导数的变换式,将 r,φ 看作中间变量,x,y 看作自变量.由于

$$d^{2}r = d(dr) = d\left(\frac{x}{r}dx + \frac{y}{r}dy\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r}(dx^{2} + dy^{2}) - \frac{xdx + ydy}{r^{2}}dr = \frac{1}{r}(dx^{2} + dy^{2}) - \frac{1}{r^{3}}(xdx + ydy)^{2} = \frac{1}{r^{3}}(ydx - xdy)^{2},$$

$$d^{2}\varphi = d(d\varphi) = d\left(\frac{x}{r^{2}}dy - \frac{y}{r^{2}}dx\right) = -\frac{2(xdy - ydx)}{r^{3}}dr = -\frac{2}{r^{4}}(xdy - ydx)(xdx + ydy),$$

$$d^{2}u = \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial r^{2}}dr^{2} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial r\partial\varphi}drd\varphi + \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial\varphi^{2}}d\varphi^{2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}d^{2}r + \frac{\partial u}{\partial\varphi}d^{2}\varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial r^{2}}dr^{2} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial r\partial\varphi}drd\varphi + \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial\varphi^{2}}d\varphi^{2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}d^{2}r + \frac{\partial u}{\partial\varphi}d^{2}\varphi$$

 $\frac{d^{2}u}{\partial r^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial r^{2}} \left(\frac{r}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial \varphi} + \frac$

将上式右端按 dx², dxdy, dy² 合并同类项,并与全微分式

$$d^{2} u = \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} dx^{2} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} dy^{2}$$

比较,即得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{x^{2}}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r^{2}} - \frac{2xy}{r^{3}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r \partial \varphi} + \frac{y^{2}}{r^{4}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{r^{3}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{2xy}{r^{4}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}, \\ \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{y^{2}}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{2xy}{r^{3}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r \partial \varphi} + \frac{x^{2}}{r^{4}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{x^{2}}{r^{3}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{2xy}{r^{4}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}, \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{xy}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{r^{3}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r \partial \varphi} - \frac{xy}{r^{4}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} - \frac{xy}{r^{3}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{r^{4}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}.$$

将公式 10 代入原式,即得 $w = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \omega^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$.

[3485]
$$w = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$
.

解 将公式 10 代人原式,化简整理得 $w=r^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$.

[3486]
$$w = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right).$$

解 将公式 10 中的 u 换成 z , 然后代人原式, 化简整理得 $w = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \sigma^2}$.

$$I = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

解 对函数 u 及 v 分别用公式 9,即得

$$I = \left(\frac{x}{r} \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right) \left(\frac{y}{r} \ \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \ \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi}\right) - \left(\frac{y}{r} \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right) \left(\frac{x}{r} \ \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \ \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi}\right) = \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \ \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \ \frac{\partial v}{\partial r}\right).$$

【3488】 引入新的自变量 $\xi=x-at, \eta=x+at$,解方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}=a^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(-a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - 2a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}.$$

于是,由 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 得 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$. 解之,得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = f(\xi)$,从而,

$$u = \varphi(\xi) + \psi(\eta) = \varphi(x-at) + \psi(x+at)$$
,

其中 φ 及 ψ 为任意的函数.

取 u 及 v 作新的自变量,变换下列方程:

【3489】
$$2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$
,设 $u = x + 2y + 2$ 及 $v = x - y - 1$.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{ff} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \,, & \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2 \, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \,, \\ & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \,, & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 2 \, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \,, \\ & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4 \, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 4 \, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \,. & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \,. \end{array}$$

代人原方程,化简整理即得

$$3\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = 0.$$

【3490】
$$(1+x^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + (1+y^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$
, 设 $u = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$ 及 $v = \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2})$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) = -\frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2},
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{y}{(1+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + \frac{1}{1+y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}.$$

代人原方程,化简整理即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

【3491】
$$ax^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2bxy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + cy^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0 \ (a,b,c)$$
 为常数),设 $u = \ln x$, $v = \ln y$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{xy} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v},
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}.$$

代入原方程,化简整理得
$$a\left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right) + 2b\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v} + c\left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right) = 0.$$

【3492】
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
,设 $u = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$, $v = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},
\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2},
\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}, \end{cases}$$

公式 11

本題中,
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$
, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$,
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2},$$
 同法可得

注意到

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)^2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) = 0.$$

由于 $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 \neq 0$,故得变换后的方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0$.

【3493】
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + m^2 z = 0$$
,设 $x = e^* \cos v$, $y = e^* \sin v$.

$$x^2+y^2=e^{2u}$$
, $u=\ln\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$, $\tan v=\frac{y}{r}$, $v=\operatorname{Arctan}\frac{y}{r}$

(v的多值性不影响求导所得的结果).于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

由 3492 题得

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + m^2 z = \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) + m^2 z = \left[\frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right] \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) + m^2 z \\ &- e^{-2u} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) + m^2 z = 0 \,, \end{split}$$

即

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + m^2 e^{2u} z = 0.$$

【3494】
$$\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} (y>0)$$
. 设 $u=x-2\sqrt{y}$ 及 $v=x+2\sqrt{y}$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2v^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{2v^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

由公式 11 得

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{2}{y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2}, \\ &\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}. \end{split}$$

代人原方程,化简整理得 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$.

【3495】
$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
,设 $u = xy$, $v = \frac{x}{y}$.

$$\mathbf{R} \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial x} = \mathbf{y}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{y}}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{x}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial \mathbf{y}} = -\frac{\mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{y}^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{y}^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}}{\partial \mathbf{y}^2} = \frac{2\mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{y}^2}.$$

由公式 11 得
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{2x^2}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{x^2}{y^4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{2x}{y^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

代人原方程,化简整理得 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{1}{2u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$.

[3496]
$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
, if $u = x + y$, $v = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}. \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{2}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{x^4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \\
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{2}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{y^4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{2}{y^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}.$$

代人原方程,得

$$\frac{(x^2-y^2)^2}{x^2y^2}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v}+2\left(\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}\right)\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}=0.$$

注意到 $v = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{x+y}{xy} = \frac{u}{xy}$, 即 $xy = \frac{u}{v}$, 于是,

$$\frac{(x^2-y^2)^2}{x^2y^2} = \frac{(x+y)^2}{x^2y^2}(x-y)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)^2 \left[(x+y)^2 - 4xy\right] = v^2 \left(u^2 - 4\frac{u}{v}\right) = uv(uv - 4).$$

从而得变换后的方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{2}{u(4-uv)} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

【3497】
$$xy\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - (x^2 + y^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + xy\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$
,设 $u = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ 及 $v = xy$.

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \\
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = xy \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}\right) + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

代人原方程,得

$$[(x^2+y^2)^2-4x^2y^2]\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v}=4xy\frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

即

$$(u^2-v^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v}=v\,\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}.$$

[3498]
$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2x \sin y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \sin^2 y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
, if $u = x \tan \frac{y}{2}$, $v = x$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \tan \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \tan^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2\tan \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \tan \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x^2}{4} \sec^4 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \tan \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v}.$$

代人原方程,得

$$x^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial v^{2}} = \left(x \sin y \sec^{2} \frac{y}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \sin^{2} y \sec^{2} \frac{y}{2} \tan \frac{y}{2}\right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \left(2x \tan \frac{y}{2} - 2x \tan \frac{y}{2} \sin^{2} \frac{y}{2}\right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$$

$$= 2x \tan \frac{y}{2} \cos^{2} \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{2x \tan \frac{y}{2}}{1 + \tan^{2} \frac{y}{2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\mathbb{RP} \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = \frac{2u}{u^2 + v^2} \, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}.$$

【3499】
$$x \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0 \ (x > 0, y > 0)$$
,设 $x = (u+v)^2$ 及 $y = (u-v)^2$.

解 由 $x=(u+v)^2$ 及 $y=(u-v)^2$ 分别对 x 及对 y 求偏导数,得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = 2(u+v) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right), & \begin{cases} 0 = 2(u+v) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right), \\ 0 = 2(u-v) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right), & \begin{cases} 1 = 2(u-v) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right). \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4(u+v)}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4(u-v)}.$$

于是,

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4(u+v)} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right), \\ &\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4(u-v)} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right), \\ &\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{4(u+v)^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{1}{4(u+v)} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{8(u+v)^3} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{1}{16(u+v)^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right). \end{split}$$

同法可求得

$$\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{8(u-v)^3} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{1}{16(u-v)^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial v^2} \right).$$

代人原方程,得

$$\begin{split} & x \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{8(u+v)} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) + \frac{1}{8(u-v)} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{4v}{u^2 - v^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{4u}{u^2 - v^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \right) = 0 \,, \end{split}$$

即

【3500】
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^3$$
,设 $u = x$. $v = y + z$.

解 由 u=x, v=y+z 得

$$du = dx$$
, $dv = dy + dz$, $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} (dy + dz)$.

于是,

$$\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right) dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}.$$

 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{u^2 - v^2} \left(u \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - u \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = 0.$

$$1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1 + \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}.$$
 (1)

$$\mathcal{X} \qquad \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}} \right) = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial v^{2}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \\
= \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial v^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{2}} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial u \partial v} \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial v^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right]. \tag{2}$$

将(1)式和(2)式代人原方程,去分母即得

$$\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 1.$$

【3501】 利用线性变换 $\xi = x + \lambda_1 y \cdot \eta = x + \lambda_2 y \cdot 把方程$

$$A\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2B\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + C\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \tag{1}$$

(其中 A, B 和 C 为常数且 $C \neq 0$, $AC - B^2 < 0$) 变换为下面的形式:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0.$$

求满足方程(1)的函数的一般形式.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \lambda_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}, \\
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \lambda_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \lambda_1^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \lambda_2^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}.$$

将上述结果代人原方程,得

$$(A+2B\lambda_1+C\lambda_1^2)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2}+2[A+B(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+C\lambda_1\lambda_2]\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi\partial \eta}+(A+2B\lambda_2+C\lambda_2^2)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}=0.$$

当 $A+2B\lambda_1+C\lambda_1^2=0$ 及 $A+2B\lambda_2+C\lambda_2^2=0$. 即 λ_1 与 λ_2 为方程 $A+2B\lambda+C\lambda^2=0$ 的根时(注意,由假定 $C \neq 0$, $AC - B^2 < 0$, 故此方程恰有两个相异的实根), 原方程变换为

$$[A+B(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+C\lambda_1\lambda_2]\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}=0.$$

由根与系数的关系得: $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -\frac{2B}{C}$, $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = \frac{A}{C}$. 于是,

$$A+B(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+C\lambda_1\lambda_2=\frac{2(AC-B^2)}{C}\neq 0.$$

从而,必有 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial n} = 0$. 此时, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial n} = \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right) = 0$, 故 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = f(\xi)$ 且

$$u = \int f(\xi) d\xi + \psi(\eta) = \varphi(\xi) + \psi(\eta) = \varphi(x + \lambda_1 y) + \psi(x + \lambda_2 y).$$

【3502】 证明:拉普拉斯方程

$$\Delta z = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

的形式在满足条件

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}, \ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}$$

的任何非退化变换

$$x=\varphi(u,v), \quad y=\psi(u,v)$$

下保持不变.

$$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{E} \quad \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \mathrm{d}u + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \mathrm{d}v, \quad \mathrm{d}y = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \mathrm{d}u + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \mathrm{d}v = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \mathrm{d}u + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \mathrm{d}v.$$

令 $I = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}\right)^2$. 由于变换是非退化的,故知

$$\frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}\right)^2 = I \neq 0,$$

由上述方程组解得

$$du = \frac{1}{I} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} dx - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} dy \right), \qquad dv = \frac{1}{I} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} dy \right).$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

由 3492 颞的证明及公式 11,并考虑到

即得
$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{I^2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}\right)^2 \right] = \frac{1}{I},$$
即得
$$\Delta z = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 \right] \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}\right) = \frac{1}{I} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}\right) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0,$$

或

即形式是不变的.

【3503】 令 u = f(r),其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$,变换方程:

(1)
$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0;$$
 (2) $\Delta(\Delta u) = 0.$

解 (1)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(r)\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = f'(r)\frac{x}{r}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(r)\frac{\partial y}{\partial r}$.

于是,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[f'(r) \frac{x}{r} \right] = \frac{f'(r)}{r} + \frac{x^2}{r^2} f''(r) + x f'(r) \left(-\frac{x}{r^3} \right) = \frac{x^2}{r^2} f''(r) + \frac{y^2}{r^3} f'(r),$$

同法可得 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{y^2}{r^2} f''(r) + \frac{x^2}{r^3} f'(r)$. 于是,

$$\Delta u = f''(r) + \frac{1}{r}f'(r) = \frac{d^2u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{du}{dr} = 0$$

也可写成 $\Delta u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{du}{dr} \right) = 0$.

$$(2)\Delta(\Delta u) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left[r \frac{d}{dr} (\Delta u) \right] = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left[r \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left[r \frac{d^3 u}{dr^3} + \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr} \right]$$

$$= \frac{d^4 u}{dr^4} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d^3 u}{dr^3} - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r^3} \frac{du}{dr} = 0.$$

【3504】 若令 w=f(u), 其中 $u=(x-x_0)(y-y_0)$, 则方程 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + cw = 0$ 化为何种形式?

解
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = (y - y_0) \frac{\mathrm{d}w}{\mathrm{d}u}$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\mathrm{d}w}{\mathrm{d}u} + u \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 w}{\mathrm{d}u^2}$, 于是,方程 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + cw = 0$ 变换成 $u \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 w}{\mathrm{d}u^2} + \frac{\mathrm{d}w}{\mathrm{d}u} + cw = 0$.

【3505】 令 x+y=X, y=XY,变换表达式

$$A = x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}.$$

解
$$X=x+y$$
, $Y=\frac{y}{X}=\frac{y}{x+y}=1-\frac{x}{x+y}$. 于是,
$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}=1, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}=1, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}=-\frac{y}{(x+y)^2}, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}=\frac{x}{(x+y)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}=\frac{\partial u}{\partial X}-\frac{y}{(x+y)^2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial Y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}=\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X^2}-\frac{2y}{(x+y)^2}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X\partial Y}+\frac{y^2}{(x+y)^4}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial Y^2}+\frac{2y}{(x+y)^3}\frac{\partial u}{\partial Y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x\partial y}=\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X^2}+\frac{x-y}{(x+y)^2}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X\partial Y}-\frac{xy}{(x+y)^4}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial Y^2}-\frac{x-y}{(x+y)^3}\frac{\partial u}{\partial Y}.$$

代人所给式子,得

$$A = X \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X^2} - Y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X \partial Y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial X}.$$

【3506】 证明:方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2xy^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2(y-y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + x^2 y^2 z^2 = 0$ 的形式在变换 x = uv 及 $y = \frac{1}{v}$ 下保持不变.

证
$$v = \frac{1}{y}, u = \frac{x}{v} = xy$$
. 于是,
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2}.$$

代人原方程,得 $y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2xy^3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 2x(y-y^3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - 2(y-y^3) \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + x^2 y^2 z^2 = 0.$

 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2uv^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 2(v - v^3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + u^2 v^2 z^2 = 0,$

故其形式保持不变.

【3507】 证明:方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 的形式在变换 u = x + z 及 v = y + z 下保持不变.

证 将 u, v 作中间变量, x, y 作自变量, 微分得

$$du=dx+dz$$
, $dv=dy+dz$, $d^2u=d^2v=d^2z$.

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right) dz + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy.$$

$$\diamondsuit A=1-\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}-\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$
,则有 $dz=\frac{1}{A}\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}dx+\frac{1}{A}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}dy$,且

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

$$du = dx + dz = \frac{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}{A} dx + \frac{\partial z}{A} dy, \qquad dv = dy + dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}}{A} dy,$$

$$d^{2}z = \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial u^{2}}du^{2} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial u\partial v}dudv + \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial v^{2}}dv^{2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}d^{2}u + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}d^{2}v.$$

上面最后一个等式即

$$Ad^{2}z = \frac{1}{A^{2}} \left\{ \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial u^{2}} \left[\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy \right]^{2} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial u \partial v} \left[\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy \right] \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) dy \right] + \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial v^{2}} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) dy \right]^{2} \right\}.$$

于是,
$$\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{A^3} \left[\left(1 - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial u^2} + 2 \left(1 - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial u \partial v} + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial u^2} \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{A^3} \left[\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \left(1 - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial u \partial v} + \left(1 - \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \left(1 - \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial v^2} \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{A^3} \left[\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \left(1 - \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial u \partial v} + \left(1 - \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial v^2} \right].$$

代人原方程,化简整理即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0,$$

故其形式保持不变.

【3508】 令

$$x=\eta\zeta, \quad y=\xi\zeta, \quad z=\xi\eta,$$

变换方程

$$xy\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + yz\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} + xz\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} = 0.$$

由于

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \zeta \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \eta \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}, \\ 0 = \zeta \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \xi \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}, \\ 0 = \eta \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \xi \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

故有

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\xi}{2\eta \zeta}, \qquad \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\zeta}, \qquad \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\eta}.$$

同法求得

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\zeta}, \qquad \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = -\frac{\eta}{2\xi\zeta}, \qquad \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\xi}.$$

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = -\frac{\xi}{2\eta \zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{2\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{2\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\xi}{2\eta \zeta} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\xi}{2\eta \zeta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{2\zeta} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{2\zeta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{2\eta} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{1}{2\eta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\eta \zeta^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\xi}{4\eta \zeta^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{1}{4\xi \zeta^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\eta}{4\xi \zeta^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{1}{4\xi \eta \zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{1}{4\xi \eta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{1}{2\zeta^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}. \tag{1}$$

同法可求得
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{1}{4 \xi \eta \zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{4 \eta \zeta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{1}{4 \xi^2 \zeta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{1}{4\xi \eta \zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{4\eta \zeta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{1}{4\xi^2 \zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\eta}{4\xi^2 \zeta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{1}{4\xi^2 \eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} - \frac{\zeta}{4\xi^2 \eta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{1}{2\xi^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta}, \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = -\frac{1}{4\eta^2 \zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\xi}{4\eta^2 \zeta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{1}{4\xi \eta \zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{4\xi \zeta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{1}{4\eta^2 \xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} - \frac{\zeta}{4\eta^2 \xi} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{1}{2\eta^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \xi}. \tag{3}$$

将(1),(2),(3)三式连同 x, y, z 一起代人原方程, 化简整理得

$$\xi \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \eta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + \xi^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \eta^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \zeta^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} = 2 \left(\xi \eta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \eta \zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta} + \zeta \xi \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \xi} \right),$$

$$\xi \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\xi \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right) + \eta \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\eta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) + \zeta \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left(\zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \right) = 2 \left(\xi \eta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \eta \zeta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta} + \zeta \xi \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \xi} \right).$$

即

$$y_1 = x_1 + x_3 - x_1$$
, $y_2 = x_1 + x_3 - x_2$, $y_3 = x_1 + x_2 - x_3$,

变换方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} = 0.$$

解 不难看出

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} = \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \right) z, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \right) z, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_3} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \right) z.$$

把上述结果代入所给的方程的左端,即得

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x_{3}^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{3}} + \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x_{2} \partial x_{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_{2}} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_{2}} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_{3}} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{3}} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_{3}} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_{1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \left(2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_{3}} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \left(2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_{1}} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{3}} \left(2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_{2}} \right)$$

$$= 2 \left[\left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial y_{1}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{2}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{3}} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_{3}} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_{1}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{2}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{3}} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_{1}} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_{1}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{2}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{3}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{2}} \right]$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y_{1}^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y_{2}^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y_{3}^{2}} \right).$$

从而,原方程变换为

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y_2^2} = 0.$$

【3510】 令

$$\xi = \frac{y}{x}$$
, $\eta = \frac{z}{x}$, $\zeta = y - z$,

变换方程

$$x^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + y^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + z^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} + 2xy \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} + 2xz \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial z} + 2yz \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y \partial z} = 0.$$

提示 将方程写为 A u-Au=0 的形式,其中

$$A = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$
.

解 定义算子 A: $Au = \left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)u$, 则有

$$A^{2}u = A(Au) = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(Au) + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(Au) + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(Au) = x \left(x \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + y \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} + z \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)u$$

$$+ y \left(x \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} + y \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} + z \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)u + z \left(x \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial z} + y \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial z} + z \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)u$$

$$= \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{z} u + Au.$$

于是,原方程可改写成

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^2u=0$$
 of $A^2u-Au=0$.

但是,

$$Au = x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{z}{x^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) + y \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \right) + z \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \right)$$
$$= (y - z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} = \zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta},$$

$$A^{2}u = A(Au) = \left(\zeta \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta}\right)Au = \zeta \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta}\left(\zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}\right) = \zeta^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \zeta^{2}} + \zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta},$$

从而, $A^2u-Au=\zeta^2\frac{\partial^2u}{\partial\zeta^2}$.由于 $\zeta\neq 0$,故原方程变换为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} = 0.$$

【3511】 令

 $x = r \sin\theta \cos\varphi$, $y = r \sin\theta \sin\varphi$, $z = r \cos\theta$,

把表达式

$$\Delta_1 u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2 \quad \not B \quad \Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

变换为球坐标下的形式.

提示 所给变换由下面两个特殊的变换构成:

$$x = R\cos\varphi$$
, $y = R\sin\varphi$, $z = z$; $R = r\sin\theta$, $\varphi = \varphi$, $z = r\cos\theta$,

并分别利用 3483 题及 3484 题的结果.

解 先作变换 $x=R\cos\varphi$, $y=R\sin\varphi$, z=z, 它相当于对 x, y 坐标作一次极坐标变换.

利用 3483 题及 3484 题的结果,对新变元 R, g, z 有

$$\Delta_1 u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial R}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{R^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2,$$

$$\Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial R^2} + \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}.$$

再作变换 $R=r\sin\theta$, $\varphi=\varphi$, $z=r\cos\theta$. 它相当于对 R, z 坐标又作一次极坐标变换, 其中 R 相当于公式 9 中的 y, θ 相当于公式 9 中的 φ . 于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial R} = \frac{R}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{z}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} = \sin\theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos\theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}.$$

再利用 3483 题及 3484 题的结果,得

$$\begin{split} \Delta_{1} u &= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial R}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{R^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{r^{2} \sin^{2} \theta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2}, \\ \Delta_{2} u &= \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial R^{2}} + \frac{1}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} \\ &= \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^{2} \sin^{2} \theta} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^{2} \sin^{2} \theta} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{1}{r^{2} \tan \theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{r^{2}} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right) + \frac{1}{\sin^{2} \theta} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}}\right]. \end{split}$$

注意到两次变换的乘积就是所给的变换,因此,最后得到 $\Delta_1 u \, D \, \Delta_2 u$ 的结果即为所求.

【3512】 引人新函数 w,令 w=z2,变换方程

$$z\left(\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^{2}.$$

$$\mathbf{W} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{1}{2z^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{1}{4z^{3}} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)^{2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial y^{2}} - \frac{1}{4z^{3}} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)^{2}.$$

代入原方程,化简整理即得

$$w\left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)^2,$$

即形式是不变的.

取 u 和 v 为新的自变量, 而 w=w(u,v) 为新函数, 变换下列方程:

[3513]
$$y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{x}$$
, $\partial z = \frac{x}{y}$, $v = x$, $w = xz - y$.

解 从 3513 题到 3522 题均属作变换

$$u=u(x,y), v=v(x,y), w=w(x,y,z)$$

的类型. 我们来导出一般公式,顺便指出一般方法.

将 u,v 看作中间变量,x,y 看作自变量,则有

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}u &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \mathrm{d}y, \quad \mathrm{d}v = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \mathrm{d}y, \quad \mathrm{d}w = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \mathrm{d}y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \mathrm{d}z. \\ \mathrm{d}^2 u &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \mathrm{d}x^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \mathrm{d}y^2, \quad \mathrm{d}^2 v = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} \mathrm{d}x^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \mathrm{d}y^2. \\ \mathrm{d}^2 w &= \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \mathrm{d}x^2 + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \mathrm{d}y^2 + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \mathrm{d}z^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial z} \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z \partial x} \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \mathrm{d}^2 z. \end{split}$$

将 dw, du 及 dv 代人全微分式 dw = $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}$ du + $\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$ dv, 化简整理得

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} dz = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) dy.$$

于是,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right), \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right), \end{cases}$$
 \triangle \updownarrow 12

其中 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 是原方程中旧变元间的偏导数,而 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}$ 及 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$ 是变换后新变元间的偏导数,其他均为由已给变换导出的已知关系式。

把上面求得的 $d^2w_*du_*dv_*d^2u_*d^2v$ 代人表示新变元关系的二阶全微分式:

$$d^{2}w = \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial u^{2}}du^{2} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial u\partial v}dudv + \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial v^{2}}dv^{2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}d^{2}u + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}d^{2}v,$$

再把式中的 dz 表成已求得的 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ dx+ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ dy,按 dx²,dxdy及 dy² 合并同类项,最后把所得的结果与表示旧变

元关系的全微分式:

$$d^{2}z = \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}}dx^{2} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x\partial y}dxdy + \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y^{2}}dy^{2}$$

相比较,即得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)^{-1} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial v^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x^{2}} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial z^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^{2} - 2 \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right], \\ \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)^{-1} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u^{2}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u \partial v} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial v^{2}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x \partial y} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial z^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y \partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right], \\ \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)^{-1} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial v^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial y} \right] \\ - \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y^{2}} - \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial z^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^{2} - 2 \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y \partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right]. \end{cases}$$

公式 13 太复杂,一般不直接应用. 本题用求偏导数法较方便. 由于

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 1 \quad \mathcal{R} \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}.$$

故得

于是,

$$y\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y}\left(y^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = y^{-1}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(y^2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = y^{-1}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(y^2\left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y^2}\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)\right)$$

$$=y^{-1}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{y^2}{x}\right)-y^{-1}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)=\frac{2}{x}-y^{-1}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u}\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial}{\partial v}\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right]=\frac{2}{x}+\frac{x}{y^3}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2}=\frac{2}{x}.$$

由于 $\frac{x}{v^3} \neq 0$,故原方程变换为 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = 0$.

[3514]
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
, $w = x + y$, $v = \frac{y}{x}$, $w = \frac{z}{x}$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = -\frac{z}{x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{x}.$$

代人公式 12,得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + \frac{z}{x^2} \right) = x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + \frac{z}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) = x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

令
$$R = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{z}{x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = w - (1+v)\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$
. 于是,

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2\,\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \\ &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial u}\,\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial v}\,\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial u}\,\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial v}\,\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial v}\bigg[w - (1+v)\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\bigg]\bigg(-\frac{y}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}\bigg) \\ &= \bigg[\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - (1+v)\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2}\bigg]\bigg[-\frac{1}{x}(1+v)\bigg] = \frac{1}{x}(1+v)^2\,\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0\,, \end{split}$$

由于 $x\neq 0$, $1+v\neq 0$, 故原方程变为 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2}=0$.

【3515】
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
,设 $u = x + y$, $v = x - y$, $w = xy - z$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = y, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = x, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -1.$$

代人公式 12.得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(u - 2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) = 2 - 4 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = 0,$$

原方程变换为 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = \frac{1}{2}$.

[3516]
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z$$
, if $u = \frac{x+y}{2}$, $v = \frac{x-y}{2}$, $w = ze^y$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = ze^{y}, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = e^{y}.$$

代人公式 12,得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-y} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-y} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) - z.$$

于是,
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(e^{-y} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) = e^{-y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) = e^{-y} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-y} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \right) = z.$$

原方程变换为

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = 2ze^3 = 2w.$$

【3517】
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
,设 $u = x, v = x + y, w = x + y + z$.

解 由公式 12 不难求出
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - 1$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - 1$.

于是, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$. 同 3514 题的方法可求得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right) \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2},$$

$$\frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \left(\frac{v}{u} - 1\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - 1\right) = \left(\frac{v}{u} - 1\right) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right] = \left(\frac{v}{u} - 1\right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2}.$$

将上述结果代人原方程,即得
$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \left(\frac{v}{u} - 1\right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

[3518]
$$(1-x^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + (1-y^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$
, $i \ge x = \sin u, y = \sin v, z = e^w$.

$$\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{e^{w}}{\cos u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{e^{w}}{\cos v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v},
\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{e^{w}}{\cos u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{e^{w}}{\cos u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos u} \left[\frac{e^{w}}{\cos u} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right)^{2} + \frac{e^{w}}{\cos u} \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial u^{2}} + \frac{e^{w}\sin u}{\cos^{2}u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right]
= \frac{e^{w}}{\cos^{2}u} \left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right)^{2} + \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial u^{2}} + \tan u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right],
\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{e^{w}}{\cos^{2}v} \left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right)^{2} + \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial v^{2}} + \tan v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right].$$

将上述结果代人原方程,并注意到 $1-x^2=\cos^2 u$, $1-y^2=\cos^2 v$,

化简整理即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)^2 = 0.$$

【3519】
$$(1-x^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - 2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{4}z = 0 \ (|x| < 1),$$
 $u = \frac{1}{2}(y + \arccos x), \quad v = \frac{1}{2}(y - \arccos x), \quad w = z \sqrt[4]{1-x^2}.$

解 由公式 12 不难求出
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{4}}} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{xz}{2(1-x^2)},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right).$$

于是,
$$(1-x^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[(1-x^2)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{xz}{2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{x}{4(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{4}}} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{z}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right)$$

$$= \frac{z}{2} + \frac{x^2 z}{4(1-x^2)} + \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{z}{4} + \frac{z}{4(1-x^2)} + \frac{1}{4(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right).$$

将上述结果代人原方程,并注意到 arccosx=u-v, x=cos(u-v), $1-x^2=sin^2(u-v)$,

化简整理即得
$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{w}{4 \sin^2 (u - v)}$$
.

[3520]
$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = 2 \frac{x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{x^{2} - y^{2}} - \frac{3(x^{2} + y^{2})z}{(x^{2} - y^{2})^{2}} (|x| > |y|), \text{ if }$$

$$u = x + y, \ v = x - y, \ w = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^{2} - y^{2}}}.$$

解 原方程可改写为

$$\frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \frac{2x}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{2y}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{3(x^2 + y^2)z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3}$$

或

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{3(x^2 + y^2)z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3}. \tag{1}$$

由公式 12 不难求出

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{xz}{x^2 - y^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{yz}{x^2 - y^2}. \\ \\ \mp \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{xz}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \right] \\ &= -\frac{x}{(x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{x}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} - \frac{4x^2z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} - \frac{3x^2z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right] \\ &= \frac{z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} - \frac{3x^2z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right), \end{split}$$

同法可求得

$$\begin{split} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{yz}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \right] \\ & = -\frac{z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} - \frac{3y^2z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right). \end{split}$$

将上述结果代人方程(1),化简整理即得 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0$.

【3521】 证明:任何方程
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + cz = 0$$
 (a,b,c 为常数)

用代换 $z=ue^{\alpha x+\beta y}$ [其中 α 与 β 为常量, u=u(x,y)]可以化为下面的形式:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + c_1 u = 0 \quad (c_1 = 常数).$$

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{ux + \beta y} \left(\alpha u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{ax + \beta y} \left(\beta u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right), \quad \frac{\partial^T z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{ax + \beta y} \left(\alpha \beta u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right).$$

将上述结果代人所给方程,得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + (\beta + a) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (\alpha + b) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (\alpha \beta + \alpha a + b \beta + c) u = 0.$$

按题意,需 $\beta+a=0$ 及 $\alpha+b=0$,即 $\beta=-a$, $\alpha=-b$,这是可能的.事实上,只需取代换 $z=ue^{-(bx+ay)}$,原方程即变换为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + c_1 u = 0 \quad (c_1 \ 为常数).$$

【3522】 证明:方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 的形式在变换 $x' = \frac{x}{y}$, $y' = -\frac{1}{y}$, $u = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{y}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4y}}$ (u' 为变量 x' 与 y' 的函数)下保持不变.

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad dx' = \frac{dx}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2} dy, \quad dy' = \frac{1}{y^2} dy, \quad \ln u' = \ln u + \frac{1}{2} \ln y + \frac{x^2}{4y}, \quad du' = \frac{u'}{u} du + \frac{u'}{2y} dy + \frac{xu'}{2y} dx - \frac{x^2 u'}{4y^2} dy.$$

把上面三个微分式代人 $du' = \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} dx' + \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'} dy'$,得

$$\frac{u'}{u}du + \frac{u'}{2y}dy + \frac{xu'}{2y}dx - \frac{x^2u'}{4y^2}dy = \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'}\left(\frac{1}{y}dx - \frac{x}{y^2}dy\right) + \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'}\frac{dy}{y^2},$$

整理得

$$du = \left(\frac{u}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{xu}{2y}\right) dx + \left(\frac{u}{y^2u'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'} - \frac{xu}{y^2u'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} + \frac{x^2u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y}\right) dy.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{u}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{xu}{2y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{u}{y^2 u'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'} - \frac{xu}{y^2 u'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} + \frac{x^2 u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y}, \qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{u}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{xu}{2y} \right) = \frac{u}{yu'} \frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{u}{yu'^2} \left(\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} \right)^2 \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} - \frac{u}{2y} - \frac{x}{2y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{u}{y^2 u'} \frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} + \left(\frac{1}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{x}{2y} \right) \left(\frac{u}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{xu}{2y} \right) - \frac{u}{y^2 u'^2} \left(\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} \right)^2 - \frac{u}{2y}$$

$$= \frac{u}{y^2 u'} \frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} - \frac{xu}{y^2 u'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} + \frac{x^2 u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y}.$$
(2)

将(1)式和(2)式代人原方程,得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} = \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'},$$

即方程的形式不变.

【3523】 令 u=x+z, v=y+z, w=x+y+z, 且认为 w=w(u,v), 变换方程

$$q(1+q)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - (1+p+q+2pq)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + p(1+p)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0,$$

其中 $p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解 本题用全微分法解较好.由

$$dz = pdx + qdy$$
 B $u = x + z$, $v = y + z$, $w = x + y + z$

可得

du = dx + dz = (1+p)dx + qdy, dv = dy + dz = pdx + (1+q)dy, $d^2u = d^2v = d^2w = d^2z$.

把上述结果代入新变元的全微分式

$$d^{2}w = \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial u^{2}}du^{2} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial u\partial v}dudv + \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial v^{2}}dv^{2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}d^{2}u + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}d^{2}v,$$

并记 $S=1-\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}-\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$,即得

$$Sd^{2}z = \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial u^{2}}[(p+1)dx + qdy]^{2} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial u\partial v}[(p+1)dx + qdy][pdx + (q+1)dy] + \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial v^{2}}[pdx + (q+1)dy]^{2}.$$

将上式与

$$d^{1}z = \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}}dx^{2} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x\partial y}dxdy + \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y^{2}}dy^{2}$$

及

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{1}{S} \left[(1+p)^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u^{2}} + 2p(1+p) \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u \partial v} + p^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial v^{2}} \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{S} \left[q(p+1) \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u^{2}} + (1+p+q+2pq) \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u \partial v} + p(q+1) \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial v^{2}} \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial v^{2}} = \frac{1}{S} \left[q^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u^{2}} + 2q(q+1) \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u \partial v} + (q+1)^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial v^{2}} \right].$$

代人原方程,并注意到

$$q(1+q)(1+p)^{2} - (1+p+q+2pq)q(p+1) + p(1+p)q^{2}$$

$$= q(1+p)[(1+p)(1+q) - (1+p+q+2pq) + pq] = 0,$$

$$p^{2}q(1+q) - (1+p+q+2pq)p(q+1) + p(1+p)(q+1)^{2} = 0$$

$$2p(1+p)q(1+q) - (1+p+q+2pq)^{2} + 2q(q+1)p(1+p) = -(1+p+q)^{2},$$

原方程变换为
$$-\frac{(1+p+q)^2}{S} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$$
 或 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$.

【3524】 令 $x=e^{\xi}$, $y=e^{\eta}$, $z=e^{\xi}$, $u=e^{w}$, 其中 $w=w(\xi,\eta,\zeta)$, 变换方程

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + z^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \left(x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2.$$

 $\mathbf{H} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \frac{\mathrm{d}\xi}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{e}^w}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi},$

$$x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{u}\frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi}, \quad y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{w}\frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta}, \quad z\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = e^{w}\frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}.$$
 (1)

(1) 式两端对 x 求偏导数,得 $x\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^w \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi}\right)^2 \frac{d\xi}{dx} + e^w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{d\xi}{dx}$. 两端同乘 x,整理得

$$x^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = e^{w} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi}\right)^{2} + e^{w} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial \xi^{2}} - e^{w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi}. \tag{2}$$

同法可得

$$y^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = e^{w} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta}\right)^{2} + e^{w} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial \eta^{2}} - e^{w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta}, \tag{3}$$

$$z^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} = e^{w} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}\right)^{2} + e^{w} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial \zeta^{2}} - e^{w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}$$

$$(4)$$

将(2),(3),(4)三式代入原方程,化简整理即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \zeta^2} = (e^w - 1) \left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}.$$

【3525】 证明:方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2 = 0$ 的形式与变量x, y和z所分别担任的角色无关.

证 令 $p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$,则 dz = pdx + qdy. 若以 x 作为新函数,则有

$$d^2x = \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} dy^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} dy dz + \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} dz^2 + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} d^2 y + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} d^2 z.$$

今以作为旧变元的关系:

$$d^2x=0$$
, $d^2y=0$, $dz=pdx+qdy$

代人上式,可得
$$d^2z = -\frac{1}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial z}} \left[\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} dy^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} dy (p dx + q dy) + \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} (p dx + q dy)^2 \right].$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -p \left(p^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right), \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -p \left(p \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + p q \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right), \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = -p \left(\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} + 2q \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial x} + q^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right). \tag{3}$$

将(1),(2),(3)三式代人原方程,得

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2 = p^2 \left(p^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2}\right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} + 2q \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + q^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2}\right) - p^2 \left(p \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + pq \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2}\right)^2 \\ &= p^4 \left[\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z}\right)^2\right] = 0 \,, \end{split}$$

即

$$\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} \right)^2 = 0.$$

类似地,若以 y 作为函数,则也有

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x \partial x}\right)^2 = 0,$$

即方程的形式与变量 x,y和 z 所分别担任的角色无关.

【3526】 取 ェ 作 为 变量 y 和 z 的 函数,解方程

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

解 将 3525 题中的(1),(2),(3)三式及 $p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 代人,得

$$q^{2}\left(-p^{3}\frac{\partial^{2}x}{\partial z^{2}}\right)+2pq\left(p^{2}\frac{\partial^{2}x}{\partial y\partial z}+p^{2}q\frac{\partial^{2}x}{\partial z^{2}}\right)-p^{2}\left(p\frac{\partial^{2}x}{\partial y^{2}}+2pq\frac{\partial^{2}x}{\partial y\partial z}+pq^{2}\frac{\partial^{2}x}{\partial z^{2}}\right)=-p^{3}\frac{\partial^{2}x}{\partial y^{2}}=0,$$

即
$$\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
 或 $p = 0$. 由 $\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 解之,得原方程的解为

$$x = \varphi(z) y + \psi(z)$$

其中 φ , ψ 为任意函数;由p=0解之,得z=f(y)(f为任意函数),它也是原方程的解

【3527】 运用勒让德变换
$$X = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
, $Y = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, $Z = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z$,

其中 Z=Z(X,Y),变换方程

$$A\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2B\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + C\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \mathrm{d} Z = \mathrm{d} \left(x \, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z \right) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \mathrm{d} x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \mathrm{d} y - \mathrm{d} z + x \mathrm{d} X + y \mathrm{d} Y = x \mathrm{d} X + y \mathrm{d} Y.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial X} = x$$
, $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y} = y$.

$$\begin{cases} dx = \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} dX + \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} dY, \\ dy = \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} dX + \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} dY. \end{cases}$$
(1)

又由
$$X = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
, $Y = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, 微分得

$$\begin{cases} dX = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} dx + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} dy, \\ dY = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} dx + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} dy. \end{cases}$$

由(1)式与(2)式,得

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^1} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dX \\ dY \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{bmatrix}$$

由此可知

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

从而,

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \end{vmatrix} = 1,$$

因此

$$I = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

于是,由(1)式解之,得

$$\begin{cases} dX = I^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} dx - \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} dy \right), \\ dY = I^{-1} \left(-\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} dx + \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} dy \right). \end{cases}$$

比较(2)式与(3)式,得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = I^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -I^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = I^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2}.$$

代人原方程,即得

$$A(X,Y)\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} - 2B(X,Y)\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X\partial Y} + C(X,Y)\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} = 0.$$

(3)

(2)

§ 5. 几何上的应用

1° 切线和法平面 曲线

$$x=\varphi(t)$$
, $y=\psi(t)$, $z=\chi(t)$

在其上一点 M(x,y,z)的切线方程为

$$\frac{X-x}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{Y-y}{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{Z-z}{\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t}}.$$

在此点的法平面方程为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}(X-x)+\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}(Y-y)+\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t}(Z-z)=0.$$

 2° 切平面和法线 曲面 z=f(x,y) 在其上一点 M(x,y,z) 的切平面方程为

$$Z-z=\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(X-x)+\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(Y-y),$$

在点M处的法线方程为

$$\frac{X-x}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}} = \frac{Y-y}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}} = \frac{Z-z}{-1}.$$

若曲面方程以隐函数的形式 F(x,y,z)=0 给出,则切平面方程为

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(X-x) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(Y-y) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(Z-z) = 0,$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{X - x}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}} = \frac{Y - y}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}} = \frac{Z - z}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}}$$

 3° 平面曲线族的包络线 含一个参数的曲线族 $f(x,y,\alpha)=0$ (α 为参数)的包络线满足方程组:

$$f(x,y,a)=0$$
, $f'(x,y,a)=0$.

 4° 曲面族的包络面 含一个参数的曲面族 $F(x,y,z,\alpha)=0$ 的包络面满足方程组:

$$F(x,y,z,a)=0$$
, $F'(x,y,z,a)=0$.

含两个参数的曲面族 $\Phi(x,y,z,\alpha,\beta)=0$ 的包络面满足方程组:

$$\Phi(x,y,z,\alpha,\beta)=0$$
, $\Phi'_{\alpha}(x,y,z,\alpha,\beta)=0$, $\Phi'_{\beta}(x,y,z,\alpha,\beta)=0$.

写出下列曲线在已知点的切线和法平面方程:

【3528】 $x = a\cos a\cos t$, $y = a\sin a\cos t$, $z = a\sin t$; 在点 $t = t_0$.

解 曲线 x=x(t), y=y(t), z=z(t) 在点 $t=t_0$ 的切向量为 $v(t_0)=\{x'(t_0),y'(t_0),z'(t_0)\}$.

本题中,当 t=to 时曲线上点的坐标及曲线在该点的切向量分别为

$$x_0 = x(t_0) = a\cos\alpha\cos t_0$$
, $y_0 = y(t_0) = a\sin\alpha\cos t_0$, $z_0 = z(t_0) = a\sin t_0$;
 $v(t_0) = \{-a\cos\alpha\sin t_0, -a\sin\alpha\sin t_0, a\cos t_0\}$.

于是,切线方程为

$$\frac{x-x_0}{-a\cos a\sin t_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{-a\sin a\sin t_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{a\cos t_0},$$

即

$$\frac{x-x_0}{-\cos a \sin t_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{-\sin a \sin t_0} = \frac{x-z_0}{\cos t_0};$$

法平面方程为 $(-a\cos_\alpha\sin t_0)(x-x_0)+(-a\sin_\alpha\sin t_0)(y-y_0)+(a\cos t_0)(z-z_0)=0$, 以 x_0 , y_0 , z_0 的值代人上式, 化简整理得

$$x\cos\alpha\sin t_0 + y\sin\alpha\sin t_0 - z\cos t_0 = 0$$
,

即法平面过原点.

【3529】 $x=a\sin^2 t$, $y=b\sin t\cos t$, $z=c\cos^2 t$; 在点 $t=\frac{\pi}{4}$.

$$x_0 = a\sin^2\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{a}{2}$$
, $y_0 = \frac{b}{2}$, $z_0 = \frac{c}{2}$; $v(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \{a, 0, -c\}$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x - \frac{a}{2}}{a} = \frac{z - \frac{c}{2}}{-c}, \\ y = \frac{b}{2}; \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c} = 1, \\ y = \frac{b}{2}; \end{cases}$$

法平面方程为

$$a\left(x-\frac{a}{2}\right)+(-c)\left(z-\frac{c}{2}\right)=0$$
,

$$\mathbb{P} \quad ax-cz=\frac{1}{2}(a^2-c^2).$$

【3530】 y=x, $z=x^2$; 在点 M(1,1,1).

解 设 x=t,则 y=t, $z=t^2$.于是, $v(1)=\{1,1,2\}$,切线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{2}$$
,

法平面方程为

$$(x-1)+(y-1)+2(z-1)=0$$
 或 $x+y+2z=4$.

【3531】 $x^2+z^2=10$, $y^2+z^2=10$; 在点 M(1,1,3).

提示 曲线在该点的切向量为 v= {1,0,3}×{0,1,3}.

解 当曲线以两个曲面方程 $F_1(x,y,z)=0$, $F_2(x,y,z)=0$ 交线形式给出时,可先求出两曲面在交点处的法向量:

$$n_1 = \{F'_{1x}, F'_{1y}, F'_{1z}\}, \quad n_2 = \{F'_{2x}, F'_{2y}, F'_{2z}\},$$

则曲线在该点的切向量为

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{n}_{1} \times \mathbf{n}_{2} = \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} F_{1y}' F_{1x}' \\ F_{2y}' F_{2y}' \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_{1x}' F_{1x}' \\ F_{2x}' F_{2y}' \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_{1x}' F_{1y}' \\ F_{2x}' F_{2y}' \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_{1x}' F_{1y}' \\ F_{2x}' F_{2y}' \end{vmatrix} \right\}.$$

本题中,

$$n_1 = \{2,0,6\}, \quad n_2 = \{0,2,6\}, \quad v = \{1,0,3\} \times \{0,1,3\} = \{-3,-3,1\}.$$

于是,切线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{-3} = \frac{y-1}{-3} = \frac{z-3}{1}$$
 or $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z-3}{-1}$;

法平面方程为

$$-3(x-1)-3(y-1)+(z-3)=0$$

Ep

$$3x + 3y - z = 3$$
.

【3532】 $x^2+y^2+z^2=6$, x+y+z=0; 在点 M(1,-2,1).

提示 曲线在该点的切向量为 $\nu = \{1, -2, 1\} \times \{1, 1, 1\}$.

 $F_1 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6 = 0$, $F_2 = x + y + z = 0$.

$$n_1 = 2\{1, -2, 1\}, \quad n_2 = \{1, 1, 1\}, \quad v = \{1, -2, 1\} \times \{1, 1, 1\} = -3\{1, 0, -1\}.$$

于是,切线方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-1}, & \text{if } \begin{cases} x+z=2, \\ y=-2, \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

法平面方程为

$$(x-1)-(z-1)=0$$
 或 $x-z=0$.

【3533】 在曲线 z=t, $y=t^2$, $z=t^3$ 上求一点,此点的切线是平行于平面 x+2y+z=4 的.

解 $\nu = \{1, 2t, 3t^2\}$. 平面法向量 $n = \{1, 2, 1\}$. 按题设,应有

$$v \cdot n = 1 + 4t + 3t^2 = 0$$
.

解之,得 t=-1 或 $t=-\frac{1}{3}$. 于是,所求的点为 $M_1(-1,1,-1)$, $M_2(-\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{9},-\frac{1}{27})$.

【3534】 证明:螺旋线 $x=a\cos t$, $y=a\sin t$, z=bt 的切线与 Oz 轴形成定角.

证明思路 注意切线与 Oz 轴形成之角 y 的余弦为

$$\cos y = \frac{\frac{dz}{dt}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2}},$$

三年得到的政治的企业经

将 $\frac{dx}{dt} = -a\sin t$, $\frac{dy}{dt} = a\cos t$, $\frac{dz}{dt} = b$ 代入上式,命題即可获证.

证 $\frac{dx}{dt} = -a\sin t$, $\frac{dy}{dt} = a\cos t$, $\frac{dz}{dt} = b$. 于是, 切线与 Oz 轴形成之角 γ 的余弦为

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2}} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}.$$

由于 cosy 为常数,故知切线与 Oz 轴形成定角.

【3535】 证明:曲线 $x=ae^{i}\cos t$, $y=ae^{i}\sin t$, $z=ae^{i}$ 与锥面 $x^{2}+y^{2}=z^{2}$ 的各母线相交的角度相同.

证明思路 注意锥而母线的方向向量为 vi = {x,y,z}, 曲线在任一点的切向量为

$$v_2 = \{x - y, x + y, z\}.$$

只要证明 cos(v1,v2)为一常数.

证 圆锥 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 的顶点在原点,过圆锥上任一点P(x,y,z) 的母线也过原点.因此,母线的方向向 量为 v1={x,y,z}.

曲线在点P的切向量为

$$v_z = \{x', y', z'\} = \{ae^t(\cos t - \sin t), ae^t(\sin t + \cos t), ae^t\} = \{x - y, x + y, z\}.$$

注意到 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$,即得

$$\cos(v_1,v_2) = \frac{v_1 \cdot v_2}{|v_1| |v_2|} = \frac{x(x-y) + y(x+y) + z^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + v^2 + z^2} \sqrt{(x-y)^2 + (x+y)^2 + z^2}} = \frac{2z^2}{\sqrt{2z^2} \sqrt{3z^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}},$$

于是,交角相同.

【3536】 证明:斜驶线
$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right) = e^{kr} \quad (k = 常数)$$
,

(其中φ-地球上点的经度,φ-地球上点的纬度)与地球的一切子午线相交成定角.

取直角坐标系如下,赤道平面为 Oxy 平面,球心为坐标原点,Ox 轴正向过 0°子午线,Oz 轴正向过 北极,并取 Oxyz 坐标系为右手系.

下面我们先确定斜驶线和子午线在直角坐标系中的方程. 为此, 假定讨论地球上的点的经度为 φ(0≤φ $\leq 2\pi$), 纬度为 $\psi(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$, 则它在上述坐标系下的坐标为

$$\begin{cases} x = R\cos\psi\cos\varphi, \\ y = R\cos\psi\sin\varphi, \\ z = R\sin\psi, \end{cases}$$

其中 R 为地球半径.

对 $tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{y}{2}) = e^{4y}$ 的两端微分,得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\psi}{2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{\psi}{2}\right)}=k\mathrm{e}^{k\varphi}\,\mathrm{d}\varphi=k\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{\psi}{2}\right)\mathrm{d}\varphi.$$

于是,
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}\psi} = \left[2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right)k\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right)\right]^{-1} = \left[k\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \psi\right)\right]^{-1} = \frac{1}{k\cos\psi}.$$

今将斜驶线方程看作决定 φ 为 ψ 的隐函数. 因此,对斜驶线来说,在(φ, ,ψ)点,有

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\psi} = -R\sin\psi_0\cos\varphi_0 - R\cos\psi_0\sin\varphi_0 \; \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}\psi} = -R\left(\sin\psi_0\cos\varphi_0 + \frac{\sin\varphi_0}{k}\right),\\ &\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\psi} = -R\sin\psi_0\sin\varphi_0 + R\cos\psi_0\cos\varphi_0 \; \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}\psi} = -R\left(\sin\psi_0\sin\varphi_0 - \frac{\cos\varphi_0}{k}\right),\\ &\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}\psi} = R\cos\psi_0. \end{split}$$

于是,可取斜驶线切向量

$$v_1 = \left\{ \sin \phi_0 \cos \varphi_0 + \frac{\sin \varphi_0}{k}, \sin \phi_0 \sin \varphi_0 - \frac{\cos \varphi_0}{k}, -\cos \phi_0 \right\}.$$

当 φ 为常数时即得子午线,故其参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = R\cos\psi\cos\varphi_0, \\ y = R\cos\psi\sin\varphi_0, \\ z = R\sin\psi. \end{cases}$

于是,子午线在点(90,46)的切向量为

 $v_2 = \{ \sin \phi_0 \cos \varphi_0, \sin \phi_0 \sin \varphi_0, -\cos \phi_0 \}.$

从而得

$$\cos(\nu_1, \nu_2) = \frac{\nu_1 \cdot \nu_2}{|\nu_1| |\nu_2|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k_1}}} = \pi \, \mathfrak{A},$$

即斜驶线与子午线相交成定角.

【3537】 求曲线

$$z=f(x,y)$$
, $\frac{x-x_0}{\cos a}=\frac{y-y_0}{\sin a}$

(其中f为可微函数)在点 $M_o(x_o,y_o)$ 的切线与Oxy平面所成角的正切.

解題思路 将曲线看作由参数方程

$$x=x$$
, $y=\varphi(x)=y_0+(x-x_0)\tan \alpha$, $x=\psi(x)=f[x,\varphi(x)]$

给出,则曲线上Mo点的切线与Oxy平面所成角 q 的正切为

$$\tan\varphi = \frac{\psi'(x_0)}{\sqrt{1+\varphi'^{\frac{1}{2}}(x_0)}}.$$

解 解法1:

将曲线看作由参数方程 x=x, $y=\varphi(x)=y_0+(x-x_0)\tan\alpha$, $x=\psi(x)=f[x,\varphi(x)]$ 给出,则切向量为 $\mathbf{v}=\{1,\varphi'(x_0),\psi'(x_0)\}=\{1,\tan\alpha,f'_x[x_0,\varphi(x_0)]+f'_y[x_0,\varphi(x_0)]\varphi'(x_0)\}$ $=\{1,\tan\alpha,f'_x(x_0,y_0)+\tan\alpha f'_y(x_0,y_0)\}.$

于是,曲线上点 M_0 的切线与 Oxy 平面所成角 φ 的正切为

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{\psi'(x_0)}{\sqrt{1+\varphi'^2(x_0)}} = \frac{f'_x(x_0, y_0) + \tan \alpha f'_y(x_0, y_0)}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 \alpha}}$$
$$= f'_x(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \sin \alpha.$$

解法 2.

将曲线看作两条曲线的交线,则所给曲线在点 M。的切线方程为

$$\frac{x-x_0}{\begin{vmatrix} f'_{x}(x_0,y_0) & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} & 0 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} y-y_0 \\ -1 & f'_{x}(x_0,y_0) \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & f'_{x}(x_0,y_0) \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x-z_0 \\ f'_{x}(x_0,y_0) & f'_{x}(x_0,y_0) \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} & -\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \\ \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} & -\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \end{vmatrix}},$$

$$\frac{x-x_0}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{y-y_0}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{z-z_0}{f'_{x}(x_0,y_0)\cos \alpha + f'_{x}(x_0,y_0)\sin \alpha},$$

即

因此,切线与 Oxy 平面所成角 φ 的正切为

$$\tan\varphi = \frac{f'_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0})\cos\alpha + f'_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0})\sin\alpha}{\sqrt{\cos^{2}\alpha + \sin^{2}\alpha}} = f'_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0})\cos\alpha + f'_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0})\sin\alpha.$$

【3538】 求函数

$$u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

在点 M(1,2,-2)沿曲线

$$x=t$$
, $y=2t^2$, $z=-2t^4$

在此点的切线方向的导数.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

在点 M(1,2,-2) 它们的值分别为 $\frac{8}{27}$, $-\frac{2}{27}$, $\frac{2}{27}$.

又曲线在该点的切线的方向余弦为 $\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{4}{9}$, $-\frac{8}{9}$. 于是,所求的导数为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}\Big|_{M} = \frac{8}{27} \frac{1}{9} + \left(-\frac{2}{27}\right) \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{27}\left(-\frac{8}{9}\right) = -\frac{16}{243}.$$

写出下列曲面上点 M。的切平面和法线方程:

【3539】 $z=x^2+y^2$; 在点 $M_0(1,2,5)$.

解 当曲面由方程 F(x,y,z)=0 给出时,其法向量为 $n=\left\{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x},\frac{\partial F}{\partial y},\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}\right\}$,特别是曲面由显式方程 z=f(x,y)给出时,其法向量为 $n=\left\{f'_x,f'_y,-1\right\}$.本题中, $n=\left\{2x,2y,-1\right\}_{M_0}=\left\{2,4,-1\right\}$. 于是,切平面方程为

$$2(x-1)+4(y-2)-(z-5)=0$$
, or $2x+4y-z=5$;

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{4} = \frac{z-5}{-1}.$$

【3540】 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 169$; 在点 M_0 (3.4.12).

解 设 $F(x,y,z)=x^2+y^2+z^2-169=0$,则在点 M_0 处 $\vec{n}=\{2x,2y,2z\}_{M_0}=\{6,8,24\}=2\{3,4,12\}$. 于是,切平面方程为

$$3(x-3)+4(y-4)+12(z-12)=0$$
 或 $3x+4y+12z=169$;

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-3}{3} = \frac{y-4}{4} = \frac{z-12}{12}$$
 \overrightarrow{B} $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{4} = \frac{z}{12}$.

【3541】 $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$; 在点 $M_0(1.1, \frac{\pi}{4})$.

$$\mathbf{m} = \left\{ \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, -1 \right\}_{\mathbf{m}_0} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -1 \right\}.$$

于是,切平面方程为

$$z-\frac{\pi}{4}=-\frac{1}{2}(x-1)+\frac{1}{2}(y-1)$$
 of $z=\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{1}{2}(x-y)$;

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z - \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}.$$

[3542] $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$; 在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$.

 $m = 2 \{ax_0, by_0, cz_0\}.$

于是,切平面方程为

$$ax_0(x-x_0)+by_0(y-y_0)+cz_0(z-z_0)=0$$
,

注意到 ax2+by2+cz2=1,上述方程即化为

$$ax_0x+by_0y+cz_0z=1;$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-x_0}{ax_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{by_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{cz_0}.$$

【3543】 $z=y+\ln\frac{x}{x}$; 在点 $M_0(1,1,1)$.

 $F(x,y,z) = y + \ln x - \ln z - z = 0.$

$$n = \left\{\frac{1}{x}, 1, -\frac{1}{z} - 1\right\}_{M_0} = \{1, 1, -2\}.$$

于是,切平面方程为

$$(x-1)+(y-1)-2(z-1)=0$$
 或 $x+y-2z=0$;

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$$
.

【3544】 $2^{\frac{x}{2}} + 2^{\frac{x}{2}} = 8$: 在点 $M_0(2,2,1)$.

$$F(x,y,z)=2^{\frac{x}{z}}+2^{\frac{y}{z}}-8$$

$$n = \left\{ \frac{1}{z} 2^{\frac{z}{z}} \ln 2, \frac{1}{z} 2^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln 2, (x 2^{\frac{y}{z}} + y 2^{\frac{y}{z}}) \left(-\frac{1}{z^{2}} \ln 2 \right) \right\}_{M_{0}} = 4 \ln 2 \left\{ 1, 1, -4 \right\}.$$

于是,切平面方程为

$$(x-2)+(y-2)-4(z-1)=0$$
 或 $x+y-4z=0$;
 $x-2=y-2=z-1$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-4}$$
.

【3545】 $x = a\cos\psi\cos\varphi$, $y = b\cos\psi\sin\varphi$, $z = c\sin\psi$; 在点 $M_0(\varphi_0, \psi_0)$.

解題思路 当曲面由参数方程

$$x=x(u,v), y=y(u,v), z=z(u,v)$$

给出时,曲面上分别令 u=uo, v=vo 得到的两条曲线的切向量分别为

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right\}, \qquad \mathbf{v}_2 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right\},$$

则切面的法向量为

$$n = v_1 \times v_2$$
.

本題及 3546 題、3547 題均可接此思路先求出 n,从而,问题即易获解.

当曲面由参数方程

$$x = x(u,v), y = y(u,v), z = z(u,v)$$

给出时,曲面上分别令 u=uo,v=vo 得到的两条曲线的切向量分别为

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right\}, \qquad \mathbf{v}_2 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right\},$$

则切面的法向量为

$$n = v_1 \times v_2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{array} \right\}.$$

本题中,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}_1 &= \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \right\}_{\mathbf{M}_0} = \left\{ -a \cos \psi_0 \sin \varphi_0, b \cos \psi_0 \cos \varphi_0, 0 \right\} = \cos \psi_0 \left\{ -a \sin \varphi_0, b \cos \varphi_0, 0 \right\}, \\ \mathbf{v}_2 &= \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi} \right\}_{\mathbf{M}_0} = \left\{ -a \sin \psi_0 \cos \varphi_0, -b \sin \psi_0 \sin \varphi_0, c \cos \psi_0 \right\}, \\ \mathbf{n} &= \mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 = abc \left\{ \frac{\cos \psi_0 \cos \varphi_0}{a}, \frac{\cos \psi_0 \sin \varphi_0}{b}, \frac{\sin \psi_0}{c} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

于是,切平面方程为

$$\frac{\cos\psi_0\cos\varphi_0}{a}(x-a\cos\psi_0\cos\varphi_0)+\frac{\cos\psi_0\sin\varphi_0}{b}(y-b\cos\psi_0\sin\varphi_0)+\frac{\sin\psi_0}{c}(z-c\sin\psi_0)=0,$$

即

$$\frac{x}{a}\cos\phi_0\cos\varphi_0 + \frac{y}{b}\cos\phi_0\sin\varphi_0 + \frac{z}{c}\sin\phi_0 = 1;$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x - a\cos\phi_0\cos\varphi_0}{\cos\phi_0\cos\varphi_0} = \frac{y - b\cos\phi_0\sin\varphi_0}{\cos\phi_0\sin\varphi_0} = \frac{z - c\sin\phi_0}{\sin\phi_0}$$

即

$$\frac{x\sec\psi_0\sec\varphi_0-a}{bc}=\frac{x\sec\psi_0\csc\varphi_0-b}{ac}=\frac{z\csc\psi_0-c}{ab}.$$

【3546】 $x = r\cos\varphi, y = r\sin\varphi, z = r\cot\alpha$;在点 $M_0(\varphi_0, r_0)$.

$$\mathbf{m} = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \right\}_{M_0} = r_0 \left\{ -\sin\varphi_0, \cos\varphi_0, 0 \right\}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \right\}_{M_0} = \left\{ \cos\varphi_0, \sin\varphi_0, \cot\alpha \right\}, \\
\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 = r_0 \left\{ \cos\varphi_0 \cot\alpha, \sin\varphi_0 \cot\alpha, -1 \right\}.$$

于是,切平面方程为

$$\cos\varphi_0\cot\alpha(x-r_0\cos\varphi_0)+\sin\varphi_0\cot\alpha(y-r_0\sin\varphi_0)-(z-r_0\cot\alpha)=0.$$

即

$$x\cos\varphi_0 + y\sin\varphi_0 - x\tan\alpha = 0$$
;

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-r_0\cos\varphi_0}{\cos\varphi_0\cot\alpha} = \frac{y-r_0\sin\varphi_0}{\sin\varphi_0\cot\alpha} = \frac{z-r_0\cot\alpha}{-1}$$

即

$$\frac{x-r_0\cos\varphi_0}{\cos\varphi_0} = \frac{y-r_0\sin\varphi_0}{\sin\varphi_0} = \frac{z-r_0\cot\alpha}{-\tan\alpha}$$

【3547】 $x = u\cos v, y = u\sin v, z = av;$ 在点 $M_0(u_0, v_0)$.

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \mathbf{v}_1 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right\}_{\mathbf{M}_0} = \left\{ \cos v_0, \sin v_0, 0 \right\}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right\}_{\mathbf{M}_0} = \left\{ -u_0 \sin v_0, u_0 \cos v_0, a \right\}, \\
\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 = \left\{ a \sin v_0, -a \cos v_0, u_0 \right\}.$$

于是,切平面方程为

$$a\sin v_0(x-u_0\cos v_0)-a\cos v_0(y-u_0\sin v_0)+u_0(z-av_0)=0$$
.

即

$$ax\sin v_0 - ay\cos v_0 + u_0 z = au_0 v_0$$
;

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-u_0\cos v_0}{a\sin v_0} = \frac{y-u_0\sin v_0}{-a\cos v_0} = \frac{z-av_0}{u_0}.$$

【3548】 求曲面 x=u+v, $y=u^2+v^2$, $z=u^3+v^3$ 的切平面当切点 $M(u,v)(u\neq v)$ 无限接近于曲面的边界线u=v上的点 $M_0(u_0,v_0)$ 时的极限位置.

$$m(u,v) = \{1,2u,3u^2\} \times \{1,2v,3v^2\} = (v-u)\{6uv,-3(u+v),2\}.$$

则n方向上的单位向量为

$$n^{\circ}(u,v) = \left\{\frac{6uv}{l}, -\frac{3(u+v)}{l}, \frac{2}{l}\right\},$$

其中 $l = \sqrt{36u^2v^2 + 9(u+v)^2 + 4}$. 于是,

$$\lim_{u \to u_0} \mathbf{n}^o = \left\{ \frac{6u_0^2}{l_0}, -\frac{6u_0}{l_0}, \frac{2}{l_0} \right\},\,$$

其中 $l_0 = \sqrt{36u_0^4 + 36u_0^2 + 4}$. 而 $M_0(u_0, v_0) = (2u_0, 2u_0^2, 2u_0^3)$,故知切平面在 M_0 点的极限位置为

$$3u_0^2x-3u_0y+z=3u_0^2(2u_0)-3u_0(2u_0^2)+2u_0^3=2u_0^3$$

或

$$\frac{3x}{u_0} - \frac{3y}{u_0^2} + \frac{z}{u_0^3} = 2$$
.

【3549】 在曲面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + 2xy + 2xz + 4yz = 8$ 上求出切平面平行于坐标平面的诸切点.

解 $n = \{2(x+y+z), 2(x+2y+2z), 2(x+2y+3z)\}$ 当

$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=0, \\ x+2y+2z=0, \\ x+2y+3z=\lambda. \end{cases}$$

时,n 与 $k = \{0,0,1\}$ 平行,即切平面平行于 Oxy 平面. 解之,得 x = 0, $y = -\lambda$, $z = \lambda$. 将求得的 x,y,z 值代 入所给的曲面方程,得 $\lambda = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$. 于是,切平面平行于 Oxy 坐标面的切点为 $(0,\pm 2\sqrt{2},\mp 2\sqrt{2})$. 同法可求得 切平面平行于 Oyz 坐标面及 Oxz 坐标面的诸切点分别为 $(\pm 4,\mp 2,0)$ 及 $(\pm 2,\mp 4,\pm 2)$.

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

上怎样的点,椭球面的法线与坐标轴成等角?

解
$$n=2\left\langle \frac{x}{a^2}, \frac{y}{b^2}, \frac{z}{c^2} \right\rangle$$
. 按题设,应有

$$\frac{\frac{x}{a^2}}{l} = \frac{\frac{y}{b^2}}{l} = \frac{\frac{z}{c^2}}{l} \quad (l = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}), \quad \text{th} \quad \frac{x}{a^2} = \frac{y}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c^2} = \lambda.$$

将上式代人椭球面方程,得 $\lambda = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$.

于是,所求的点为 $x=\pm \frac{a^2}{d}$, $y=\pm \frac{b^2}{d}$, $x=\pm \frac{c^2}{d}$, 其中 $d=\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}$.

【3551】 求曲面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$ 的平行于平面 x + 4y + 6z = 0 的各切平面.

解 $n=2\{x,2y,3z\}$. 按题设,应有

$$x=\lambda$$
, $2y=4\lambda$, $3z=6\lambda$,

解之,得 $x=\lambda$, $y=2\lambda$, $z=2\lambda$. 将它们代人方程 $x^2+2y^2+3z^2=21$, 得 $\lambda=\pm 1$, 故切点为(± 1 , ± 2 , ± 2). 于是,所求的切平面方程为

$$(x\mp 1)+4(y\mp 2)+6(z\mp 2)=0.$$

即

$$x+4y+6z=\pm 21$$
.

【3552】 证明:曲面 $xyz=a^3(a>0)$ 的切平面与坐标面形成体积一定的四面体.

证明思路 在曲面上任取一点 $P_o(x_o,y_o,z_o)$, 可求得曲面在该点的切平面方程为

$$y_0 z_0 (x-x_0) + x_0 z_0 (y-y_0) + x_0 y_0 (z-z_0) = 0$$

它与各坐标面的交点为 $A(3z_0,0,0)$, $B(0,3y_0,0)$, 及 $C(0,0,3z_0)$. 注意到各坐标轴的垂直关系, 易知以 A、 B、C、O 诸点为顶点的四面体的体积为一个常数, 命题获证.

证 在曲面上任取一点 Po(xo, yo, zo),则曲面在该点的切平面方程为

$$y_0 z_0 (x-x_0) + x_0 z_0 (y-y_0) + x_0 y_0 (z-z_0) = 0$$

它与各坐标面的交点为 $A(3x_0,0,0)$, $B(0,3y_0,0)$, $C(0,0,3z_0)$. 注意到各坐标轴的垂直关系,即知以 A、 B、C、O 诸点为顶点的四面体的体积为

$$V_{ABCO} = \frac{1}{3}OC(\frac{1}{2}OA \cdot OB) = \frac{1}{6}3z_03x_03y_0 = \frac{9}{2}x_0y_0z_0 = \frac{9}{2}a^3$$

它为一个常数,本题获证.

【3553】 证明:曲面 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a}$ (a>0)的切平面在坐标轴上割下的诸线段,其和为常量.

证明思路 在曲面上任取一点 Po(xo, yo, zo), 可求得曲面在该点的切平面方程为

$$\sqrt{y_0 z_0} (x-x_0) + \sqrt{x_0 z_0} (y-y_0) + \sqrt{x_0 y_0} (z-z_0) = 0.$$

它在各坐标轴上所割下的诸线段分别为 $\sqrt{ax_0}$, $\sqrt{ay_0}$ 及 $\sqrt{az_0}$,易知其和为一个常数,命题获证.

证 在曲面上任取一点 P。(xo,yo,zo),则曲面在该点的切平面方程为

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}(x-x_0)+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}(y-y_0)+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}(z-z_0)=0,$$

即

$$\sqrt{y_0 z_0} (x-x_0) + \sqrt{x_0 z_0} (y-y_0) + \sqrt{x_0 y_0} (z-z_0) = 0.$$

此切面在坐标轴上所割下的诸线段分别为 $\sqrt{ax_0}$, $\sqrt{ay_0}$, $\sqrt{az_0}$, 其和为

$$\sqrt{a}(\sqrt{x_0}+\sqrt{y_0}+\sqrt{z_0})=\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a}=a$$

它是常数,本题获证.

【3554】 证明:锥面 $z=xf(\frac{y}{r})$ 的切平面经过其顶点.

证明思路 在维面上任取一点 Po(xo,yo,zo)(顶点(0,0,0)除外),可求得维面在该点的切平面方程为

$$z = \left[f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) - \frac{y_0}{x_0} f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) \right] x + f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) y.$$

它显然通过维面 $z=xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 的顶点(0,0,0).

证 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x} f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$ 于是,维面在任一点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的切平面方程为

$$z-z_0 = \left[f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) - \frac{y_0}{x_0} f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) \right] (x-x_0) + f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) (y-y_0),$$

化简整理得

$$z = \left[f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) - \frac{y_0}{x_0} f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) \right] x + f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) y,$$

它显然通过锥面 $z=xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 的顶点(0,0,0).

【3555】 证明:旋转面 $z=f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})(f'\neq 0)$ 的法线与旋转轴相交.

证明思路 在旋转面上任取一点 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$, 其中 $z_0 = f(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2})(x_0^2 + y_0^2 \neq 0)$. 可求得曲面在 该点的法线方程为

$$\frac{x-x_0}{x_0 f'(\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2})} = \frac{y-y_0}{y_0 f'(\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2})} = \frac{z-z_0}{-\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2}},$$

显然,法线通过
$$Oz$$
 轴上的点 $\left((0,0,f(\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2})+\frac{\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2}}{f'(\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2})}\right)$.

即法线与旋转轴-Oz轴相交.

证 在旋转面上任取一点 $P_o(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 其中 $z_0 = f(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2})$,则曲面在该点的法向量为

$$\mathbf{n} = \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, -1 \right\}_{P_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}} \left\{ x_0 f', y_0 f', -\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2} \right\}.$$

于是,法线方程为

$$\frac{x-x_0}{x_0 f'} = \frac{y-y_0}{y_0 f'} = \frac{z-z_0}{-\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2}},$$

显然,法线通过
$$Oz$$
 轴上的点 $\left((0,0,f(\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2})+\frac{\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2}}{f'(\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2})}\right)$.

即法线和 Oz 轴相交.

【3556】 求椭球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = 1$ 在坐标面上的投影.

解 先考虑椭球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = 1$ 在 Oxy 平面上的投影. 该投影即通过所给曲面上的每一点向 Oxy 平面作垂线所得到的垂足的全体,它是 Oxy 平面上的一个区域,这个区域的边界由曲面上这样的点的 投影构成:这一点向 Oxy 平面所作的垂线在它的切平面内(这里用到了椭球面的凸性),即该点的法线与 Oxy 平面平行. 注意到该点的法向量为 $\{2x-y, 2y-x, 2z\}$. 因此,该点的坐标满足

$$\begin{cases} 2z=0, \\ x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}-xy=1. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z=0, \\ x^{2}+y^{2}-xy=1. \end{cases}$$

这些点的投影为

它即椭球面在 Oxy 平面上投影的边界.

同法可考虑切平面与 Ozz 平面垂直,则有 2y-z=0. 因此,对 Ozz 平面投影为边界点的椭球面上的点 应满足方程

$$\begin{cases} 2y - x = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = 1. \end{cases}$$

这是椭球面与平面的交线,将它改写为柱面与平面的交线

$$\begin{cases} 2y - x = 0, \\ \frac{3x^2}{4} + z^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

于是,椭球面在 Oxz 平面上投影的边界由方程

$$\begin{cases} y=0, \\ \frac{3x^2}{4} + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

确定.

同法可确定椭球面在 Oyz 平面上投影的边界由方程

$$\begin{cases} x=0, \\ \frac{3y^2}{4} + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

确定.

于是,椭球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2-xy=1$ 在 Oxy 平面上的投影为圆; $x^2+y^2-xy\leqslant 1$, z=0; 在 Oyz 平面上的投影为椭圆; $\frac{3}{4}y^2+z^2\leqslant 1$, x=0; 在 Oxz 平面上的投影为椭圆 $\frac{3}{4}x^2+z^2\leqslant 1$, y=0.

【3557】 分正方形 $\{0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1\}$ 为直径不大于 δ 的有限个部分 σ . 若曲面 $x = 1 - x^2 - y^2$

在属于同一部分 σ 的任何两点P(x,y)及 $P_1(x_1,y_1)$ 的法线方向相差小于 1° ,求数 δ 的上界.

解 记曲面在点 P(x,y)及 $P_1(x_1,y_1)$ 的法向量为 n 及 n_1 ,则 $n = \{2x,2y,1\}$, $|n| \ge 1$, $n_1 = \{2x_1,2y_1,1\}$, $|n_1| \ge 1$,且有

$$n \times n_1 = \{2(y-y_1), 2(x_1-x), 4(xy_1-x_1y)\},$$

$$\sin(n, n_1) = \frac{n \times n_1}{|n| |n_1|} \le |n \times n_1| = 2\sqrt{(y-y_1)^2 + (x-x_1)^2 + 4(xy_1-x_1y)^2}.$$

注意到

 $(xy_1-x_1y)^2 = [x(y_1-y)+y(x-x_1)]^2 \le 2[x^2(y_1-y)^2+y^2(x-x_1)^2] \le 2[(y-y_1)^2+(x-x_1)^2],$ 并记 $\rho = \sqrt{(y-y_1)^2+(x-x_1)^2}$,即有

$$(n,n_1) \leq 2\sqrt{\rho^2+4\cdot 2\rho^2} = 6\rho.$$

当 $\varphi = (n, n_1) < 1^\circ$ 时, $\varphi \approx \sin(n, n_1)$. 于是,要 $\varphi < \frac{\pi}{180}$,只要 $6\rho < \frac{\pi}{180}$,即 $\rho < \frac{\pi}{1080} \approx 0.003$ 即可. 从而得 $\delta < 0.003$.

【3558】 设

$$z = f(x,y), \quad \dot{\mathbf{x}} + f(x,y) \in D \tag{1}$$

为曲面的方程, $\varphi(P_1,P)$ 为曲面(1)在点 $P(x,y) \in D$ 及 $P_1(x_1,y_1) \in D$ 二点的法线之间的夹角.

证明:若 D 为有界闭区域,函数 f(x,y)在区域 D 内具有有界的二阶导数,则李雅普诺夫不等式

$$\varphi(P_1, P) < C_{\rho}(P_1, P) \tag{2}$$

成立. 其中 C 为常数、 $\rho(P_1,P)$ 为点 P 与 P_1 之间的距离

证 本题应加区域是凸的这个条件,否则结论就不成立.例如,

$$z = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0, \ x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \\ y^3, & y > 0, \ x \geq y^4, \ x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \\ -y^3, & y > 0, \ x \leq -y^4, \ x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

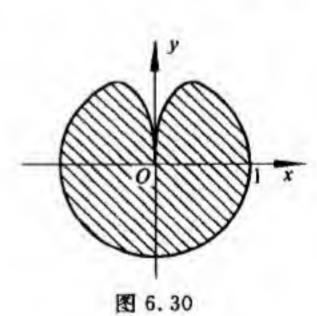
如图 6.30 所示,函数 z 在单位圆内缺一个角的闭区域内定义,且有连续的二阶偏导数,取 $P_n(\frac{1}{n^3},\frac{1}{n})$ 与 $P'_n(-\frac{1}{n^3},\frac{1}{n})$,则

$$n = n(P_n) = \{0, 3y^2, -1\}_{P_n} = \{0, \frac{3}{n^2}, -1\},$$

$$n' = n(P'_n) = \{0, -3y^2, -1\}_{P'_n} = \{0, -\frac{3}{n^2}, -1\},$$

$$n \times n' = \{-\frac{6}{n^2}, 0, 0\},$$

$$\sin \varphi_n = \frac{|n \times n'|}{|n| |n'|} = \frac{\frac{6}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{9}{n^4}} \to 0 \quad (n \to \infty).$$



又因 $\rho_n(P_n,P'_n)=\frac{2}{n^3}$,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\frac{6}{n^2}}{\rho_n}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{\sin\varphi_n}{\rho_n}\frac{\varphi_n}{\sin\varphi_n}\right)=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\sin\varphi_n}{\rho_n}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\frac{6}{n^2}}{\frac{1+\frac{9}{n^4}}{n^4}}=+\infty,$$

故不存在常数 C,使 $\varphi_n < C \rho_n$

下面证明: 当 D 为凸的有界闭区域时,不等式(2)成立.

由 3255 题知:当 f(x,y)在 D 内有二阶连续的偏导数时, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 在 D 内是二元连续的. 又因 D 是有界 闭区域,故 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 在 D 上有界,记

$$\left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right| < M, \quad \left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right| < M.$$

又由 3254 题的证明过程可知:当 D 是凸域, f(x,y) 有有界二阶偏导数时, 对 D 中任意两点 P 及 P_1 , $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 满足利普希茨条件,即存在常数 L.使有

$$\left| \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x} \right| < L_{\rho}(P_1, P),$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y} \right| < L_{\rho}(P_1, P).$$

由

$$n(P_1) = \left\{ \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y}, -1 \right\} \quad \cancel{B} \quad n(P) = \left\{ \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y}, -1 \right\}$$

知:对于 $\varphi = \varphi(P_1, P)$ 有下列不等式

$$\begin{split} \sin^2\varphi &= \frac{\|\mathbf{n}(P_1) \times \mathbf{n}(P)\|^2}{\|\mathbf{n}(P_1)\|^2 \|\mathbf{n}(P)\|^2} \leqslant \|\mathbf{n}(P_1) \times \mathbf{n}(P)\|^2 \\ &= \left[\frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x} \right]^2 \\ &< L^2 \rho^2 + L^2 \rho^2 + 2 \left[\frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x} \right]^2 \left[\frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y} \right]^2 + 2 \left[\frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y} \right]^2 \left[\frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x} \right]^2 \\ &< 2L^2 \rho^2 + 2M^2 L^2 \rho^2 + 2M^2 L^2 \rho^2 = 2L^2 \rho^2 (1 + 2M^2). \end{split}$$

于是, $\sin \varphi < C_1 \rho(P_1, P)$,其中 $C_1^2 = 2L^2(1+2M^2)$,从而得

$$\varphi(P_1,P) < \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \varphi^* > \frac{\pi}{2} C_1 \rho(P_1,P) = C \rho(P_1,P).$$

其中 $C = \frac{\pi}{2}C_1$ 为常数,本题获证.

*) 利用 1290 題的结果.

【3559】 圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 与曲面 bz = xy 在公共点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 相交成怎样的角?

提示 先求出二曲面在 Mo 点的法向量 n1 及 n2.

解 二曲面在 M。点的法向量为

$$n_1 = \{y_0, x_0, -b\}$$
 \mathcal{R} $n_2 = \{2x_0, 2y_0, 0\}.$

于是,交角φ满足

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{\mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2}{|\mathbf{n}_1| |\mathbf{n}_2|} = \frac{2x_0 y_0 + 2x_0 y_0 + 0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + b^2} \sqrt{4x_0^2 + 4y_0^2}} = \frac{4bz_0}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} 2a} = \frac{2bz_0}{a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}.$$

【3560】 证明:球坐标的坐标曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$, $y = x \tan \varphi$, $x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \tan^2 \theta$ 两两正交.

证明思路 各曲面在其交点 P(x,y,z)处的法向量分别为

$$n_1 = \{2x, 2y, 2z\}, \quad n_2 = \{\tan\varphi, -1, 0\}, \quad n_3 = \{2x, 2y, -2z\tan^2\theta\}.$$

只要注意到

$$n_1 \cdot n_2 = 0$$
, $n_1 \cdot n_3 = 0$, $n_2 \cdot n_3 = 0$,

命题即获证.

证 各曲面在其交点 P(x,y,z)处的法向量分别为

$$n_1 = \{2x, 2y, 2z\}, \quad n_2 = \{\tan\varphi, -1, 0\}, \quad n_3 = \{2x, 2y, -2z\tan^2\theta\}.$$

由于

$$n_1 \cdot n_2 = 2x \tan \varphi - 2y = 2y - 2y = 0$$

$$n_1 \cdot n_3 = 4x^2 + 4y^2 - 4z^2 \tan^2 \theta = 4z^2 \tan^2 \theta - 4z^2 \tan^2 \theta = 0$$

$$n_2 \cdot n_3 = 2x \tan \varphi - 2y = 0$$
,

故知这些曲面在其交点处分别两两正交.

【3561】 证明:球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2ax$, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2by$, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2cz$, 形成三重正交坐标系.

提示 仿 3560 题的证明思路.

证 设球 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2ax$ 与球 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2by$ 交于 $P_o(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 点,则它们在 P_o 点的法向量为

$$n_1 = \{2(x_0 - a), 2y_0, 2z_0\}, \quad n_2 = \{2x_0, 2(y_0 - b), 2z_0\}.$$

由于

$$n_1 \cdot n_2 = 4[x_0(x_0 - a) + y_0(y_0 - b) + z_0^2] = 2[2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + 2z_0^2 - 2ax_0 - 2by_0]$$

= 2[(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 - 2ax_0) + (x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 - 2by_0)] = 0,

故知这二球面在其交点处正交,同法可证其他球面的两两正交性,

【3562】 当 $\lambda=\lambda_1$, $\lambda=\lambda_2$, $\lambda=\lambda_3$ 时,经过每一点 M(x,y,z)有三个二次曲面:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2-\lambda^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2-\lambda^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2-\lambda^2} = -1 \quad (a > b > c > 0).$$

证明:这些曲面是正交的.

证 先证 λ_i (i=1,2,3)的存在性,考虑 λ^i 的多项式

$$F(\lambda^2) = x^2(b^2 - \lambda^2)(c^2 - \lambda^2) + y^2(a^2 - \lambda^2)(c^2 - \lambda^2) + x^2(a^2 - \lambda^2)(b^2 - \lambda^2) + (a^2 - \lambda^2)(b^2 - \lambda^2)(c^2 - \lambda^2).$$

显然有

$$F(a^2) = x^2(b^2 - a^2)(c^2 - a^2) > 0$$
, $F(b^2) = y^2(a^2 - b^2)(c^2 - b^2) < 0$,

$$F(b^2) = v^2(a^2-b^2)(c^2-b^2) < 0$$

$$F(c^2) = z^2(a^2 - c^2)(b^2 - c^2) > 0$$
, $\lim F(\lambda^2) = -\infty$.

$$\lim F(\lambda^2) = -\infty$$

因此, $F(\lambda^2)=0$ 在(a^2 , $+\infty$),(b^2 , a^2)及(c^2 , b^2)内各有一根,记为 λ_1^2 , λ_2^2 , λ_3^2 .但 $F(\lambda^2)$ 是关于 λ^2 的三次多项 式,因此,也仅有三个实根 λ_i^2 (i=1,2,3),且知 $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_i$ (i≠j; i,j=1,2,3).由 $F(\lambda_i^2)=0$ 不难推得

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2-\lambda_i^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2-\lambda_i^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2-\lambda_i^2} = -1 \quad (i=1,2,3).$$

下面再证明这三个二次曲面是两两正交的. 由于

$$n_i = \left\{ \frac{2x}{a^2 - 1^2}, \frac{2y}{b^2 - 1^2}, \frac{2z}{c^2 - 1^2} \right\} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3).$$

及当 $i \neq j$ 时,

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{n}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{i} &= \frac{4x^{2}}{(a^{2} - \lambda_{i}^{2})(a^{2} - \lambda_{j}^{2})} + \frac{4y^{2}}{(b^{2} - \lambda_{i}^{2})(b^{2} - \lambda_{j}^{2})} + \frac{4z^{2}}{(c^{2} - \lambda_{i}^{2})(c^{2} - \lambda_{j}^{2})} \\ &= \frac{4}{\lambda_{i}^{2} - \lambda_{j}^{2}} \left[\left(\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2} - \lambda_{i}^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2} - \lambda_{i}^{2}} + \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2} - \lambda_{i}^{2}} \right) - \left(\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2} - \lambda_{j}^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2} - \lambda_{j}^{2}} + \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2} - \lambda_{j}^{2}} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{4}{\lambda_{i}^{2} - \lambda_{i}^{2}} \left[(-1) - (-1) \right] = 0, \end{split}$$

故本题获证.

【3563】 求函数 u=x+y+z 沿球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 在点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的外法线方向的导数. 在球面上怎样的点,函数 u 的上述法向导数有:(1)最大值,(2)最小值,(3)等于零?

提示 易得
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = x_0 + y_0 + z_0$$
.

(1) 利用 1294 題的结果, 易知所求的点为 $(\frac{1}{13}, \frac{1}{13}, \frac{1}{13})$.

(2) 同(1),所求的点为
$$(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$$
.

(3) 所求的点为由方程 x+y+z=0 及 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 所确定的解(x,y,z).

解 $r_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2} = 1$,则在点 M_0 处球面的外法线单位向量为 $\left\{\frac{x_0}{r_0}, \frac{y_0}{r_0}, \frac{z_0}{r_0}\right\} = \{x_0, y_0, z_0\}$. 于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right\} \cdot \left\{ x_0, y_0, z_0 \right\} = \left\{ 1, 1, 1 \right\} \cdot \left\{ x_0, y_0, z_0 \right\} = x_0 + y_0 + z_0.$$

(1) 利用 1294 题的结果,得

$$x_0 + y_0 + z_0 = 1$$
 $x_0 + 1$ $y_0 + 1$ $z_0 \le \sqrt{3}$ $\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2} = \sqrt{3}$.

当 $x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 时,上述等式成立,此点恰在球面上.因此,在点 $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ 处 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 取得最大值.

(2) 同法可得 $-(x_0+y_0+z_0)=(-1)x_0+(-1)y_0+(-1)z_0 \leq \sqrt{3}$,

或

$$x_0 + y_0 + z_0 \ge -\sqrt{3}$$
.

故在点 $\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ 处 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 取得最小值.

(3) 当 x+y+z=0 及 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 时 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}=0$. 因此,所求的点为由方程

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

确定的解(x,y,z),它在单位球面与过圆心的平面x+y+z=0的交线——圆上面.

【3564】 求函数 $u=x^2+y^2+z^2$ 沿椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$ 在点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的外法线方向的导数.

解
$$n = \left\{\frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2}\right\}$$
, 此法向量的单位向量为 $n^\circ = \left\{\frac{x_0}{a^2\Delta}, \frac{y_0}{b^2\Delta}, \frac{z_0}{c^2\Delta}\right\}$, 其中 $\Delta = \sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{a^4} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^4} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^4}}$.

于是,
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\Big|_{M_0} = \frac{x_0}{a^2 \Delta} 2x_0 + \frac{y_0}{b^2 \Delta} 2y_0 + \frac{z_0}{c^2 \Delta} 2z_0 = \frac{2}{\Delta} \left(\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} \right) = \frac{2}{\Delta} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{a^4} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^4} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^4}}}.$$

【3565】 设 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 知 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial n}$ 为函数 u 和 v 在曲面 F(x,y,z)=0 上的点的法向导数,证明:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial n}(uv) = u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}.$$

提示 由方向导数的计算公式命题易获证.

$$\mathbf{\tilde{u}}\mathbf{\tilde{E}} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial n}(uv) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(uv)\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(uv)\cos\beta + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(uv)\cos\gamma$$

$$= u\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\cos\beta + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\cos\gamma\right) + v\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\cos\beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\cos\gamma\right) = u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n} + v\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}.$$

求含一个参变量的平面曲线族的包络线:

【3566】 $x\cos a + y\sin a = p$ (p = 常数).

解題思路 令 $f(x,y,a)=x\cos a+y\sin a-p$. 由 f(x,y,a)=0 及 $f'_{a}(x,y,a)=0$ 消去 a,并注意原曲线没有奇点,且所得方程也不是原曲线族中某一支的方程,因而它就是包络线方程.

以下各题(3567~3580)说明所得的方程为所求的包络线(或包络面)方程的理由均与 3566 题相同.

$$\begin{cases}
f(x,y,a) = x\cos a + y\sin a - p = 0, \\
f'_{*}(x,y,a) = -x\sin a + y\cos a = 0.
\end{cases}$$

消去 α ,得 $x^2 + y^2 = p^2$. (1)

由于原曲线没有奇点,且(1)也不是原曲线族中的某一支,故方程(1)为原曲线族的包络线方程.

[3567]
$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}$$
.

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + y^2 - \frac{a^2}{2} = 0, \\ 2(x-a) + a = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去 a,得 y=±x,同 3566 题的理由可知,它是包络线方程.

【3568】
$$y=kx+\frac{a}{k}$$
 (a=常数).

$$\begin{cases} kx-y+\frac{a}{k}=0, \\ x-\frac{a}{k^2}=0. \end{cases}$$

消去 k,得 $y^2 = 4ax$,同 3566 题的理由可知,它是包络线方程.

[3569]
$$y^2 = 2px + p^2$$
.

$$\begin{cases} 2px-y^2+p^2=0, \\ x+p=0. \end{cases}$$

消去 p,得 $x^2 + y^2 = 0$,它仅为一点(0,0).于是,原曲线族无包络线.

【3570】 设有长为 1 的线段,其两端点沿坐标轴滑动,求如此产生的线段族的包络线.

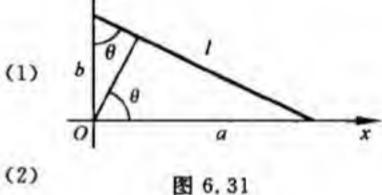
解 如图 6.31 所示,直线方程为
$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$$
.

但是 $a = l\sin\theta$, $b = l\cos\theta$,所以,

$$\frac{x}{\sin\theta} + \frac{y}{\cos\theta} = t.$$

对θ求导数,得

$$-\frac{x}{\sin^2\theta}\cos\theta + \frac{y}{\cos^2\theta}\sin\theta = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad \frac{x}{\sin^2\theta} = \frac{y}{\cos^3\theta}. \tag{2}$$



由(1),(2)消去 θ ,得 $x^{\frac{2}{3}}+y^{\frac{3}{5}}=l^{\frac{2}{3}}$,同 3566 题的理由可知,它是包络线方程.

【3571】 求面积 S 为常数的椭圆族 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 的包络线.

解 由题设
$$\pi ab = S$$
,得 $a = \frac{S}{rb}$,且

$$\frac{\pi^2 b^2 x^2}{S^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1. \tag{1}$$

对 b 求导数,得

$$\frac{2\pi^2 b x^2}{S^2} - \frac{2y^2}{b^3} = 0. {(2)}$$

由(2)式
$$b^1 = \frac{y^2 S^2}{\pi^2 x^2}$$
或 $b^2 = \pm \frac{yS}{\pi x}$, 再代人(1), 得 $\pm \frac{\pi xy}{S} \pm \frac{\pi xy}{S} = 1$, 即

$$|xy|=\frac{S}{2\pi},$$

同 3566 题的理由可知,它是包络线方程.

【3572】 炮弹在真空中以初速度 vo 射出,当投射角 a 在竖垂平面中变化时,求炮弹轨道的包络线.

解 炮弹轨道方程为

$$y = x \tan \alpha - \frac{gx^2}{2x^2 \cos^2 \alpha}.$$
 (1)

对 a 求导数,得

$$0 = \frac{x}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{gx^2 \sin \alpha}{v_0^2 \cos^3 \alpha}.$$
 (2)

由(2)式得 $\tan\alpha = \frac{v_0}{r_0}$.代入(1)式,得

$$y = x \tan \alpha - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} = x \frac{v_0^2}{xg} - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2} \left(1 + \frac{v_0^2}{x^2g^2}\right) = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2},$$

同 3566 题的理由可知,它是包络线方程.

【3573】 证明:平面曲线的法线的包络线是此曲线的新屈线,

提示 可仅就由显式 y=f(x) 所给出的平面曲线加以证明,并注意 y=f(x) 在点 P(x,y) 的法线方程 カ(X-x)+y'(Y-y)=0.

证 这里我们仅就由显式 y=f(x) 所给出的平面曲线情形加以证明.

曲线 y=f(x) 在点 P(x,y) 的法线方程为

$$(X-x)+y'(Y-y)=0.$$
 (1)

对 x 求导数,得

$$-1+y''(Y-y)-y'^{2}=0 \quad \text{if} \quad y''(Y-y)=1+y'^{2},$$

$$\begin{cases} X=x-\frac{y'(1+y'^{2})}{y''}, \\ Y=y+\frac{1+y'^{2}}{y''}, \end{cases}$$
(2)

由(1),(2)解得

此即 y=f(x)的渐屈线方程(参看第二章§14前言3°)。

同 3566 题的理由可知,它是平面曲线的法线的包络线方程.

【3574】 研究下列曲线族的判别曲线的性质(c是参变量):

(1) 立方抛物线 $y=(x-c)^3$; (2) 半立方抛物线 $y^2=(x-c)^3$;

(3) 尼尔抛物线 $y^3 = (x-c)^2$; (4) 环索线 $(y-c)^2 = x^2 \frac{a-x}{a+x}$.

$$\begin{cases} f(x,y,c) = y - (x-c)^3 = 0, \\ f'_c(x,y,c) = 3(x-c)^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

消去 c,得 y=0,它为判别曲线的方程.

原曲线无奇点,且 y=0 也不是原曲线族的某一支,因此,它是包络线,此包络线与原曲线族在(c,0)点 相切,且(c,0)点是曲线的拐点,即它又是原曲线族拐点的轨迹.如图 6.32(1)所示.

(2)
$$\begin{cases} y^2 - (x-c)^3 = 0, \\ 3(x-c)^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$
 消去 c . 得判别曲线 $y=0$.

原曲线的奇点为(c,0),因此它是奇点的轨迹.要看是否为包络线,还要看在奇点的两支是否与判别曲 线相切. 事实上,两支分别为 $y_1 = (x-c)^{\frac{3}{2}}, y_2 = -(x-c)^{\frac{3}{2}}, 均有 y_1'(c) = 0, y_2'(c) = 0$. 因此, y = 0 为原曲线 族的包络线. 如图 6.32(2)所示.

(3)
$$\begin{cases} y^3 - (x - c)^2 = 0, \\ 2(x - c) = 0. \end{cases}$$
 消去 c , 得判别曲线 $y = 0$.

原曲线的奇点为(c,0),由于 $y=(x-c)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 在x=c处的导数为无穷,因此,它与y=0不相切,从而,它无 包络线. 奇点(c,0)为尖点. 如图 6.32(3)所示.

(4)
$$\begin{cases} (y-c)^2 - x^2 \frac{a-x}{a+x} = 0, \\ -2(y-c) = 0, \end{cases}$$

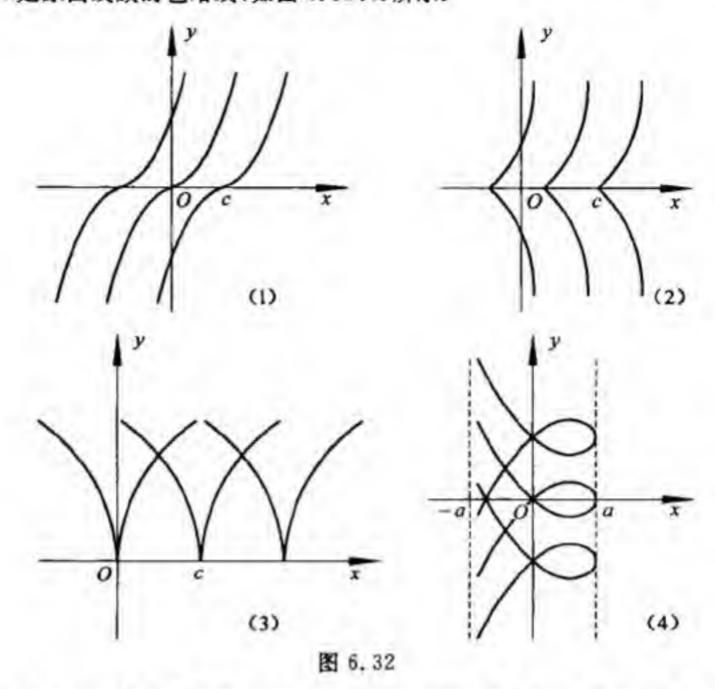
消去 c, 得 $x^2(a-x)=0$, 即判别曲线为直线 x=0 及 x=a.

显然 x=0 为原曲线族奇点的轨迹,用§6.的方法可判别出它是二重点的轨迹,事实上,

$$A = f''_{xx}(0,c) = 2$$
, $B = f''_{xy}(0,c) = 0$, $C = f''_{xy}(0,c) = -2$, $AC - B^2 = -4 < 0$.

从而知 x=0 不是包络线.

但是,在x=a处 $f'_x(a,y)\neq 0$ ($a\neq 0$). 因此 x=a 不是原曲线族奇点的轨迹,同时它又不是原曲线族的某一支. 因此,x=a是原曲线族的包络线,如图 6.32(4)所示.



【3575】 求半径为r,中心在圆周 $x=R\cos t$, $y=R\sin t$, z=0(t 是参数,R>r)上的球族的包络面.

$$\begin{cases} (X - R\cos t)^{2} + (Y - R\sin t)^{2} + Z^{2} = r^{2}, \\ 2R\sin t(X - R\cos t) - 2R\cos t(Y - R\sin t) = 0. \end{cases}$$
 (1)

(2)式化简得 Xsint-Ycost=0. 于是,

$$\tan t = \frac{Y}{X}, \quad \cos t = \pm \frac{X}{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}}, \quad \sin t = \pm \frac{Y}{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}}.$$
 (3)

将(3)式代人(1)式,得

$$(X^2+Y^2)(1\pm \frac{R}{\sqrt{X^2+Y^2}})^2+Z^2=r^2.$$

当取"+"号时,由于 R2>1,故它不代表任何点(不是虚的)的轨迹.

当取"一"号时,由于原曲面族无奇点,且 $(\sqrt{X^2+Y^2}-R)^2+Z^2=r^2$ 不是原曲面族的某一个,因此,它是原曲面族的包络面(圆环).

【3576】 求球族

 $(x-t\cos\alpha)^2+(y-t\cos\beta)^2+(z-t\cos\gamma)^2=1\quad (其中\cos^2\alpha+\cos^2\beta+\cos^2\gamma=1,t 是参变数)$ 的包络面.

$$\begin{cases} (x-t\cos\alpha)^2 + (y-t\cos\beta)^2 + (z-t\cos\gamma)^2 - 1 = 0, \\ -2\cos\alpha(x-t\cos\alpha) - 2\cos\beta(y-t\cos\beta) - 2\cos\gamma(z-t\cos\gamma) = 0. \end{cases}$$
(1)

由(2)得
$$t = x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma$$
 (3)

将(3)式代人(1)式,化简整理得

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} - (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma)^{2} = 1.$$
 (4)

由于原曲面族的奇点均不在此方程所表示的曲面上,并且曲面(4)也不是原曲面族中的某一个,因此,曲面(4)为原曲面族的包络面.

【3577】 求相应体积 V 是常数的椭球面族 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的包络面...

引入辅助函数

$$F(x,y,z,a,b,c) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} + \lambda \left(abc - \frac{3V}{4\pi}\right)$$

则包络面的方程由下列方程组确定:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, \\ abc = \frac{3V}{4\pi}, \\ F'_a = 0, F'_b = 0, F'_c = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去 a,b,c, 可得包络面方程 $|xyz| = \frac{V}{1-\sqrt{2}}$.

引入辅助函数

$$F(x,y,z,a,b,c) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} + \lambda \left(abc - \frac{3V}{4\pi}\right),$$

则包络面的方程由下列方程组确定:

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1\right),\tag{1}$$

$$abc = \frac{3V}{4\pi},\tag{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, \\ abc = \frac{3V}{4\pi}, \\ F'_a = -\frac{2x^2}{a^3} + \lambda bc = 0, \\ F'_b = -\frac{2y^2}{b^3} + \lambda ac = 0, \\ F'_c = -\frac{2z^2}{c^3} + \lambda ab = 0. \end{cases}$$
(1)

$$F_b' = -\frac{2y^2}{b^3} + \lambda ac = 0, \tag{4}$$

$$F'_{c} = -\frac{2z^{2}}{c^{3}} + \lambda ab = 0. \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2} = \frac{\lambda abc}{2} = \mu. \tag{6}$$

将(6)式代人(1)式,得 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{a^2} = \mu = \frac{1}{3}$. 于是,

$$a = \sqrt{3}|x|, b = \sqrt{3}|y|, c = \sqrt{3}|z|.$$
 (7)

将(7)式代人(2)式,得

$$|xyz| = \frac{V}{4\pi\sqrt{3}}. (8)$$

由于原曲面族无奇点,且曲面(8)也不是原曲面族中的某一个,故知曲面(8)为原曲面族的包络面. 【3578】 求半径为 ρ , 中心在圆锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 上的球族的包络面.

解 设球心为(a,b,c),则球的方程为

$$(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2+(z-c)^2=\rho^2$$
,

其中 $a^2+b^2=c^2$.

引入辅助函数 $F(x,y,z,a,b,c) = (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 + \lambda(a^2+b^2-c^2)$. 则包络面方程由下列方程组确定:

$$((x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = \rho^2, \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^{2} + b^{2} = c^{2}, \\ F'_{a} = -2(x-a) + 2\lambda a = 0, \\ F'_{b} = -2(y-b) + 2\lambda b = 0, \\ F'_{c} = -2(z-c) + 2\lambda c = 0. \end{cases}$$
(2)
$$\begin{cases} (3) \\ (4) \\ (5) \end{cases}$$

$$\{F'_a = -2(x-a) + 2\lambda a = 0,$$
 (3)

$$F_b' = -2(y-b) + 2\lambda b = 0,$$
 (4)

$$F'_{c} = -2(z-c) + 2\lambda c = 0.$$
 (5)

由(3)、(4)、(5)可得

$$\frac{x}{a}-1=\frac{y}{b}-1=-\frac{z}{c}+1=\lambda.$$

引人记号 $\frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = 2 - \frac{z}{c}$,则有

$$a = \mu x$$
, $b = \mu y$, $c = \frac{\mu z}{2\mu - 1}$. (6)

将(6)式代人(1),(2)两式,得

$$\begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} + \frac{z^{2}}{(2\mu - 1)^{2}} = \frac{\rho^{2}}{(\mu - 1)^{2}}, \\ x^{2} + y^{2} - \frac{z^{2}}{(2\mu - 1)^{2}} = 0. \end{cases}$$
 (8)

(7)+(8)得

$$2(x^2+y^2) = \frac{\rho^2}{(\mu-1)^2} \quad \text{if} \quad \sqrt{2}\rho = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} |2\mu-2|. \tag{9}$$

由(8)得

$$2\mu - 1 = \pm \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}. (10)$$

将(10)代入(9),整理得

$$\sqrt{2} p = |\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \pm z|. \tag{11}$$

由于原曲面族无奇点,且曲面(11)也不是原曲面族的某一个.因此,曲面(11)为原曲面族的包络面.

【3579】 有一发光点位于坐标原点. 若 $z_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 > R^2$, 求由球

$$(x-x_0)^2+(y-y_0)^2+(z-z_0)^2 \leq R^2$$

投影所生成的阴影圆锥.

解 解法1:

所求的阴影圆锥的表面,可看作是一个过原点的平面族的包络面,此平面族的方程为 ax+bx+cz=0,

其中 a,b,c 满足约束条件 $\begin{cases} ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 = \pm R, \\ a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1. \end{cases}$

引人辅助函数

 $F(x,y,z,a,b,c) = ax + by + cz + \lambda(ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 \mp R) + \mu(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 1),$

则包络面方程由下列方程组确定:

$$(ax+by+cz=0. (1)$$

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1, (2)$$

$$ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 = \pm R. \tag{3}$$

$$F'_{*} = x + \lambda x_{0} + 2\mu a = 0, \tag{4}$$

$$F'_{b} = y + \lambda y_{0} + 2\mu b = 0,$$
 (5)

$$F'_{c} = z + \lambda z_{0} + 2\mu c = 0.$$
 (6)

方程(4)、(5)、(6)要能解出λ、μ,其中a、b、c必须满足关系式

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & x_0 & a \\ y & y_0 & b \\ z & z_0 & c \end{vmatrix} = 0, \tag{7}$$

记

$$r_1 = \begin{vmatrix} y & y_0 \\ z & z_0 \end{vmatrix}, \quad r_2 = \begin{vmatrix} z & z_0 \\ x & x_0 \end{vmatrix}, \quad r_3 = \begin{vmatrix} x & x_0 \\ y & y_0 \end{vmatrix},$$

则上述关系式可记为

$$ar_1 + br_2 + cr_3 = 0.$$
 (8)

$$a = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & y & z \\ \pm R & y_0 & z_0 \\ \hline 0 & r_2 & r_3 \\ \hline x & y & z \\ \hline x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ \hline r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \pm R(zr_2 - yr_3) \\ \hline \pm R(zr_2 - yr_3) \\ \hline (r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

或

$$a^{2} = \frac{R^{2}(zr_{2} - yr_{3})^{2}}{(r_{1}^{2} + r_{2}^{2} + r_{3}^{2})^{2}}, b^{2} = \frac{R^{2}(xr_{3} - zr_{1})^{2}}{(r_{1}^{2} + r_{2}^{2} + r_{3}^{2})^{2}}, c^{2} = \frac{R^{2}(xr_{2} - yr_{1})^{2}}{(r_{1}^{2} + r_{2}^{2} + r_{3}^{2})^{2}},$$
(9)

将(9)式代人(2)式,即得

$$(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)^2 = R^2 \left[(yr_3 - zr_2)^2 + (xr_3 - zr_1)^2 + (xr_2 - yr_1)^2 \right]$$

$$= R^2 \left[(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - (xr_1 + yr_2 + zr_3)^2 \right]$$

$$= R^2 (r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$$

(其中利用了 $xr_1+yr_2+zr_3=0$,这是不难验证的.)于是,有

$$r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2 = R^2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$$
 (10)

由于原平面族无奇点,且曲面(10)不是平面族的某一个,因此,曲面(10)即为包络面. 所求的阴影圆锥 为此锥面的内部,即满足不等式

$$r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2 \le R^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

的空间区域(严格说来,还要除去球前部的区域).

解法 2:

显然,阴影圆锥是由通过坐标原点的球面 $(x-x_0)^2+(y-y_0)^2+(z-z_0)^2=R^2$ 的全体切线构成的.由解析几何知,如果点 $P_1(x_1,y_1,z_1)$ 不在二次曲面

$$F(x,y,z) = ax^{2} + by^{2} + cz^{2} + 2fyz + 2gxz + 2hxy + 2px + 2qy + 2rz + d$$

$$= \varphi(x,y,z) + 2px + 2qy + 2rz + d = 0$$
(1)

上,则通过点 P, 而和二次曲面(1)相切的全体切线所构成的锥面方程为

$$[(x-x_1)F'_x(x_1,y_1,z_1)+(y-y_1)F'_y(x_1,y_1,z_1)+(z-z_1)F'_y(x_1,y_1,z_1)]^2-4\varphi(x-x_1,y-y_1,z-z_1)$$
• $F(x_1,y_1,z_1)=0$. (2)

今有

$$F(x,y,z) = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 - R^2$$

= $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2(x_0x + y_0y + z_0z) + (x_0^2 + x_0^2 + x_0^2 - R^2).$

由于

$$F'_{x}(0,0,0) = -2x_{0}$$
, $F'_{x}(0,0,0) = -2y_{0}$, $F'_{x}(0,0,0) = -2z_{0}$,

故由(2)即得阴影圆锥面的方程为

$$(-2x_0x-2y_0y-2z_0z)^2-4(x^2+y^2+z^2)(x_0^2+y_0^2+z_0^2-R^2)=0$$

或

$$(y_0^2+z_0^2)x^2+(x_0^2+z_0^2)y^2+(x_0^2+y_0^2)z^2-2x_0y_0xy-2y_0z_0yz-2z_0x_0zx-R^2(x^2+y^2+z^2)=0.$$

由于

$$(y_0^2 + z_0^2) x_0^2 + (x_0^2 + z_0^2) y_0^2 + (x_0^2 + y_0^2) z_0^2 - 2x_0^2 y_0^2 - 2y_0^2 z_0^2 - 2z_0^2 x_0^2 - R^2 (x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2)$$

$$= -R^2 (x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2) < 0,$$

故所求的阴影圆锥为此锥面的内部,即满足不等式

$$(y_0^2+z_0^2)x^2+(z_0^2+x_0^2)y^2+(x_0^2+y_0^2)z^2-2x_0y_0xy-2y_0z_0yz-2z_0x_0zx-R^2(x^2+y^2+z^2)\leq 0$$

或

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & |^{2} \\ x_{0} & y_{0} & |^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} y & z & |^{2} \\ y_{0} & z_{0} & |^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} z & x & |^{2} \\ z_{0} & x_{0} & |^{2} \\ \end{vmatrix} \leq R^{2} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})$$

的空间区域(严格说来,还要除去球前部的区域).

解法 3:

如图 6.33 所示,由三角形的面积公式 $\frac{1}{2}|r||l_0|\sin\alpha$ 得到

$$|\mathbf{r}\times\mathbf{l}_0|=|\mathbf{r}||\mathbf{l}_0|\frac{R}{|\mathbf{l}_0|}$$

其中 $l_0 = \{x_0, y_0, z_0\}$, $r = \{x, y, z\}$, 而 P(x, y, z)为维面上的任意一点、平方之,即得圆锥曲面的方程为

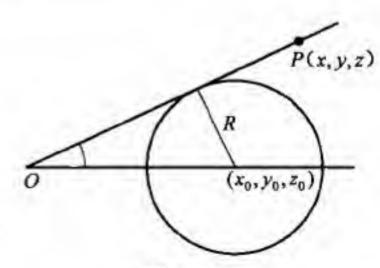


图 6.33

$$|r \times l_0|^2 = R^2 |r|^2$$
.

于是,所求的阴影圆锥为适合不等式 $|r \times l_0|^2 \leq R^2 |r|^2$,即

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & |^{2} \\ x_{0} & y_{0} & |^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} y & z & |^{2} \\ y_{0} & z_{0} & |^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} z & x & |^{2} \\ z_{0} & x_{0} & |^{2} \le R^{2}(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) \end{vmatrix}$$

的空间区域(严格说来,还要除去球前部的区域).

【3580】 若参变量 p 和 q 满足方程 $p^2+q^2=1$,求平面族 $z-z_0=p(x-x_0)+q(y-y_0)$ 的包络面.

提示 仿 3577 題拳变量为 p和 q,包络面方程为

$$(z-z_0)^2 = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2$$
.

解 解法 1:

引人辅助函数 $F(x,y,z,p,q)=z-z_0-p(x-x_0)-q(y-y_0)+\lambda(p^2+q^2-1)$.

则包络面方程由下列方程组确定:

$$z-z_0=p(x-x_0)+q(y-y_0),$$
 (1)

$$\begin{cases} z - z_0 = p(x - x_0) + q(y - y_0), \\ p^2 + q^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$F'_p = -(x - x_0) + 2\lambda p = 0,$$
(1)

$$F'_{p} = -(x - x_{0}) + 2\lambda p = 0, \tag{3}$$

$$F_{y}' = -(y - y_{0}) + 2\lambda q = 0. \tag{4}$$

 $(3) \times p + (4) \times q$,得 $2\lambda = z - z_0$. 于是,由(3),(4)得

$$p = \frac{x - x_0}{z - x_0}, \quad q = \frac{y - y_0}{z - x_0}.$$
 (5)

将(5)式代人(1)式,得

$$(z-z_0)^2 = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2$$
.

由于原平面族无奇点,且显见上述曲面不是平面,故上述曲面即为包络面.

解法 2:

引人新参数 θ , 令 $p = \sin \theta$, $q = \cos \theta$.

$$\begin{cases} z - z_0 = \cos\theta \cdot (x - x_0) + \sin\theta \cdot (y - y_0), \\ \sin\theta \cdot (x - x_0) = \cos\theta \cdot (y - y_0). \end{cases}$$
 (1)

$$\sin\theta \cdot (x - x_0) = \cos\theta \cdot (y - y_0). \tag{2}$$

于是,

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\pm (y - y_0)}{\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}}, \quad \cos\theta = \frac{\pm (x - x_0)}{\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}}.$$

代人(1)式,得

$$(z-z_0)^2=(x-x_0)^2+(y-y_0)^2$$
.

由于原平面族无奇点,且上述曲面不是平面,故上述曲面即为包络面.

§ 6. 泰勒公式

 1° 泰勒公式 若函数 f(x,y) 在点(a,b) 的某邻域内有直到 n+1 阶(包括 n+1 阶)的连续偏导数,则在 此邻域内成立公式

$$f(x,y) = f(a,b) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i!} \left[(x-a)\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-b)\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^{i} f(a,b) + R_{n}(x,y), \tag{1}$$

其中
$$R_n(x,y) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left[(x-a)\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-b)\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^{n+1} f[a+\theta_n(x-a),b+\theta_n(y-b)]$$
 (0<\th>\tau_n<1).

2° 泰勒级数 若函数 f(x,y)无穷次可微且 $\lim R_n(x,y)=0$,则此函数可表成幂级数的形式:

$$f(x,y) = f(a,b) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!j!} f_{x_i,y_i}^{(i+j)}(a,b)(x-a)^i (y-b)^j$$
 (2)

在 a=b=0 的特殊情形下,公式(1)和(2)分别称为麦克劳林公式和麦克劳林级数.

对于多于两个变量的函数有类似的公式.

 3° 平面曲线的奇点 若可微曲线 F(x,y)=0 上的点 $M_{\circ}(x_{\circ},y_{\circ})$ 满足下列条件:

$$F(x_0,y_0)=0$$
, $F'_x(x_0,y_0)=0$, $F'_y(x_0,y_0)=0$,

则称此点为奇点. 设 $M_0(x_0,y_0)$ 是属于光滑曲线类 $C^{(2)}$ 的曲线的奇点,且数

$$A = F''_{xx}(x_0, y_0), B = F''_{xy}(x_0, y_0), C = F''_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$$

不全为零.于是,若

- (1) AC-B2>0,则 M。是孤立点;
- (2) AC-B2<0,则 M。是二重点(节点);
- (3) AC-B2=0,则 Mo 是上升点或孤立点.

在 A=B=C=0 的情形,奇点的种类可能更复杂.至于不属于光滑曲线类 $C^{(2)}$ 的曲线,奇点还可能有更复杂的本质,中断点,角点等等.

【3581】 在点 A(1,-2)的邻域内根据泰勒公式展开函数

$$f(x,y) = 2x^2 - xy - y^2 - 6x - 3y + 5$$
.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4x - y - 6, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x - 2y - 3;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 4, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2.$$

所有三阶偏导数均为零,因此,有 $R_2(x,y)=0$. 在点 A(1,-2)处,

$$f(1,-2)=5$$
, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}=0$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}=0$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}=4$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}=-1$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}=-2$.

于是,

$$f(x,y)=5+2(x-1)^2-(x-1)(y+2)-(y+2)^2$$
.

【3582】 在点 A(1,1,1)的邻域内根据泰勒公式展开函数

$$f(x,y,z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3yz, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3xz, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 3z^2 - 3xy; \\
\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 6y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 6z; \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -3z, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = -3x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = -3y; \\
\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^3} = 6, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = -3,$$

其余的三阶混合偏导数均为零;所有的四阶偏导数均为零,因此, $R_3(x,y,z)=0$,在点 A(1,1,1)处,

$$f(1,1,1) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 6, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = -3,$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^3} = 6, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = -3, \\ \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \cdots = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^2 \partial x} = 0,$$

于是,

$$f(x,y,z) = f(1,1,1) + \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{1}{i!} \left[(x-1)\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-1)\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + (z-1)\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right]^{i} f(1,1,1)$$

$$= 3 \left[(x-1)^{2} + (y-1)^{2} + (z-1)^{2} - (x-1)(y-1) - (x-1)(z-1) - (y-1)(z-1) \right] + (x-1)^{3} + (y-1)^{3} + (z-1)^{3} - 3(x-1)(y-1)(z-1).$$

【3583】 当自变量值从x=1,y=-1变到 $x_1=1+h,y_1=-1+k$ 时,求函数 $f(x,y)=x^2y+xy^2-2xy$ 的增量.

解 记
$$A(1,-1)$$
及 $P(1+h,-1+k)$,则
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{A} = (2xy+y^2-2y)\Big|_{A} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{A} = (x^2+2xy-2x)\Big|_{A} = -3;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}\Big|_{A} = 2y\Big|_{A} = -2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}\Big|_{A} = 2x\Big|_{A} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}\Big|_{A} = (2x+2y-2)\Big|_{A} = -2;$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3}\Big|_{A} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3}\Big|_{A} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y}\Big|_{A} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y}\Big|_{A} = 2;$$

所有四阶偏导数均为零,因此,R₃(x,y)=0. 于是,按泰勒公式即得

$$\Delta f = f(P) - f(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{1}{i!} \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^{i} f(A) = (h - 3k) + (-h^{2} - 2hk + k^{2}) + hk(h + k).$$

【3584】设 $f(x,y,z) = Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Exz + 2Fyz$,

按数 h,k 和 l 的正整数次幂展开 f(x+h,y+k,z+l).

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2(Ax + Dy + Ez), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2A, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2D, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2(By + Dx + Fz), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2B, \\
\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = 2F, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 2(Cz + Ex + Fy), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 2C, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x} = 2E.$$

所有三阶偏导数均为零,因此 $R_2(x,y)=0$. 于是,按秦勒公式即得

f(x+h,y+k,z+l)

$$= f(x,y,z) + \sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{1}{i!} \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + l \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^{i} f(x,y,z)$$

 $= f(x,y,z) + 2[h(Ax+Dy+Ez)+k(By+Dx+Fz)+l(Cz+Ex+Fy)] + [Ah^2+Bk^2+Cl^2+2Dhk+2Ehl+2Fkl]$

$$= f(x,y,z) + 2[h(Ax+Dy+Ez)+k(Dx+By+Fz)+l(Ex+Fy+Cz)]+f(h,k,l).$$

【3585】 写出函数 $f(x,y)=x^y$ 在点 A(1,1) 的邻域内的展开式,到二次项为止.

$$\begin{split} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x, \\ & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = y(y-1)x^{y-2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = x^{y-1} + yx^{y-1} \ln x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = x^y \ln^2 x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^3} = y(y-1)(y-2)x^{y-3}, \\ & \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = x^y \ln^3 x, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = (2y-1)x^{y-2} + y(y-1)x^{y-2} \ln x, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} = yx^{y-1} \ln^2 x + 2x^{y-1} \ln x. \end{split}$$

于是,按泰勒公式在点(1.1)附近展开到二次项,得

$$x^y = 1 + (x-1) + (x-1)(y-1) + R_2[1 + \theta(x-1), 1 + \theta(y-1)] \quad 0 < \theta < 1$$

其中余项

$$R_{2}(x,y) = \frac{1}{3!} \{ y(y-1)(y-2)x^{y-3} dx^{3} + 3[(2y-1)x^{y-2} + y(y-1)x^{y-2} \ln x] dx^{2} dy$$

$$+ 3[yx^{y-1} \ln^{2} x + 2x^{y-1} \ln x] dx dy^{2} + x^{y} \ln^{3} x dy^{3} \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} x^{y} \left[\left(\frac{y}{x} dx + \ln x dy \right)^{2} + 3\left(\frac{y}{x} dx + \ln x dy \right) \left(-\frac{y}{x^{2}} dx^{3} + \frac{2}{x} dx dy \right) \right]$$

$$+ \left(\frac{2y}{x^{3}} dx^{3} - \frac{3}{x^{2}} dx^{2} dy \right) \right],$$

$$dx = x - 1, \quad dy = y - 1.$$

【3586】 根据麦克劳林公式展开函数 $f(x,y) = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 到四次项为止.

解由于

$$(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-2\right)}{3!}x^3 + \cdots$$

$$\approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3,$$

故得
$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} = [1+(-x^2-y^2)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \approx 1-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)-\frac{1}{8}(x^2+y^2)^2$$
.

【3587】 若|x|和|y|同1比较为很小的量,对于下列表达式:

(1)
$$\frac{\cos x}{\cos y}$$
; (2) $\arctan \frac{1+x+y}{1-x+y}$

推出精确到二次项的近似公式.

(1)
$$\frac{\cos x}{\cos y} = \cos x (1 - \sin^2 y)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = (1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \cdots)(1 + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 y + \cdots)$$

$$\approx (1 - \frac{x^2}{2})(1 + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 y) \approx (1 - \frac{x^2}{2})(1 + \frac{1}{2}y^2) \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2),$$

(2)
$$\arctan \frac{1+x+y}{1-x+y} = \arctan \frac{1+\frac{x}{1+y}}{1-\frac{x}{1+y}} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \arctan \frac{x}{1+y} = \frac{\pi}{4} + (\frac{x}{1+y}) - \frac{1}{3}(\frac{x}{1+y})^3 + \cdots$$

$$\approx \frac{\pi}{4} + x(1-y+y^2) \approx \frac{\pi}{4} + x-xy.$$

【3588】 假定 x, y, z 的绝对值是很小的量, 简化表达式

 $\cos(x+y+z) - \cos x \cos y \cos z$.

解 我们简化上式到二次项.

$$\cos(x+y+z) - \cos x \cos y \cos z \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x+y+z)^2 - (1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2)(1 - \frac{1}{2}y^2)(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^2)$$

$$\approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - (xy + yz + zx) - (1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}z^2) = -(xy + yz + zx).$$

【3589】 按 h 的幂次展开函数

$$F(x,y) = \frac{1}{4} [f(x+h,y) + f(x,y+h) + f(x-h,y) + f(x,y-h)] - f(x,y),$$

精确到 14.

解 记
$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$
及 $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \dots, 余类似,$

即得

$$F(x,y) = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \left[f(x+h,y) - f(x,y) + \left[f(x,y+h) - f(x,y) \right] + \left[f(x-h,y) - f(x,y) \right] \right. \\
\left. + \left[f(x,y-h) - f(x,y) \right] \right\} \\
\approx \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \left[h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{6} h^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} + \frac{1}{24} h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} \right] + \left[h \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{6} h^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} + \frac{1}{24} h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4} \right] \right. \\
\left. + \left[- h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{6} h^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} + \frac{1}{24} h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} \right] + \left[- h \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{6} h^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} + \frac{1}{24} h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4} \right] \right\} \\
= \frac{h^2}{4} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{h^4}{48} \left(\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4} \right).$$

【3590】 已知中心在点 P(x,y) 半径为 ρ 的圆周,设 f(P)=f(x,y) 及 $P_i(x_i,y_i)$ (i=1,2,3) 为已知圆周的内接正三角形的顶点,并且 $x_1=x+\rho$, $y_1=y$. 按 ρ 的正整数次幂展开函数 y

$$F(\rho) = \frac{1}{2} [f(P_1) + f(P_2) + f(P_3)],$$

精确到ρ2.

解 如图 6.34 所示. ΔP₁P₂P₃ 之三顶点分别为

$$P_1(x+\rho,y), P_2(x-\frac{\rho}{2},y+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\rho), P_3(x-\frac{\rho}{2},y-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\rho).$$

于是,

$$F(\rho) = \frac{1}{3} [f(P_1) + f(P_2) + f(P_3)]$$

$$\begin{split} &\approx \frac{1}{3} \left\langle \left[f(P) + \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\rho^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right] + \left[f(P) + \left(-\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\rho^2}{8} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{3\rho^2}{8} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\rho^2}{4} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right] \right. \\ &\left. + \left[f(P) + \left(-\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\rho^2}{8} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{3\rho^2}{8} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\rho^2}{4} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right] \right\rangle = f(P) + \frac{\rho^2}{4} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right). \end{split}$$

图 6.34

【3591】 按 h 与 k 的幂次展开函数

$$\Delta_{xy} f(x,y) = f(x+h,y+k) - f(x+h,y) - f(x,y+k) + f(x,y).$$

$$\mathbf{K} \quad \Delta_{xy} f(x,y) = \left[f(x,y) + h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{n} \frac{h^{m} k^{n-m}}{m!(n-m)!} \frac{\partial^{n} f}{\partial x^{m} \partial y^{n-m}} \right] \\
- \left[f(x,y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{h^{n}}{n!} \frac{\partial^{n} f}{\partial x^{n}} \right] - \left[f(x,y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^{n}}{n!} \frac{\partial^{n} f}{\partial y^{n}} \right] + f(x,y) \\
= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{h^{m} k^{n-m}}{m!(n-m)!} \frac{\partial^{n} f}{\partial x^{m} \partial y^{n-m}} = hk \left[\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{h^{m-1} k^{n-m-1}}{m!(n-m)!} \frac{\partial^{n} f}{\partial x^{m} \partial y^{n-m}} \right].$$

【3592】 按 ρ 的幂次展开函数 $F(\rho) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x + \rho \cos \varphi, y + \rho \sin \varphi) d\varphi$.

$$F(\rho) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[f(x,y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{n} \frac{\rho^n \cos^m \varphi \sin^{n-m} \varphi}{m! (n-m)!} \frac{\partial^n f(x,y)}{\partial x^m \partial y^{n-m}} \right] d\varphi$$

$$= f(x,y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{n} \frac{\rho^n}{m! (n-m)!} \frac{\partial^n f(x,y)}{\partial x^m \partial y^{n-m}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^m \varphi \sin^{n-m} \varphi d\varphi.$$

下面计算上式中的积分.

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{m}\varphi \sin^{n-m}\varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{m}\varphi \sin^{n-m}\varphi d\varphi + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{m}(\pi - \varphi) \sin^{n-m}(\pi - \varphi) d\varphi + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{m}(\pi + \varphi) \sin^{n-m}(\pi + \varphi) d\varphi \\ &+ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{m}(2\pi - \varphi) \sin^{n-m}(2\pi - \varphi) d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \Big[1 + (-1)^{m} + (-1)^{m} + (-1)^{m-m} \Big] \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{m}\varphi \sin^{n-m}\varphi d\varphi. \end{split}$$

当 m,n 中至少有一个为奇数时,显见上述积分为零.

当 m,n 均为偶数时,由 2290 题的结果知:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{2m} \varphi \sin^{2n-2m} \varphi d\varphi = \frac{4}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2m} \varphi \sin^{2n-2m} \varphi d\varphi
= \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\pi (2m)! (2n-2m)!}{2^{2n+1} m! n! (n-m)!} = \frac{(2m)! (2n-2m)!}{2^{2n} m! n! (n-m)!}.$$

代人原式,并注意到其中的 m、n 只能为偶数,适当改变一下指标的编号,即得

$$F(\rho) = f(x,y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{n} \frac{\rho^{2n}}{(2m)!(2n-2m)!} \frac{\partial^{2n} f(x,y)}{\partial x^{2m} \partial y^{2n-2m}} \cdot \frac{(2m)!(2n-2m)!}{2^{2n} m! n! (n-m)!}$$

$$= f(x,y) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^{2}} \left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right)^{2n} \sum_{m=0}^{n} \frac{n!}{m! (n-m)!} \frac{\partial^{2n} f(x,y)}{\partial x^{2m} \partial y^{2n-2m}}$$

$$= f(x,y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^{2}} \left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right)^{2n} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}}\right)^{n} f(x,y).$$

将下列函数展开成麦克劳林级数:

[3593] $f(x,y) = (1+x)^{m}(1+y)^{n}$.

$$f(x,y) = (1+x)^m (1+y)^n = \left[1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots\right] \left[1 + ny + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}y^2 + \cdots\right]$$
$$= 1 + (mx + ny) + \frac{1}{2!} \left[m(m-1)x^2 + 2mnxy + n(n-1)y^2\right] + \cdots \quad (|x| < 1, |y| < 1).$$

[3594] $f(x,y) = \ln(1+x+y)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x,y) &= \ln[1 + (x+y)] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} (x+y)^k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{m=0}^{k} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \frac{k!}{m!(k-m)!} x^m y^{k-m} \right] \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{k} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!}{m!(k-m)!} x^m y^{k-m} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (m+n-1)!}{m!n!} x^m y^n.
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

当m=0, n=0 时,分子出现(-1)!,规定该项为零.下面讨论一下收敛区间.(1)式成立,只要求|x+y|

<1即可. 但从(1)式到(2)式,必须要求(1)式绝对收敛,这样才能将各项重新排列,不难看出(1)式级数各项取绝对值后即函数一 $\ln[1-(|x|+|y|)]$ 的展开式,它的收敛要求|x|+|y|<1. 这就是 f(x,y)的展开式的收敛区域.

[3595] $f(x,y) = e^x \sin y$.

$$f(x,y) = \left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!} \right] \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{y^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right] = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^m y^{2n+1}}{m!(2n+1)!}$$

$$(|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty).$$

[3596] $f(x,y) = e^x \cos y$.

$$f(x,y) = \left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!}\right] \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{y^{2n}}{(2n)!}\right] = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^m y^{2n}}{m!(2n)!}$$
$$(|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty).$$

[3597] $f(x,y) = \sin x \sin x \sin x$

$$\text{Missing} = \frac{e^{y} - e^{-y}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{n}}{n!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \frac{y^{n}}{n!} \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \quad (|y| < +\infty).$$

于是,
$$f(x,y) = \left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!}\right] \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}\right] = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m+1}y^{2n+1}}{(2m+1)!(2n+1)!}$$
 $(|x|<+\infty, |y|<+\infty).$

[3598] $f(x,y) = \cos x \cosh y$.

chy=
$$\frac{e^{y}+e^{-y}}{2}$$
= $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n}}{(2n)!}$ (|y|<+\infty).

于是,
$$f(x,y) = \left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!}\right] \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n}}{(2n)!}\right] = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}y^{2n}}{(2m)!(2n)!}$$
$$(|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty).$$

[3599] $f(x,y) = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$.

$$f(x,y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2k} y^{2(2n+1-k)}}{k! (2n+1-k)!}$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sin \frac{n+m}{2} \pi \right) \frac{x^{2n} y^{2m}}{m! n!} \quad (x^2 + y^2 < +\infty).$$

[3600] $f(x,y) = \ln(1+x)\ln(1+y)$.

$$f(x,y) = \left[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m-1} \frac{x^m}{m}\right] \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{y^n}{n}\right] = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+n} \frac{x^m y^n}{mn}$$

$$(|x| < 1, |y| < 1).$$

【3601】 写出函数

$$f(x,y) = \int_0^1 (1+x)^{t^2y} dt$$

的麦克劳林级数前面不为零的三项.

$$(1+x)^{t^2y} = e^{t^2 y \ln(1+x)} \approx 1 + t^2 y \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{2!} [t^2 y \ln(1+x)]^2 \approx 1 + t^2 y \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right)$$

$$= 1 + t^2 x y - \frac{t^2}{2} x^2 y.$$

于是,

$$f(x,y) \approx \int_0^1 \left(1+t^2xy-\frac{t^2}{2}x^2y\right)dt=1+\frac{1}{3}y\left(x-\frac{x^2}{2}\right).$$

【3602】 按二项式 x-1 和 y+1 的正整数次幂将函数 e^{x+y} 展开成幂级数.

$$e^{x+y} = e^{(x-1)+(y+1)} = e^{x-1}e^{y+1} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^m (y+1)^n}{m!n!} (|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty).$$

【3603】 写出函数 $f(x,y) = \frac{x}{y}$ 在点 M(1,1) 的邻域内的泰勒级数展开式.

解 令 x=1+h, y=1+k,则得

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{1+h}{1+k} = (1+h) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n k^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[1 + (x-1) \right] (y-1)^n \quad (|y| < +\infty, \ 0 < y < 2).$$

【3604】 设 z 为由方程 $z^3 - 2xz + y = 0$ 定义的 x 和 y 的隐函数,且当 x = 1 和 y = 1 时 z = 1.

写出函数 z 按二项式 x-1 和 y-1 的升幂排列的展开式中的若干项.

对原方程微分一次,得

$$3z^{2}dz - 2xdz - 2zdx + dy = 0. (1)$$

再微分一次,得

$$(3z^2 - 2x)d^2z + 6zdz^2 - 4dxdz = 0. (2)$$

以 x=1, y=1, z=1 代入(1),(2)两式,得

dz = 2dx - dv.

$$d^{2}z = (4dx - 6dz)dz = (4dx - 12dx + 6dy)(2dx - dy) = -16dx^{2} + 20dxdy - 6dy^{2},$$

于是,可求得在x=1, y=1处,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -1$; $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -16$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 10$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -6$;

从而,有
$$z=1+2(x-1)-(y-1)-[8(x-1)^2-10(x-1)(y-1)+3(y-1)^2]+\cdots$$

研究下列曲线的奇点的种类并大略地画出这些曲线:

[3605] $y^2 = ax^2 + x^3$.

提示 点(0,0)为奇点,分别就 a>0, a<0及 a=0 三种情况加以讨论.

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = ax^{2} + x^{3} - y^{2} = 0, \\ F'_{x}(x,y) = 2ax + 3x^{2} = 0, \\ F'_{y}(x,y) = -2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得 x=0, y=0,故点(0,0)为奇点.

其次,由于

$$A = F''_{xx}(0,0) = 2a$$
, $B = F''_{xy}(0,0) = 0$, $C = F''_{yy}(0,0) = -2$, $AC - B^2 = -4a$,

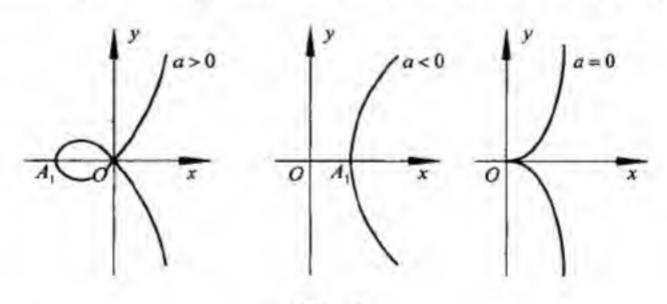


图 6.35

故当 a>0 时,点(0,0)为二重点;当 a<0 时,点(0,0)为孤立点;当 a=0 时,原方程化为 $y^2=x^3$,由 3574(2) 的讨论知,点(0,0)为尖点.

如图 6.35 所示,点 A, 为(-a,0)

[3606] $x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0$.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases}
F(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0, \\
F'_x(x,y) = 3x^2 - 3y = 0, \\
F'_y(x,y) = 3y^2 - 3x = 0
\end{cases}$$

得 x=0, y=0,故点(0,0)为奇点.

又因 $A=F''_{xx}(0,0)=0$, $B=F''_{xy}(0,0)=-3$, $C=F''_{yy}(0,0)=0$,且 $AC-B^2=-9<0$,故点(0,0)为二重点. 图像参看 370 题(2).

[3607] $x^2 + y^2 = x^4 + y^4$.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases}
F(x,y) = x^{2} + y^{2} - x^{4} - y^{4} = 0, \\
F'_{x}(x,y) = 2x - 4x^{3} = 0, \\
F'_{y}(x,y) = 2y - 4y^{3} = 0
\end{cases}$$

得 x=0, y=0,故点(0,0)为奇点.

又因 $A=F''_{xx}(0,0)=2$, $B=F''_{xx}(0,0)=0$, $C=F''_{xx}(0,0)=2$,

且 $AC-B^2=4>0$,故点(0,0)为孤立点. 图像参看 1542 题.

[3608] $x^2 + y^4 = x^6$.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = x^2 + y^4 - x^6 = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = 2x - 6x^5 = 0, \\ F'_y(x,y) = 4y^3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得 x=0, y=0,故点(0,0)为奇点.

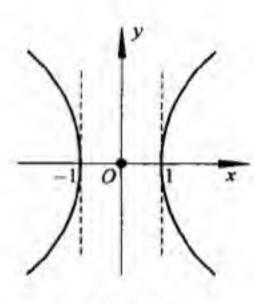


图 6.36

又因 $A=F_{xy}''(0,0)=2$, $B=F_{xy}''(0,0)=0$, $C=F_{yy}''(0,0)=0$,且 $AC-B^2=0$,故点(0,0)为上升点或孤立点. 本题中,点(0,0)为孤立点(图 6.36). 事实上,将原方程改写为 $y^4=x^6-x^2$,对(0,0)点的很小的邻域内的点(|x|<1,|y|<1),左端 $y^4\ge0$,右端 $x^6-x^2=x^2(x^4-1)\le0$,除点(0,0)外没有适合方程的点,故点(0,0)为孤立点.

[3609] $(x^2+y^2)^2=a^2(x^2-y^2).$

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)^2 - a^2(x^2 - y^2) = 0, \\ F'_{*}(x,y) = 4x(x^2 + y^2) - 2a^2x = 0, \\ F'_{*}(x,y) = 4y(x^2 + y^2) + 2a^2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得 x=0, y=0,故点(0,0)为奇点.

又因 $A=F''_{ss}(0,0)=-2a^2$, $B=F''_{ss}(0,0)=0$, $C=F''_{ss}(0,0)=2a^2$, 且 $AC-B^2=-4a^4<0(a\neq 0)$, 故点(0,0)为二重点. 图像参看 3378 题,讨论参考 3367 题,只需将该题中的 1 换成 a.

[3610] $(y-x^2)^2=x^5$.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases}
F(x,y) = (y-x^2)^2 - x^5 = 0, \\
F'_x(x,y) = -4x(y-x^2) - 5x^4 = 0, \\
F'_y(x,y) = 2(y-x^2) = 0
\end{cases}$$

得 x=0, y=0, 故点(0,0)为奇点.

又因 $A=F''_{xy}(0,0)=0$, $B=F''_{xy}(0,0)=0$, $C=F''_{yy}(0,0)=2$,且 $AC-B^2=0$,故对点(0,0)还需要再讨论一下. 由原方程可解出 $y=x^2\pm x^{\frac{1}{2}}$,右边只允许 $x\geq 0$,当 0< x<1 时不论取"+号"还是"一"号均有 y>0,且均有 $\lim_{x\to +\infty}\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=0$,故点(0,0) 为尖点. 如图 6.37 所示.

[3611]
$$(a+x)y^2 = (a-x)x^2$$
.

解 解方程组

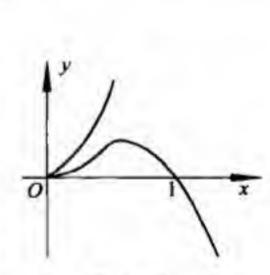


图 6.37

$$(F(x,y) = (a+x)y^2 - (a-x)x^2 = 0, (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_{x}(x,y) = y^{2} - 2ax + 3ax^{2} = 0, \\ F'_{y}(x,y) = 2(a+x)y = 0. \end{cases}$$
 (2)

$$F'_{y}(x,y) = 2(a+x)y = 0.$$
 (3)

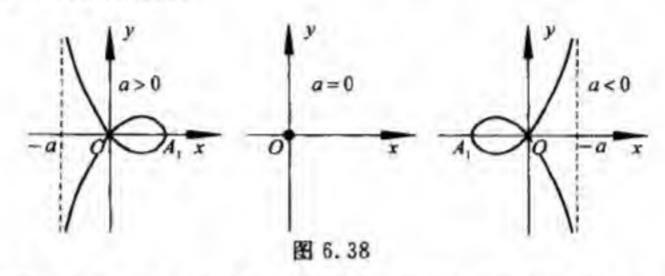
由(3)得 x = -a 或 y = 0.

将 y=0代人(1)、(2),得 x=0.

将 x=-a 代入(1)式,得(a-x) $x^2=0$. 若 $a\neq 0$,则得出矛盾的结果. 若 a=0,则也得到 x=0, y=0,故 点(0,0)为奇点.

又因 $A=F''_{xx}(0,0)=-2a$, $B=F''_{xy}(0,0)=0$, $C=F''_{xy}(0,0)=2a$, 且 $AC-B^2=-4a^2$, 故当 $a\neq 0$ 时, 点(0,0)为二重点;当a=0时,方程转化为 $xy^2=-x^2$,从而,曲线为x=0,点(0,0)为上升点.

如图 6.38 所示,图中点 A, 为(a,0).



【3612】 研究参变量 a,b,c ($a \le b \le c$)的值与曲线 $y^2 = (x-a)(x-b)(x-c)$ 的形状之关系.

解方程组

$$F(x,y) = y^2 - (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) = 0,$$
 (1)

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = y^{2} - (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) = 0, \\ F'_{x}(x,y) = -(x-a)(x-b) - (x-a)(x-c) - (x-b)(x-c) = 0, \\ F'_{y}(x,y) = 2y = 0. \end{cases}$$
(1)

$$F'_{y}(x,y) = 2y = 0.$$
 (3)

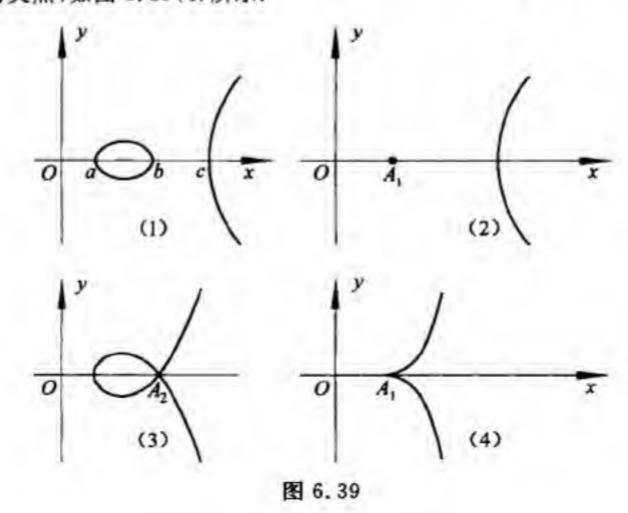
由(3)得 y=0,代人(1),联立(1),(2)求解.

当 a < b < c 时,(1),(2) 无解. 因此无奇点,此时曲线如图 6.39(1) 所示:

当 a=b < c 时,显然(1),(2)有解 x=a, y=0,由于 $A=F''_x(a,0)=-2(a-c)$, $B=F''_x(a,0)=0$, C= $F''_{n}(a,0)=2$,且 $AC-B^2=-4(a-c)>0$,故点 $A_1(a,0)$ 为孤立点,如图6.39(2)所示;

当 a < b = c 时,显然(1),(2)有解 x = b, y = 0.由于 $A = F''_{x}(b,0) = -2(c-a)$, $B = F''_{x}(b,0) = 0$, C = c $F''_{yy}(b,0)=2$,且 $AC-B^2=-4(c-a)<0$,故点 $A_z(b,0)$ 为二重点,如图6.39(3)所示;

当 a=b=c 时,显然有解 x=a, y=0.由于 $AC-B^2=0$,此时原方程为 $y^2=(x-a)^3$,且由 3574 题(2) 的结果知,点A1(a,0)为尖点,如图 6.39(4)所示.



研究超越曲线的奇点:

[3613] $y^2 = 1 - e^{-x^2}$.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = y^2 - 1 + e^{-x^2} = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = -2xe^{-x^2} = 0, \\ F'_y(x,y) = 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得 x=0, y=0, 故点(0,0)为奇点.

又 $A=F''_{xx}(0,0)=-2$, $B=F''_{xy}(0,0)=0$, $C=F''_{xy}(0,0)=2$,且 $AC-B^2=-4<0$,故点(0,0)为二重点.

[3614] $y^2 = 1 - e^{-x^3}$.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = y^{2} - 1 + e^{-x^{3}} = 0, \\ F'_{x}(x,y) = -3x^{2}e^{-x^{3}} = 0, \\ F'_{y}(x,y) = 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得 x=0, y=0. 故点(0,0)为奇点.

又 $A=F''_{xx}(0,0)=0$, $B=F''_{xy}(0,0)=0$, $C=F''_{yy}(0,0)=2$,且 $AC-B^2=0$,故对点(0,0)还需再讨论一下. 原式可解为 $x=-\sqrt[3]{\ln(1-y^2)}>0$,在(0,0)附近,第一及第四象限各有原曲线的一支,因此,点(0,0)为 尖点.

[3615] $y = x \ln x$.

解 $F(x,y) = x \ln x - y$, $F'_x(x,y) = 1 + \ln x$, $F'_y(x,y) = -1 \neq 0$, 故无奇点, 如图 6, 40 所示.

[3616]
$$y = \frac{x}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$$
.

提示 注意点(0,0)为角点。

解 在 x=0 处,由于 $\lim_{x\to +0} y=\lim_{x\to -0} y=0$,故 x=0 为"可移去"的第一类不连续点,补充函数在该点的值为零后,即得知函数

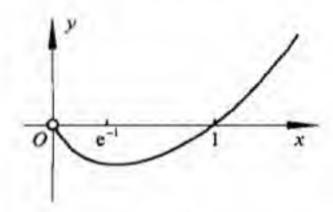


图 6.40

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

在点 x=0 连续. 由于 $F'_{x}(x,y)=1\neq 0$, 故无奇点. 当 $x\neq 0$ 时,由于

$$y' = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1}{(1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}})^{2}},$$

$$\lim_{x \to +0} y' = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(1 + z)e^{x} + 1}{(1 + e^{x})^{2}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{x}(z + 2)}{2e^{x}(1 + e^{x})} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{z + 2}{2(1 + e^{x})} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \to -0} y' = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(1 - z)e^{-x} + 1}{(1 + e^{-x})^{2}} = 1,$$

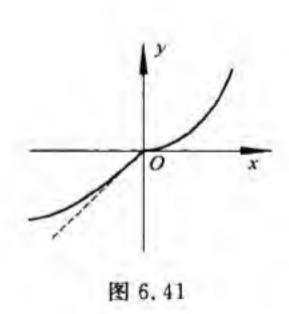
故点(0,0)为角点. 如图 6.41 所示.

[3617]
$$y = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sin x}\right)$$
.

解 $x=k\pi (k=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots)$ 点为不连续点.由于

$$\lim_{x\to k_{\pi}=0} y = (-1)^{k} \frac{\pi}{2}, \qquad \lim_{x\to k_{\pi}=0} y = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故点 x=kπ 为函数的第一类不连续点.



[3618]
$$y^2 = \sin \frac{\pi}{x}$$
.

解
$$y=\pm\sqrt{\sin\frac{\pi}{x}}$$
,它在 $\left(\frac{1}{2k},\frac{1}{2k-1}\right)$ ($k=\pm1,\pm2,\cdots$)内无定义.

在边界点 $x = \frac{1}{2k}$ 及 $x = \frac{1}{2k-1}$, y = 0. 函数图像有上下两支.

设 $F(x,y)=y^2-\sin\frac{\pi}{x}$,则在边界点,由于 $F'_x\neq 0$, $F'_y=0$,故也无奇点.

在点(0,0)的任何邻域内,有无穷多个曲线的封闭分支,这些分支没有一个过(0,0)点,它不属于任何一种类型,但它是函数的第二类不连续点.

[3619] $y^2 = \sin x^2$.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = y^{2} - \sin x^{2} = 0, \\ F'_{x}(x,y) = -2x\cos x^{2} = 0, \\ F'_{y}(x,y) = 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得 x=0, y=0, 故点(0,0)为奇点.

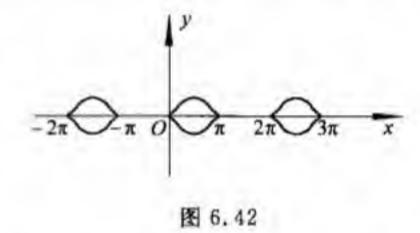
又因 $A=F_{xy}''(0,0)=-2$, $B=F_{xy}''(0,0)=0$, $C=F_{yy}''(0,0)=2$,且 $AC-B^2=-4<0$,故点(0,0)为二重点.

[3620] $y^2 = \sin^3 x$.

解 显见,函数 y 的周期为 2π ,在 $(2k\pi$, $(2k+1)\pi$)内函数有定义,而在 $((2k-1)\pi$, $2k\pi$) $(k=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots)$ 内无定义.

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = y^2 - \sin^3 x = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = -3\sin^2 x \cos x = 0, \\ F'_y(x,y) = 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$



得 x=0, y=0,故点(0,0)为奇点.

在点(0,0)的左侧(指充分小的范围,下同,不再说明)无曲线的点,而在右侧的第一、第四象限分别有曲线的两枝,因此,点(0,0)为尖点,如图 6.42 所示.

由周期性可知,点 $(k\pi,0)(k\pm1,\pm2,\cdots)$ 也为尖点. 只是当 k 是偶数时,右侧才有曲线的两枝;当 k 是奇数时,左侧才有曲线的两枝.

§ 7. 多元函数的极值

- 1° 极值的定义 若函数 $f(P) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 在点 P_\circ 的邻域内有定义,并且当 $0 < \rho(P_\circ, P) < \delta$ 时, $f(P_\circ) > f(P)$ 或 $f(P_\circ) < f(P)$,则说,函数 f(P) 在点 P_\circ 有极值(相应地为极大值或极小值).*
- 2° 极值的必要条件 可微函数 f(P) 仅在临界点 P_0 ,即 $\mathrm{d} f(P_0)=0$ 的点 P_0 能达到极值. 所以,函数 f(P) 的极值点应当满足方程组 $f'_{x_1}(x_1,\cdots,x_n)=0$ $(i=1,\cdots,n)$.
 - 3° 极值的充分条件 函数 f(P)在点 P。有:
 - (1) 极大值,若 $df(P_0)=0$, 且当 $\sum_{i=1}^n |dx| \neq 0$ 时 $d^2 f(P_0) < 0$,
 - (2) 极小值,若 $df(P_0)=0$, 且当 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} |dx| \neq 0$ 时 $d^2 f(P_0)>0$.

《题解》作者注

 ^{*} 若将不等式 f(P₀)>f(P)[或 f(P₀)<f(P)]换为不等式 f(P₀)≥f(P)[或 f(P₀)≤f(P)],则称 f(P)在点 P₀有 弱极大值(或弱极小值)。

研究二阶微分 $d^2 f(P_o)$ 的符号,可用化相应的二次型为标准形式的方法.

特别是,对于两个自变量 x 和 y 的函数 f(x,y),若在临界点 $(x_0,y_0)[df(x_0,y_0)=0]$ 成立条件 D=AC $-B^2 \neq 0$,其中 $A=f''_{x_1}(x_0,y_0)$, $B=f''_{x_2}(x_0,y_0)$, $C=f''_{x_1}(x_0,y_0)$,则那里有:

(1) 极小值,若 D>0, A>0 (C>0); (2) 极大值,若 D>0, A<0 (C<0); (3) 极值不存在,若 D<0.

 4° 条件极值 在关系式 $\varphi_i(P)=0$ $(i=1,\cdots,m;\ m< n)$ 存在的条件下,求函数 $f(P_0)=f(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)$ 的极值的问题,可归结为求拉格朗日函数

$$L(P) = f(P) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i \, \varphi_i(P)$$

[其中 $\lambda_i(i=1,\cdots,m)$ 为常数因子]的普通极值的问题.关于条件极值的存在和性质的问题,在最简单的情况下,可根据对函数 L(P) 在临界点 P_0 的二阶微分 $d^2L(P_0)$ 的符号的研究来解决,此时变量 dx_1, dx_2, \cdots, dx_n 满足以下限制条件:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial x_i} \mathrm{d}x_i = 0 \quad (i = 1, \dots, m),$$

5° 绝对极值 在有界闭区域内的可微函数 f(P)在此区域内或于临界点,或于区域的边界点达到自己的最大值和最小值.

研究下列多元函数的极值:

[3621] $z=x^2+(y-1)^2$.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2(y - 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得临界点 $P_0(0,1)$, 显然 z(0,1)=0, 且当 $(x,y)\neq(0,1)$ 时z>0, 故函数 z 在点 P_0 取得极小值 $z(P_0)=0$ (实际是最小值).

[3622] $z=x^2-(y-1)^2$.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2(y-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得临界点 $P_0(0,1)$. 由于 $A=z_{zz}''(0,1)=2$, $B=z_{zy}''(0,1)=0$, $C=z_{yz}''(0,1)=-2$ 且 $AC-B^2=-4<0$,故极值不存在(或用该点附近的 z 值可正可负说明).

[3623] $z=(x-y+1)^2$.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2(x - y + 1) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2(x - y + 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得临界点分布在直线 x-y+1=0 上. 对于此直线上的点均有 z=0,但是 $z\ge 0$ 恒成立. 因此,函数 z 在直线 x-y+1=0 上的各点取得极小值 z=0.

[3624] $z=x^2-xy+y^2-2x+y$.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - y - 2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -x + 2y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得临界点 $P_0(1,0)$. 由于 $A=z''_{zz}(1,0)=2$, $B=z''_{zy}(1,0)=-1$, $C=z''_{yy}(1,0)=2$ 且 $AC-B^2=3>0$,故函数 z 在点 P_0 取得极小值 $z(P_0)=-1$.

[3625]
$$z=x^2y^3(6-x-y)$$
.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = xy^3 (12 - 3x - 2y) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 y^2 (18 - 3x - 4y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得临界点 $P_0(2,3)$, 并且直线 x=0 及直线 y=0 上的点都是临界点.

不难断定在点 P_0 , A = -162, B = -108, C = -144, $AC - B^2 > 0$, 故函数 z 在点 P_0 取得极大值 $z(P_0)$ = 108.

在直线 x=0 及 y=0 上的各点均有 z=0. 先分析直线 y=0 的情况. 在直线上 $x\neq0$ 及 $x\neq6$ 处, $x^2(6-x-y)\neq0$,在确定点的足够小的邻域内也不变号,但是 y^3 可正可负,因此,函数 z 变号,即在上述情况下没有极值. 当 x=0 及 x=6 类似地可判断也无极值.

其次,分析直线 x=0 的情况. 在直线上 y=0 及 y=6 的点的情况类似地可判断无极值,但当 0 < y < 6 时, $y^3(6-x-y)>0$,且在所讨论点的足够小的邻域内保持正号. 因此,在足够小的邻域内, $z=x^2y^3$ • $(6-x-y)\ge 0$ 也成立,但邻域内任意近处总有 z=0 的点. 于是,对于 x=0, 0 < y < 6 的点函数 z 取得弱极小值 z=0. 同法可判定,对于直线 x=0 上 y < 0 及 y > 6 的各点处,函数 z 取得弱极大值 z=0.

[3626] $z = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3x = 0 \end{cases}$$

得临界点 P。(0,0)及 P1(1,1).

不难断定,在点 P_0 有 A=0, B=-3, C=0 及 $AC-B^2=-9<0$,故无极值;而在点 P_1 有 A=6, B=-3, C=6 及 $AC-B^2=27>0$,故函数 z 在该点取得极小值 $z(P_1)=-1$.

[3627] $z=x^4+y^4-x^2-2xy-y^2$.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 2x - 2y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 2x - 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得临界点 Po(0,0), P1(1,1)及 P2(-1,-1).

在点 P_0 附近,当 x=y且足够小时,有 $z=2x^4-4x^2<0$;但当 x=-y时, $z=2x^4>0$,因此,在点 P_0 无极值.

不难断定,在点 P_1 及 P_2 均有 A=10, B=-2, C=10 及 $AC-B^2=96>0$,故函数 z 在点 P_1 及 P_2 取得极小值 z=-2.

[3628]
$$z=xy+\frac{50}{x}+\frac{20}{y}$$
 (x>0, y>0).

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y - \frac{50}{x^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x - \frac{20}{y^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

得临界点 $P_o(5,2)$. 不难断定,在该点有 $A=\frac{4}{5}$, B=1, C=5 及 $AC-B^2=3>0$,故函数 z 在该点取得极小值 $z(P_o)=30$.

[3629]
$$z=xy\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}}$$
 (a>0, b>0).

解 考虑函数 $u=z^2=x^2y^2\left(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)$, $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}\leqslant 1$. 显然 z 的极值均为 u 的极值;且 u 在点(x,y) 取得的极值不为零时,z 也在点(x,y)取得极值; u 在点(x,y)取得的极值为零时,情况复杂一些,但对 z 也不难讨论.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xy^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) - \frac{2}{a^2} x^3 y^2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2x^2 y \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) - \frac{2}{b^2} x^2 y^3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得临界点 $P_0(0,0)$, $P_1\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$, $P_2\left(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},-\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$, $P_3\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},-\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ 及 $P_4\left(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$. 由于 z 在点 P_0 附近变号,所以, $z(P_0)$ 不是极值.

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = 2y^{2} \left(1 - \frac{6x^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} \right), \qquad \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = 2x^{2} \left(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{6y^{2}}{b^{2}} \right), \qquad \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xy \left(1 - \frac{2x^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{2y^{2}}{b^{2}} \right).$$

在
$$P_1$$
, P_2 , P_3 , P_4 各点,得 $A=-\frac{8}{9}b^2$, $B=\pm\frac{4}{9}ab$, $C=-\frac{8}{9}a^2$, $AC-B^2=\left(\frac{64}{81}-\frac{16}{81}\right)a^2b^2>0$,

故函数 u 取得极大值. 于是,相应地函数 z 在点 P_1 及 P_2 取得极大值 $z(P_1)=z(P_2)=\frac{ab}{3\sqrt{3}}$;而在点 P_3 及

 P_* 取得极小值 $z(P_*)=z(P_*)=-\frac{ab}{3\sqrt{3}}$.

[3630]
$$z = \frac{ax+bx+c}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}}$$
 $(a^2+b^2+c^2\neq 0)$.

解 $\diamondsuit x = r\cos\varphi$, $y = r\sin\varphi$,则

$$z(x,y) = z(r\cos\varphi, r\sin\varphi) = \frac{ar\cos\varphi + br\sin\varphi + c}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}}.$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{a\cos\varphi + b\sin\varphi - cr}{(1+r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0, \\
\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{-ar\sin\varphi + br\cos\varphi}{(1+z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0.
\end{cases} \tag{1}$$

先设a,b不同时为零。由(2)考虑到r=0不是解(r=0, φ 为任意值不满足(1)式),故有 $a\sin\varphi=b\cos\varphi$.于是,

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{\pm a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \quad \sin\varphi = \frac{\pm b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}.$$
 (3)

显见当 c=0 时无解[因由(1)有 $a\cos\varphi+b\sin\varphi=0$,再由(3)得 a=b=0.与 a,b 不同时为零之假定矛盾].当 $c\neq0$ 时,

$$r = \frac{a\cos\varphi + b\sin\varphi}{c} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{c}$$

为保证 r>0,在 cosφ及 sinφ 前取与 c 一致的符号.此时,有

$$x=\frac{a}{c}$$
, $y=\frac{b}{c}$.

由于这时

$$z''_{\pi} = -\frac{c(1+3r^2)}{(1+r^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}, \quad z''_{\pi} = -\frac{cr^2}{(1+r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \quad z''_{\pi} = 0 \quad \not \boxtimes \quad z''_{\pi}z''_{\pi} - (z''_{\pi})^2 > 0.$$

故当 c>0 时 $z_n''<0$.函数 z 在点 $\left(\frac{a}{c},\frac{b}{c}\right)$ 取得极大值 $z=\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}$; 当 c<0 时 $z_n''>0$, 函数 z 在点 $\left(\frac{a}{c},\frac{b}{c}\right)$ 取得极小值 $z=-\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}$.

下设 a=b=0. 由假定 $a^2+b^2+c^2\neq 0$ 知 $c\neq 0$. 此时解方程组(1),(2)得 r=0, φ 任意;即 x=0,y=0. 由于这时 $z=\frac{c}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}}$,故显然知;当 c>0 时,z 在点(0,0)取极大值 z=c;当 c<0 时,z 在点(0,0)取极小值 z=c.

综合上述结果,得结论:若 c>0,则 z 在点 $\left(\frac{a}{c}, \frac{b}{c}\right)$ 取极大值 $z_{\# \times} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$;若 c<0,则 z 在点

 $\left(\frac{a}{a}, \frac{b}{a}\right)$ 取极小值 $z_{Bh} = -\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$;若 c = 0(由假定,这时 $a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$),则 z 无极值.

注 此题也可不作变量代换 $x=r\cos\varphi$, $y=r\sin\varphi$ (极坐标), 而直接在直角坐标 x, y 下进行讨论, 即解 方程组 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = 0$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = 0$ 并计算 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r \partial v}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$ 之值. 但此法计算较繁,没有用极坐标简单.

[3631] $z=1-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$.

提示 注意点(0,0)为偏导数无意义的点,但当(x,y) \neq (0,0)时,恒有 z<1.

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

点(0,0)为偏导数无意义的点. 当(x,y) \neq (0,0)时,z<1,故 z(0,0)=1 为极大值.

[3632] $z=e^{2x+3y}(8x^2-6xy+3y^2)$.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2e^{2x+3y} (8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2 + 8x - 3y) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3e^{2x+3y} (8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2 - 2x + 2y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得临界点 $P_0(0,0)$ 及 $P_1\left(-\frac{1}{4},-\frac{1}{2}\right)$.

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 4e^{2x+3y}(8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2 + 16x - 6y + 4), \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 9e^{2x+3y}(8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2 - 4x + 4y + \frac{2}{3}),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 6e^{2x+3y}(8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2 + 6x - y - 1).$$

在点 P_0 , A=16, B=-6, C=6 及 $AC-B^2=60>0$, 故函数 z 取得极小值 $z(P_0)=0$; 在点 P_1 , $A=14e^{-2}$, $B = -9e^{-2}$, $C = \frac{3}{2}e^{-2}$ 及 $AC - B = -60e^{-4} < 0$, 故无极值.

[3633] $z=e^{x^2-y}(5-2x+y)$.

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2e^{x^2 - y}(5x - 2x^2 + xy - 1) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{x^2 - y}(2x - y - 4) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得临界点 P。(1,-2).

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} = 2e^{x^{2} - y} (10x^{2} - 4x^{3} + 2x^{2}y - 6x + y + 5),$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = e^{x^{2} - y} (3 - 2x + y), \qquad \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2e^{x^{2} - y} (2x^{2} - xy - 4x + 1).$$

在点 P_0 , $A=-2e^3$, $B=2e^3$, $C=-e^3$ 及 $AC-B^2=-2e^6<0$, 故无极值.

[3634] $z = (5x+7y-25)e^{-(x^2+xy+y^2)}$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 5e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)} - (5x + 7y - 25)(2x + y)e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 7e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)} - (5x + 7y - 25)(x + 2y)e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)} = 0. \end{cases}$$
(1)

$$\left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 7e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)} - (5x + 7y - 25)(x + 2y)e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)} = 0.$$
 (2)

(1)×7-(2)×5,消去因子 e-(x2+xy+y2),得

$$3(5x+7y-25)(3x-y)=0$$
.

以 5x+7y-25=0 代人(1),(2),显然矛盾,故必有 $5x+7y-25\neq0$,从而 y=3x.代人(1),得 $26x^2-25x-1=0$

解得临界点 $P_0(1,3)$ 及 $P_1\left(-\frac{1}{26},-\frac{3}{26}\right)$. 在点 P_0 ,

$$A = z''_{xx}(P_0) = \left[z'_x(x,3)\right]'_x \Big|_{x=1} = \left\{ e^{-(x^2+3x+9)} \left[5 - (5x-4)(2x+3) \right] \right\}'_x \Big|_{x=1}$$

$$= \left[e^{-(x^2+3x+9)} \right]' \Big|_{x=1} \left[5 - (5x-4)(2x+3) \right] \Big|_{x=1} + \left[e^{-(x^2+3x+9)} \right] \Big|_{x=1} \left[5 - (5x-4)(2x+3) \right]' \Big|_{x=1}$$

$$= -27e^{-13}.$$

同法可求得

$$B = z''_{xy}(P_0) = -36e^{-13}$$
, $C = z''_{xy}(P_0) = -51e^{-13}$.

于是,AC-B2=81e-26>0,故函数z在点P。取得极大值

$$z(P_0) = e^{-13} \approx 2.26 \times 10^{-6}$$
.

同法可得函数z在点PI取得极小值

$$z(P_1) = -26e^{-\frac{1}{52}} \approx -25,50.$$

[3635] $z=x^2+xy+y^2-4\ln x-10\ln y$.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x + y - \frac{4}{x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + 2y - \frac{10}{y} = 0 \end{cases} (x > 0, y > 0)$$

得临界点 $P_0(1,2)$. 在点 $P_0, A=6$, B=1, $C=\frac{9}{2}$, $AC-B^2=26>0$,故函数 z 在点 P_0 取得极小值

$$z(P_0) = 7 - 10 \ln 2 \approx 0.0685$$
.

[3636] $z = \sin x + \cos y + \cos (x - y) \ (0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}; 0 \le y \le \frac{\pi}{2}).$

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos x - \sin(x - y) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\sin y + \sin(x - y) = 0, \end{cases}$$
(1)

(1)+(2), $\cos x = \sin y$. 由于 x, y 均为锐角,故有 $y = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$.代人(1),得

$$\cos x - \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos x + \cos 2x = 2\cos\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{3x}{2} = 0.$$

但是 $\cos \frac{x}{2} \neq 0$,故 $\cos \frac{3x}{2} = 0$.从而得临界点 $P_0(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6})$.由于

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\sin x - \cos(x - y), \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\cos y - \cos(x - y), \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \cos(x - y),$$

故在点 P_0 ,有 $A = -\sqrt{3}$, $B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $C = -\sqrt{3}$, $AC - B^2 = \frac{9}{4} > 0$.

于是,函数 z 在点 P。取得极大值 $z(P_0) = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}$.

[3637] $z = \sin x \sin y \sin(x+y)$ $(0 \le x \le \pi; 0 \le y \le \pi).$

解 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \sin y \sin(2x + y) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sin x \sin(x + 2y) = 0. \end{cases}$$
 (1)

由(1)及(2)可得下列四个方程组:

I:
$$\begin{cases} \sin x = 0, \\ \sin y = 0. \end{cases}$$
II:
$$\begin{cases} \sin x = 0, \\ \sin(2x + y) = 0. \end{cases}$$
II:
$$\begin{cases} \sin(2x + y) = 0, \\ \sin(x + 2y) = 0. \end{cases}$$
IV:
$$\begin{cases} \sin(2x + y) = 0, \\ \sin(x + 2y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

考虑到 $0 ≤ x ≤ \pi$; $0 ≤ y ≤ \pi$, 于是得原方程组(1)与(2)的六个解

$$P_1(0,0)$$
, $P_2(0,\pi)$, $P_3(\pi,0)$, $P_4(\pi,\pi)$, $P_5\left(\frac{\pi}{3},\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, $P_6\left(\frac{2\pi}{3},\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$.

由于所考虑的区域是闭正方形 $0 \le x \le \pi$; $0 \le y \le \pi$,故点 P_1 , P_2 , P_3 , P_4 都是此区域的边界点.因此, P_1 , P_2 , P_3 , P_4 不是函数 z 达极值的点(根据极值的定义,首先要求函数在所考虑的点的某邻域中有定义).由于

 $z''_{xx} = 2\sin y\cos(2x+y)$, $z''_{xy} = \sin 2(x+y)$, $z''_{yy} = 2\sin x\cos(x+2y)$.

在点 P5 有

$$AC-B^2 = (-\sqrt{3})(-\sqrt{3}) - (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 > 0$$

且 $A = -\sqrt{3} < 0$,故函数 z 在点 P_5 取得极大值 $z(P_5) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$;在点 P_6 有 $AC - B^2 = (\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3}) - (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 > 0$ 且 $A=\sqrt{3}>0$,故函数 z 在点 P_6 取得极小值 $z(P_6)=-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

[3638] $z=x-2y+\ln \sqrt{x^2+y^2}+3\arctan \frac{y}{x}$.

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{3y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2 + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{3x}{x^2 + y^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

得临界点 P。(1,1).

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-x^2 + 6xy + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x^2 - 6xy - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

在点 P_0 有 $A=\frac{3}{2}$, $B=-\frac{1}{2}$, $C=-\frac{3}{2}$ 及 $AC-B^2=-\frac{5}{2}<0$,故无极值.

[3639] $z = xy \ln(x^2 + y^2)$.

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$
(1)

将(1)式乘以 x 减去(2)式乘以 y,得 $\frac{2xy}{r^2+v^2}(x^2+y^2)=0$.

$$\frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2}(x^2+y^2)=0.$$

于是,x=0,y=0,x=y,x=-y为四组解,对应地得临界点

 $P_1(0,1), P_2(0,-1), P_3(1,0), P_4(-1,0),$

$$P_{5}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}\right),P_{6}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}},-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}\right),P_{7}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}},-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}\right)\not B_{8}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}\right).$$

代入原式,不难看出,函数 z 在点 P_1 、 P_2 、 P_3 及 P_4 均无极值(邻域内函数值可正可负). 由于

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2xy(x^2 + 3y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2xy(3x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2(x^4 + y^4)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

在点 Ps 及 Ps, A=2, B=0, C=2 及 AC-B2=4>0, 故函数 z 在点 Ps 及 Ps 取得极小值

$$z(P_5) = z(P_6) = -\frac{1}{2a} \approx -0.184.$$

在点 P, 及 P, A=-2,B=0,C=-2 及 AC-B2=4>0,故函数2 在点 P, 及 P, 取极大值

$$z(P_7) = z(P_8) = \frac{1}{2e} \approx 0.184.$$

[3640] $z=x+y+4\sin x \sin y$.

解解方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + 4\cos x \sin y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1 + 4\sin x \cos y = 0. \end{cases}$$
 (1)

(2)-(1)得 $\sin(x-y)=0$,故 $x-y=n\pi$;

(2)+(1)得
$$\sin(x+y) = -\frac{1}{2}$$
,故 $x+y=m\pi-(-1)^m\frac{\pi}{6}$.

于是,得临界点 Po(xo,yo),其中

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = (-1)^{m+1} \frac{\pi}{12} + (m+n) \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ y_0 = (-1)^{m+1} \frac{\pi}{12} + (m-n) \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases}$$
 $(m, n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$

在点 P。,有

$$AC - B^{2} = (-4\sin x_{0}\sin y_{0})(-4\sin x_{0}\sin y_{0}) - (4\cos x_{0}\cos y_{0})^{2}$$

$$= 16(\sin x_{0}\sin y_{0} - \cos x_{0}\cos y_{0})(\sin x_{0}\sin y_{0} + \cos x_{0}\cos y_{0}) = -16\cos(x_{0} + y_{0})\cos(x_{0} - y_{0})$$

$$= -16\cos[m\pi - (-1)^{m} \frac{\pi}{6}]\cos n\pi = -16(-1)^{m+n}\cos\frac{\pi}{6}.$$

当 m 及 n 有相同的奇偶性时,m+n 为偶数, $AC-B^2<0$ 故无极值;当 m 及 n 有不同的奇偶性时,m+n 为奇数, $AC-B^2>0$,故有极值,看 A 的符号决定取得极大值还是极小值,由于

$$A = -4\sin x_0 \sin y_0 = 2\left[\cos(x_0 + y_0) - \cos(x_0 - y_0)\right] = 2\left\{(-1)^m \cos\frac{\pi}{6} - (-1)^n\right\},\,$$

故当 m 为奇数及 n 为偶数时, A < 0, 取得极大值; 当 m 为偶数及 n 为奇数时, A > 0, 取得极小值. 极值为

$$z(x_0, y_0) = m\pi + \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3}\right)(-1)^{m+1} + 2(-1)^*.$$

[3641]
$$z=(x^2+y^2)e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$
.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xe^{-(x^2+y^2)} (1-x^2-y^2) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2ye^{-(x^2+y^2)} (1-x^2-y^2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得临界点 $P_0(0,0)$ 及 $P(x_0,y_0)$,其中 $x_0^2+y_0^2=1$.

在点 P_0 有 z=0,而当 $(x,y)\neq(0,0)$ 时 z>0,故函数 z 在点 P_0 取得极小值 z=0.

由 1437 题知,在满足 $x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 1$ 的点 (x_0, y_0) 的邻城内,不论是 $x^2 + y^2 > 1$ 还是 $x^2 + y^2 < 1$,均有

$$z(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} < e^{-1}$$
.

但是点 (x_0, y_0) 的邻域内总有 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的点(x, y),因此,函数 z 在点 (x_0, y_0) 取得弱极大值 $z = e^{-1}$.

[3642] $u=x^2+y^2+z^2+2x+4y-6z$.

M = 2(x+1)dx + 2(y+2)dy + 2(z-3)dz.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2(x+1) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2(y+2) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2(z-3) = 0,$$

得临界点 P。(-1,-2,3), 在该点由于

$$d^2u = 2(dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) > 0$$
 ($4 dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 \neq 0$),

故函数 u 在点 P。取得极小值 $u(P_0)=-14$.

[3643] $u=x^3+y^2+z^2+12xy+2z$.

 $\mathbf{R} du = (3x^2 + 12y)dx + (2y + 12x)dy + (2z + 2)dz$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 12y = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y + 12x = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2z + 2 = 0,$$

得临界点 Pa(0,0,-1)及 Pa(24,-144,-1).

$$d^2 u = 6xdx^2 + 2dy^2 + 2dz^2 + 24dxdy$$
.

在点 Po,有

$$d^2 u = 2dy^2 + 2dz^2 + 24dxdy = 2dz^2 + 2dy(dy + 12dx)$$
,

当 dz=0, dy>0 及 dy+12dx<0 时, $d^2u<0$;而当 dx、dy 及 dz 均大于零时, $d^2u>0$. 因此, d^2u 的符号不定,故无极值.

在点Pi,有

 $d^2u=144dx^2+2dy^2+2dz^2+24dxdy=(12dx+dy)^2+dy^2+2dz^2>0$ $(dx^2+dy^2+dz^2\neq 0)$, 故函数 u 在点 P_1 取得极小值 $u(P_1)=-6913$.

[3644]
$$u = x + \frac{y^2}{4x} + \frac{z^2}{y} + \frac{2}{z}$$
 (x>0, y>0, z>0).

解 $du = \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{4x^2}\right) dx + \left(\frac{y}{2x} - \frac{z^2}{y^2}\right) dy + \left(\frac{2z}{y} - \frac{2}{z^2}\right) dz$. 令 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$, 得方程组
$$\begin{cases} 1 - \frac{y^2}{4x^2} = 0, \\ \frac{y}{2x} - \frac{z^2}{y^2} = 0, \end{cases}$$

解之得临界点 $P_0\left(\frac{1}{2},1,1\right)$.

$$d^2 u = \frac{y^2}{2x^3} dx^2 - \frac{y}{x^2} dx dy + \left(\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{2z^2}{y^3}\right) dy^2 - \frac{4z}{y^2} dy dz + \left(\frac{2}{y} + \frac{4}{z^3}\right) dz^2.$$

在点 P。,有

$$d^{2}u = 4dx^{2} - 4dxdy + 3dy^{2} - 4dydz + 6dz^{2} = (2dx - dy)^{2} + dy^{2} + (dy - 2dz)^{2} + 2dz^{2} > 0$$

$$(dx^{2} + dy^{2} + dz^{2} \neq 0),$$

故函数 u 在点 P。取得极小值 $u(P_0)=4$.

[3645] $u=xy^2z^3(a-x-2y-3z)$ (a>0).

$$\mathbf{M} = y^2 z^3 (a - 2x - 2y - 3z) dx + 2xyz^3 (a - x - 3y - 3z) dy + 3xy^2 z^2 (a - x - 2y - 4z) dz.$$

令 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$,得方程组

$$\begin{cases} y^2 z^3 (a-2x-2y-3z) = 0, \\ 2xyz^3 (a-x-3y-3z) = 0, \\ 3xy^2 z^2 (a-x-2y-4z) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解之得临界点 $P_0(\frac{a}{7},\frac{a}{7},\frac{a}{7})$;直线 x=0, 2y+3z=a; 平面 y=0; 平面 z=0.

同 3625 题的方法,不难确定:直线 x=0, 2y+3z=a 及平面 z=0 上的点不取得极值. y=0 时,当 $xz^3(a-x-3z)>0$ 取得弱极小值 u=0;当 $xz^3(a-x-3z)<0$ 取得弱极大值 u=0;当 $xz^3(a-x-3z)=0$ 不取得极值.

在点 Po.有

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}^2 u &= -\frac{2a^5}{7^5} (\mathrm{d} x^2 + 3\mathrm{d} y^2 + 6\mathrm{d} z^2 + 2\mathrm{d} x \mathrm{d} y + 6\mathrm{d} y \mathrm{d} z + 3\mathrm{d} x \mathrm{d} z) \\ &= -\frac{a^5}{7^5} [(\mathrm{d} x + 2\mathrm{d} y + 3\mathrm{d} z)^2 + \mathrm{d} x^2 + 2\mathrm{d} y^2 + 3\mathrm{d} z^2] < 0 \qquad (\mathrm{d} x^2 + \mathrm{d} y^2 + \mathrm{d} z^2 \neq 0) \,, \end{split}$$

故函数 u 在点 P_0 取得极大值 $u(P_0) = \frac{a^7}{7^7}$.

[3646]
$$u = \frac{a^2}{x} + \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{z} + \frac{z^2}{b}(x>0, y>0, z>0, a>0, b>0).$$

解
$$du = \left(\frac{2x}{y} - \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right) dx + \left(\frac{2y}{z} - \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right) dy + \left(\frac{2z}{b} - \frac{y^2}{z^2}\right) dz$$
. 令 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$, 得方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{2x}{y} - \frac{a^2}{x^2} = 0, \\ \frac{2y}{z} - \frac{x^2}{y^2} = 0, \\ \frac{2z}{b} - \frac{y^2}{z^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

解之得临界点
$$P_0\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt[15]{16a^{14}b}, \frac{1}{4}\sqrt[5]{16a^4b}, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[15]{\frac{1}{4}a^8b^7}\right)$$
.

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}^2 u &= \frac{2a^2}{x^3} \mathrm{d} x + \frac{2}{y} \mathrm{d} x^2 - \frac{4x}{y^2} \mathrm{d} x \mathrm{d} y + \frac{2}{z} \mathrm{d} y^2 + \frac{2x^2}{y^3} \mathrm{d} y^2 - \frac{4y}{z^2} \mathrm{d} y \mathrm{d} z + \frac{2}{b} \mathrm{d} z^2 + \frac{2y^2}{z^3} \mathrm{d} z^2 \\ &= \frac{2a^2}{x^3} \mathrm{d} x^2 + \frac{2}{y} \left(\mathrm{d} x - \frac{x}{y} \mathrm{d} y \right)^2 + \frac{2}{z} \left(\mathrm{d} y - \frac{y}{z} \mathrm{d} z \right)^2 + \frac{2}{b} \mathrm{d} z^2. \end{split}$$

在点 P_0 , x>0, y>0, z>0, $d^2u>0(dx^2+dy^2+dz^2\neq 0)$, 故函数 u 在点 P_0 取得极小值

$$u(P_0) = \frac{15a}{4} \sqrt[15]{\frac{a}{16b}}$$

[3647] $u = \sin x + \sin y + \sin z - \sin(x + y + z)$ $(0 \le x \le \pi; 0 \le y \le \pi; 0 \le z \le \pi).$

 $M du = \left[\cos x - \cos(x+y+z)\right] dx + \left[\cos y - \cos(x+y+z)\right] dy + \left[\cos z - \cos(x+y+z)\right] dz.$

令 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$,得方程组

$$\begin{cases} \cos x - \cos(x+y+z) = 0, \\ \cos y - \cos(x+y+z) = 0, \\ \cos z - \cos(x+y+z) = 0. \end{cases}$$

注意到 $0 \le x \le \pi; 0 \le y \le \pi; 0 \le z \le \pi,$ 解之得临界点 $P_0(0,0,0), P_1(\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2})$ 及 $P_2(\pi,\pi,\pi)$.

在点 P1,有

$$d^{2}u = -\sin x dx^{2} - \sin y dy^{2} - \sin z dz^{2} + \sin(x+y+z) [d(x+y+z)]^{2}$$

$$= -dx^{2} - dy^{2} - dz^{2} - (dx+dy+dz)^{2} < 0.$$

故函数 u 在点 P_1 取得极大值 $u(P_1)=4$.

由于 P_0 与 P_2 是所考虑区域 $0 \le x \le \pi$; $0 \le y \le \pi$; $0 \le z \le \pi$ 的边界点,故函数在点 P_0 与 P_2 不达极值(根据极值定义,首先要求函数在所考虑的点的某邻域中有定义). 但如果放宽要求,对于边界点,仅将其函数值与属于所考虑的区域而与此边界点很接近的点的函数值相比较,则在边界点也可引入达极值和达弱极值的概念. 今对于点 P_0 及 P_2 的邻域中且属于上述区域的点(x,y,z),显然有 $\sin x \ge 0$, $\sin y \ge 0$, $\sin z \ge 0$. 又

$$\sin(x+y+z) = \sin x \cos y \cos z - \sin x \sin y \sin z + \cos x \sin y \cos z + \cos x \cos y \sin z$$

$$\leq \sin x + \sin y + \sin z - \sin x \sin y \sin z$$
.

故 $u \ge 0$. 而当 x = y = 0 时或 $x = y = \pi$ 时都恒有 u = 0. 因此,函数 u 在点 P。及 P_z 都达到弱极小值 $u(P_0) = u(P_2) = 0$ (按上述边界点达极值的意义).

[3648]
$$u=x_1x_2^2\cdots x_n^n(1-x_1-2x_2-\cdots-nx_n)$$
 $(x_1>0,x_2>0,\cdots,x_n>0).$

解 先考虑满足 $1-x_1-2x_1-\cdots-nx_n=0$, $x_1>0$, $x_2>0$, \cdots , $x_n>0$ 的点 (x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n) . 显然函数 u 在这种点不达到极值(因为,例如,若保持 x_2 , x_3 , \cdots , x_n 不变,而将 x_1 增大任意小的值,就有 u<0,但将 x_1 减小任意小的值,则有 u>0),故下面只需考察满足 $1-\sum_{k=1}^{r}kx_k\neq0$, $x_1>0$, \cdots , $x_n>0$ 的点 (x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n) . 我们有

$$du = u \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k}{x_{k}} dx_{k} - \frac{u}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} kx_{k}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k dx_{k} = u \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{k}{x_{k}} - \frac{k}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} kx_{k}} \right) dx_{k} \right],$$

考虑到 $x_k>0$ 及 $1-\sum_{k=1}^{n}kx_k\neq 0$,故有 $u\neq 0$.解方程组

$$\frac{k}{x_k} - \frac{k}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} k x_k} = 0 \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

得临界点 $P_0(x_1,x_2,\dots,x_n)$,其中 $x_1=x_2=\dots=x_n=\frac{2}{n^2+n+2}=x_0$.

$$d^{2}u = \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{k}{x_{k}} - \frac{k}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} kx_{k}}\right) dx_{k}\right] du + u \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(-\frac{k}{x_{k}^{2}}\right) dx_{k}^{2} + \frac{1}{\left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} k dx_{k}\right)^{2}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} k dx_{k}\right) \left(-\sum_{k=1}^{n} k dx_{k}\right)\right],$$

在点 Po,有

$$d^{2}u = -\frac{u}{x_{0}^{2}}\left[\sum_{k=1}^{n}kdx_{k}^{2} + \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n}kdx_{k}\right)^{2}\right] = -x_{0}^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}-1}\left[\sum_{k=1}^{n}kdx_{k}^{2} + \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n}kdx_{k}\right)^{2}\right] < 0 \quad \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n}dx_{k}^{2} \neq 0\right),$$

故函数 u 在点 P_0 取得极大值 $u(P_0) = \left(\frac{2}{n^2 + n + 2}\right)^{\frac{n^2 + n + 2}{2}}$.

[3649]
$$u=x_1+\frac{x_2}{x_1}+\frac{x_3}{x_2}+\cdots+\frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}}+\frac{2}{x_n}$$
 $(x_i>0, i=1,2,\cdots,n).$

解題思路 今
$$y_1 = x_1, y_2 = \frac{x_2}{x_1}, \dots, y_k = \frac{x_k}{x_{k-1}}, \dots, y_n = \frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}},$$

則 $x_n = y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n$,且 $u = y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \cdots + y_n + \frac{2}{y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n}$,并记 $A = y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n$.用微分法可得临界点为 $P_0(2^{\frac{1}{n+1}}, 2^{\frac{2}{n+1}}, \cdots, 2^{\frac{n}{n+1}})$,且在 P_0 点处,函数 u 取得极小值 $(n+1)2^{\frac{1}{n+1}}$.

解 设
$$y_1 = x_1, y_2 = \frac{x_2}{x_1}, \dots, y_k = \frac{x_k}{x_{k-1}}, \dots, y_n = \frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}}, 则 x_n = y_1 y_2 \dots y_n, y_k > 0 (k=1,2,\dots,n)$$
,且
$$u = y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \dots + y_n + \frac{2}{y_1 y_2 \dots y_n}.$$

记 A= y₁ y₂ ··· y_n , 则可得

$$du = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(1 - \frac{2}{Ay_k}\right) dy_k.$$

令 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_k} = 0$ 得方程组 $1 - \frac{2}{Ay_k} = 0$ (k=1,2,...,n). 解之得临界点 $P_0(y_1,y_2,...,y_n)$,其中

$$y_1 = y_2 = \dots = y_n = 2^{\frac{1}{n+1}} = y_0$$
.

在点 P。,有

$$d^{2}u\left|_{P=P_{0}} = \frac{2}{A}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\frac{1}{y_{k}^{2}}dy_{k}^{2} + \frac{2}{A}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n}\frac{1}{y_{k}}dy_{k}\right)^{2}\left|_{P=P_{0}} = \frac{1}{y_{0}}\left[\sum_{k=1}^{n}dy_{k}^{2} + \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n}dy_{k}\right)^{2}\right] > 0 \quad \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n}dy_{k}^{2} \neq 0\right),$$

故函数 u 在 P。点取得极小值,也即在

$$x_{1} = y_{1} = 2^{\frac{1}{n+1}},$$

$$x_{2} = y_{2}x_{1} = 2^{\frac{2}{n+1}},$$

$$\vdots$$

$$x_{k} = y_{k}x_{k-1} = 2^{\frac{k}{n+1}},$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\vdots$$

$$x_{n} = y_{n}x_{n+1} = 2^{\frac{n}{n+1}}$$

处,函数 u 取得极小值 $u=(n+1)2\frac{1}{n+1}$.

【3650】 惠更斯问题. 在 a 和 b 二正数间插入 n 个数 x1,x2,…,x,使分数

$$u = \frac{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n}{(a+x_1)(x_1+x_2)\cdots(x_n+b)}$$

的值最大.

解題思路 今
$$w = \frac{1}{u}$$
及 $y_1 = \frac{x_2}{x_1}$, $y_2 = \frac{x_3}{x_2}$, ..., $y_n = \frac{b}{x_n}$, 并记 $A = y_1 y_2 \dots y_n$ 及 $m = a + \frac{b}{A}$, 则 $w = m(1+y_1)(1+y_2)\dots(1+y_n)$.

从而,问题转化为求函数 w 的极小值. 用微分法可知数 a,x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n , b 构成有公比 $\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n+1}}$ 的等比数列时,函数 u 取得最大值 $\left(a^{\frac{1}{n+1}}+b^{\frac{1}{n+1}}\right)^{-(n+1)}$.

解 记
$$w = \frac{1}{u} = (a + x_1) \left(1 + \frac{x_2}{x_1} \right) \left(1 + \frac{x_3}{x_2} \right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{b}{x_n} \right).$$

设 $y_1 = \frac{x_2}{x_1}, y_2 = \frac{x_3}{x_2}, \cdots, y_n = \frac{b}{x_n},$ 并记 $A = y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n$,则有
$$x_1 = \frac{b}{y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n} = \frac{b}{A}, \quad w = \left(a + \frac{b}{A} \right) (1 + y_1) (1 + y_2) \cdots (1 + y_n).$$

又记
$$m=a+\frac{b}{A}$$
,则有 $dw=\sum_{k=1}^n\frac{w}{1+y_k}dy_k-\frac{wb}{mA}\sum_{k=1}^n\frac{dy_k}{y_k}=w\sum_{k=1}^n\left(\frac{y_k}{1+y_k}-\frac{b}{mA}\right)\frac{dy_k}{y_k}$.

令 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y_k}$ =0 得方程组 $\frac{y_k}{1+y_k}$ = $\frac{b}{mA}$ (k=1,2,…,n). 解之得临界点 $P_0(y_1,y_2,…,y_n)$,其中

$$y_1 = y_2 = \dots = y_n = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n+1}} = y_0.$$

在点 P。,有

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}^{2}w \bigg|_{P-P_{0}} &= w \sum_{k=1}^{n} \mathrm{d} \left(\frac{y_{k}}{1+y_{k}} - \frac{b}{mA} \right) \frac{\mathrm{d}y_{k}}{y_{k}} \bigg|_{P=P_{0}} \\ &= w \sum_{k=1}^{n} \mathrm{d} \left(\frac{y_{k}}{1+y_{k}} \right) \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y_{k}}{y_{0}} \right) \bigg|_{P=P_{0}} - w \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\mathrm{d}y_{k}}{y_{0}} \left[\mathrm{d} \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{a}{b}A} \right) \right] \bigg|_{P-P_{0}} \\ &= \frac{w(P_{0})}{y_{0} (1+y_{0})^{2}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \mathrm{d}y_{k}^{2} + \frac{w(P_{0})}{y_{0} \left(1+\frac{a}{b}A \right)_{P=P_{0}}^{2}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[\mathrm{d}y_{k} \cdot \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{aA}{by_{k}} \mathrm{d}y_{k} \right) \right]_{P=P_{0}} \\ &= \frac{w(P_{0})}{y_{0} (1+y_{0})^{2}} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} \mathrm{d}y_{k}^{2} + \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \mathrm{d}y_{k} \right)^{2} \right] > 0 \quad \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \mathrm{d}y_{k}^{2} \neq 0 \right), \end{split}$$

故函数 w 在点 P。取得极小值. 从而,函数 u 在

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{b}{A} = \frac{b}{y_0^n} = \frac{b}{a} a y_0^{-n} = a y_0^{n+1} y_0^{-n} = a y_0, \\ x_2 = x_1 y_1 = a y_0^2, \\ x_3 = x_1 y_2 = a y_0^3, \\ \vdots \\ x_n = \frac{b}{y_n} = \frac{b}{a} a y_0^{-1} = a y_0^{n+1} y_0^{-1} = a y_0^n, \end{cases}$$

即数 a,x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n,b ,构成有公比 $y_0=\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n+1}}$ 的等比数列时,其值最大,并且u的最大值为

$$u = \frac{1}{a(1+y_0)^{n+1}} = (a^{\frac{1}{n+1}} + b^{\frac{1}{n+1}})^{-(n+1)}$$

求变量 x 和 y 的隐函数 z 的极值:

[3651] $x^2+y^2+z^2-2x+2y-4z-10=0$.

提示 一般地,对于隐函数 z=z(x,y) 求极值用微分法较好,如本题及 3652 题及 3653 题.

解 微分得

$$(x-1)dx+(y+1)dy+(z-2)dz=0.$$

显见,当x=1,y=-1,时,dz=0.代人原方程可解得z=6及z=-2.又z=2时为不可微的.为判断极值,求二阶微分,得

$$dx^2 + dy^2 + (z-2)d^2z + dz^2 = 0$$
.

以 x=1, y=-1, z=6,代人,并考虑 dz=0,得

$$d^2z = -\frac{1}{4}(dx^2 + dy^2) < 0 \quad (dx^2 + dy^2 \neq 0),$$

故当x=1,y=-1时,隐函数 z 取得极大值 z=6. 同法可判断得: 当x=1,y=-1时,隐函数 z 也取得极小值,且其值为 z=-2.

不难看出,z=2是球的切平面平行于Oz轴的地方,因此,函数z不取得极值.

[3652] $x^2+y^2+z^2-xz-yz+2x+2y+2z-2=0$.

解 微分一次,得

$$(2x-z+2)dx+(2y-z+2)dy+(2z-x-y+2)dz=0$$
.

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x-z+2=0, \\ 2y-z+2=0, \\ x^2+y^2+z^2-xz-yz+2x+2y+2z-2=0 \end{cases}$$

得

$$x_1 = y_1 = -(3+\sqrt{6})$$
, $z_1 = -(4+2\sqrt{6})$; $x_2 = y_2 = -(3-\sqrt{6})$, $z_2 = 2\sqrt{6}-4$.

再微分一次,并注意到 dz=0,即得

$$2dx^2 + 2dy^2 + (2z - x - y + 2)d^2z = 0.$$

在点 (x_1,y_1,z_1) , $d^2z=\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(dx^2+dz^2)>0$, 故当 $x=y=-(3+\sqrt{6})$ 时,取得极小值 $z=-(4+2\sqrt{6})$. 同法可

知,当 $x=y=-(3-\sqrt{6})$ 时,取得极大值 $z=2\sqrt{6}-4$.

对于 dz 的系数 2z-x-y+2=0 时代表的情况,与上题类似也不取得极值.

[3653]
$$(x^2+y^2+z^2)^2=a^2(x^2+y^2-z^2).$$

解 微分一次,得

$$2(x^2+y^2+z^2)(xdx+ydy+zdz)=a^2(xdx+ydy-zdz).$$

令 dz=0,得方程

$$[2(x^2+y^2+z^2)-a^2](xdx+ydy)=0.$$

解之,得 x=y=0 及 $x^2+y^2+z^2=\frac{a^2}{2}$.

以 x=y=0 代人原方程,解得 z=0.这是隐函数的一个奇点. 把原式看作 z^2 的一个方程,舍去增根,可解出

$$z^2 = -(a^2 + x^2 + y^2) + \sqrt{a^4 + 3a^2(x^2 + y^2)}$$

显然 z 有正负两支在(0,0,0)点相交. 因此,不认为 z 在(0,0,0)点取得极值.

以
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}$$
代人原方程,解得

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{8}a^2$$
, $z^2 = \frac{a^2}{8}$.

为考虑极值,将一次微分式改写为

$$\lceil 2(x^2+y^2+z^2)-a^2 \rceil (xdx+ydy) + \lceil 2(x^2+y^2+z^2)+a^2 \rceil zdz = 0.$$

将上式再微分一次,注意到 dz=0 及 $x^2+y^2+z^2=\frac{a^2}{2}$,即得

$$a^{2}zd^{2}z = -2(xdx + ydy)^{2}$$

故当
$$x^2+y^2=\frac{3}{8}a^2$$
, $z=\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$, 时, $d^2z\leqslant 0$, 函数 z 取得弱极大值 $z=\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$; 当 $x^2+y^2=\frac{3}{8}a^2$, $z=-\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$ 时,

 $d^2z \ge 0$,函数 z 取得弱极小值 $z = -\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$.

求下列函数的条件极值点:

【3654】 z=xy, 若 x+y=1.

提示 如将z=xy改写为z=x(1-x),则转化为普通的极值问题.

解 设 $F(x,y) = xy + \lambda(x+y-1)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x + \lambda = 0, \\ x + y = 1 \end{cases}$$

得 $x=y=-\lambda=\frac{1}{2}$, $z=\frac{1}{4}$. 由于当 $x\to\pm\infty$ 时, $y\to\mp\infty$, 故 $z=xy\to-\infty$. 从而得知:点 $x=\frac{1}{2}$, $y=\frac{1}{2}$ 为条件极值点,且 $z=\frac{1}{4}$ 为极大值.

如将 z=xy 改写为 z=y(1-y),则成为普通极值. 易知极大值点为 $y=\frac{1}{2}$,从而, $x=\frac{1}{2}$, $z=\frac{1}{4}$.

【3655】
$$z = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}$$
,若 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

解 设 $F(x,y) = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{a} + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{b} + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

可得

$$\lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2|ab|}, \quad x = \mp \frac{b\epsilon}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \quad y = \mp \frac{a\epsilon}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}},$$

其中 ε=sgnab≠0. 相应地,z= $\mp \frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{|ab|}$.

由于函数 z 在闭圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上连续且不为常数,故必取得最大值和最小值,并且最大值与最小值不相等.这里可疑点仅两个.

因此,当 $x=-\frac{b\epsilon}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$, $y=-\frac{a\epsilon}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$ 时,函数值 $z=-\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{|ab|}$ 必为最小值,从而是极小值;当x=

$$\frac{b\epsilon}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$
, $y=\frac{a\epsilon}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$ 时, $z=\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{|ab|}$ 为最大值,从而是极大值.

[3656]
$$z=x^2+y^2$$
, $\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}=1$.

解 设 $F(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} - 1\right)$.解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x + \frac{1}{a} \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y + \frac{1}{b} \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1 \end{cases}$$

可得

$$\lambda = -\frac{2a^2b^2}{a^2+b^2}, \quad x = \frac{ab^2}{a^2+b^2}, \quad y = \frac{a^2b}{a^2+b^2}.$$

由于当 $x\to\infty$, $y\to\infty$ 时, $z\to+\infty$, 故函数 z 必在有限处取得最小值. 这里可疑点仅一个. 因此, 当 $x=\frac{ab^2}{a^2+b^2}$, $y=\frac{a^2b}{a^2+b^2}$ 时,函数 z 取得极小值 $z=\frac{a^2b^2}{a^2+b^2}$.

注 如果用二阶微分判别,则易从 $d^2z=2(dx^2+dy^2)>0$ (不论 dx, dy 之间有何约束条件,此式恒成

立)可知 $z = \frac{a^2b^2}{a^2+b^2}$ 为极小值。

【3657】 $z = Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2$, 若 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

解 设 $F(x,y) = Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$. 解方程组

$$\left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2[(A - \lambda)x + By] = 0,$$
 (1)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2[Bx + (C - \lambda)y] = 0, \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1. (3)$$

由 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 知 x, y 不全为零,故 λ 必须满足方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} A-\lambda & B \\ B & C-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - (A+C)\lambda + (AC-B^2) = 0.$$
 (4)

当 $(A-C)^2+4B^2=0$ 时,所研究的函数为常数;当 $(A-C)^2+4B^2\neq0$ 时,方程(4)有两个不等的实根,记为 λ_1 和 λ_2 ($\lambda_1>\lambda_2$).由方程组(1)、(2)、(3)可解出

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{\pm (\lambda_1 - C)}{\sqrt{B^2 + (\lambda_1 - C)^2}}, \qquad y_{1,2} = \frac{\pm (\lambda_1 - A)}{\sqrt{B^2 + (\lambda_1 - A)^2}},$$

$$x_{3,4} = \frac{\pm (\lambda_2 - C)}{\sqrt{B^2 + (\lambda_2 - C)^2}}, \qquad y_{3,4} = \frac{\pm (\lambda_2 - A)}{\sqrt{B^2 + (\lambda_2 - A)^2}}.$$

相应地,有

 $z(x_1,y_1) = Ax_1^2 + 2Bx_1y_1 + Cy_1^2 = (Ax_1 + By_1)x_1 + (Bx_1 + Cy_1)y_1.$

由(1)、(2)可解得

$$Ax_1 + By_1 = \lambda_1 x_1$$
, $Bx_1 + Cy_1 = \lambda_1 y_1$,

故得

$$z(x_1,y_1)=\lambda_1x_1^2+\lambda_1y_1^2=\lambda_1(x_1^2+y_1^2)=\lambda_1.$$

同理可得

$$z(x_2, y_2) = \lambda_1, \quad z(x_3, y_3) = z(x_4, y_4) = \lambda_2.$$

由于函数 z 在单位球面上连续且不为常数,故必取得最大值和最小值,并且最大值和最小值不相等. 这里可疑点仅四个, $(x_i,y_i)(i=1,2,3,4)$,而且 $z(x_1,y_1)=z(x_2,y_2)=\lambda_1$, $z(x_3,y_3)=z(x_4,y_4)=\lambda_2$. 于是,当 $x=x_{1,2}$, $y=y_{1,2}$ 时,函数 z 取得最大值 $z=\lambda_1$,因而也是极大值;当 $x=x_{3,4}$, $y=y_{3,4}$ 时,函数 z 取得最小值 $z=\lambda_2$,因而也是极小值.

【3658】
$$z = \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y$$
,若 $x - y = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

解 设 $F(x,y) = \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y + \lambda(x-y-\frac{\pi}{4})$.解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\sin 2x + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -\sin 2y - \lambda = 0, \\ x - y = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

可得

$$x_k = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, \quad y_k = -\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots).$$

相应地,当 k 为偶数时, $z=1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$; 当 k 为奇数时, $z=1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

由于所给连续函数 z 必在任意有限区域内取得最大值和最小值,而且 z 又是关于 x、y 的周期(周期为 π)函数,故当 k 为偶数时,函数 z 在点(x_k , y_k)取得最大值 $z=1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,从而是极大值;当 k 为奇数时,函数 z

在点 (x_k, y_k) 取得最小值 $z=1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,从而是极小值.

【3659】 u=x-2y+2z,若 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$.

解 设 $F(x,y,z) = x-2y+2z+\lambda(x^2+y^2+z^2-1)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -2 + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2 + 2\lambda z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{2}, \quad y = \pm \frac{2}{2}, \quad z = \pm \frac{2}{2}$$

可得

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{3}$$
, $y = \mp \frac{2}{3}$, $z = \pm \frac{2}{3}$.

相应地, u=±3.

由于所给函数在闭球面上连续且不为常数,故必取得最大值及最小值,并且最大值与最小值不相等.这 里可疑点仅两个,于是,当 $x=\frac{1}{3}$, $y=-\frac{2}{3}$, $z=\frac{2}{3}$ 时,函数 u 取得最大值 u=3,因而也是极大值;当 $x=-\frac{1}{2}$, $y=\frac{2}{2}$, $z=-\frac{2}{2}$ 时,函数 u 取得最小值 u=-3,因而也是极小值.

【3660】 $u=x^my^nz^p$, 若 x+y+z=a (m>0,n>0,p>0,a>0)*.

解题思路 本题应加上条件 x>0, y>0, z>0. 令

$$w = \ln u = m \ln x + n \ln y + p \ln z$$
, $F(x,y,z) = w - \frac{1}{\lambda} (x + y + z - a)$.

注意到连续函数 w 定义在平面 x+y+z=a 于第一卦限内的部分,当点趋于边界上的点时,显然有 $w\to -$ ∞. 因此,函数 w 在区域内取得最大值. 再注意到可疑点仅一个,从而,问题可获解.

设 $w = \ln u = m \ln x + n \ln y + p \ln z$, $F(x, y, z) = w - \frac{1}{1}(x + y + z - a)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{m}{x} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{n}{y} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{p}{z} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, \\ x + y + z = a \end{cases}$$

可得

$$x=\frac{am}{m+n+p}$$
, $y=\frac{an}{m+n+p}$, $z=\frac{ap}{m+n+p}$.

相应地, $u = \frac{a^{(m+n+p)} m^m n^n p^p}{(m+n+p)^{m+n+p}}$.

连续函数 w 定义在平面 x+y+z=a 于第一卦限内的部分,边界由三条直线

$$\begin{cases} x+y=a, & \begin{cases} y+z=a, \\ z=0, \end{cases} & \begin{cases} z+x=a, \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

组成. 当点 P 趋于边界上的点时,显然有 $w o - \infty$. 因此,函数 w 在区域内取得最大值. 由于可疑点仅一个, 故当

$$x = \frac{am}{m+n+p}$$
, $y = \frac{an}{m+n+p}$, $z = \frac{ap}{m+n+p}$

时,函数 u 取得最大值 $u = \frac{a^{m+n+p}m^m n^n p^p}{(m+n+p)^{m+n+p}}$,因而也是极大值.

【3661】
$$u=x^2+y^2+z^2$$
,若 $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$ (a>b>c>0).

解 设
$$F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1\right)$$
. 解方程组

^{*} 作者注:应加上条件 x>0,y>0,z>0.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{a^2} \right) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{b^2} \right) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2z \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{c^2} \right) = 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

可得

$$x=\pm a, y=z=0; x=z=0, y=\pm b; x=y=0, z=\pm c.$$

相应地,有

$$u(\pm a,0,0)=a^2$$
, $u(0,\pm b,0)=b^2$, $u(0,0,\pm c)=c^2$.

由于a>b>c>0,故连续函数 u 在点($\pm a$,0,0)取得最大值 a^2 ,因而也是极大值:在点(0,0, $\pm c$)= c^2 取得最 小值 c2,因而也是极小值.

在点 $(0,\pm b,0)$ 处,对应的 $\lambda=-b^2$,且

$$d^{2}F = 2\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{a^{2}}\right)dx^{2} + 2\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{b^{2}}\right)dy^{2} + 2\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{c^{2}}\right)dz^{2} = 2\left(1 - \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}}\right)dx^{2} + 2\left(1 - \frac{b^{2}}{c^{2}}\right)dz^{2}.$$

把 x,z 当作自变量,y 看成由条件 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{a^2} = 1$ 确定的x 和 z 的函数. 在点(0,±6,0),有 $d^2u = d^2F$,而 $1-\frac{b^2}{a^2}>0$, $1-\frac{b^2}{a^2}<0$. 因此, d^2u 的符号不定, 从而, 函数 u 在点 $(0,\pm b,0)$ 不取得极值.

【3662】
$$u=xy^2z^3$$
, $x+2y+3z=\frac{a}{6}(x>0,y>0,z>0,a>0).$

提示 类似 3660 题的讨论.

解 设 $w = \ln u = \ln x + 2 \ln y + 3 \ln z$, $F(x,y,z) = w - \frac{1}{\lambda}(x + 2y + 3z - a)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{y} - \frac{2}{\lambda} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{3}{z} - \frac{3}{\lambda} = 0, \\ x + 2y + 3z = a \end{cases}$$

可得

$$x=y=z=\frac{a}{6}$$

类似 3660 题的讨论可知,函数 $u \le x = y = z = \frac{a}{6}$ 时取得极大值 $u = \left(\frac{a}{6}\right)^6$.

[3663] u=xyz, $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$, x+y+z=0.

设 $F(x,y,z) = xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1) + \mu(x + y + z)$. 解方程组

$$\int \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0, \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy + 2\lambda z + \mu = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, \\ x + y + z = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(1)$$

$$(2)$$

$$(3)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(5)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy + 2\lambda z + \mu = 0, \tag{3}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1. (4)$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-y)(2\lambda-z)=0, \\ (y-z)(2\lambda-z)=0. \end{cases}$$
 (6)

由(6),若x-y=0,代人(5)得z=-2x. 再代人(4),解得临界点

$$P_1\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$$
 $\neq 1$ $P_2\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$.

如果 $x-y\neq 0$,则 $z=2\lambda$.由(7),若 y-z=0,类似上面解法可解得临界点

$$P_3\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$$
 $\neq P_4\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}},-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}},-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right);$

若 $y-z\neq 0$,则 $x=2\lambda$,故 x=z,类似上面解法又可得临界点

$$P_5\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$$
 $\approx P_6\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right).$

相应地,有

$$u(P_1) = u(P_3) = u(P_5) = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}, \qquad u(P_2) = u(P_4) = u(P_5) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}.$$

类似前面各题的讨论可知,函数 u 在点 P_1 , P_3 及 P_5 取得极小值 $u=-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}$; 在点 P_2 , P_4 及 P_6 取得极大值 $u=\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}$.

【3664】 $u = \sin x \sin y \sin z$, 若 $x + y + z = \frac{\pi}{2} (x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$.

提示 仿 3660 题及其讨论.

解 由
$$x+y+z=\frac{\pi}{2}$$
及 $x>0,y>0,z>0$ 不难得出 $0< x<\frac{\pi}{2},0< y<\frac{\pi}{2},0< z<\frac{\pi}{2}$

设 $w = \ln u = \ln \sin x + \ln \sin y + \ln \sin z$, $F(x,y,z) = w + \lambda(x + y + z - \frac{\pi}{2})$.解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \cot x + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \cot y + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \cot z + \lambda = 0, \\ x + y + z = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

并注意到点 P(x,y,z) 在第一卦限,即得临界点 $P_0(\frac{\pi}{6},\frac{\pi}{6},\frac{\pi}{6})$.

类似 3660 题的讨论,当点(x,y,z)趋于平面 $x+y+z=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 在第一卦限部分的边界时, $u\to 0$;而在边界内部 u>0. 因此,函数 u 在边界内部取得最大值,故在点 P_0 取得极大值 $u(P_0)=\frac{1}{8}$.

【3665】 $u = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}$,若 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, $x\cos a + y\cos \beta + z\cos \gamma = 0$ (a > b > 0, $\cos^2 a + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$).

解 设
$$F(x,y,z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1) + \mu(x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma)$$
. 解方程组

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2\left(\frac{1}{a^2} - \lambda\right)x + \mu\cos\alpha = 0,\tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2\left(\frac{1}{b^2} - \lambda\right)y + \mu\cos\beta = 0. \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2\left(\frac{1}{c^2} - \lambda\right)z + \mu \cos \lambda = 0, \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1. (4)$$

$$x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma = 0$$
, (5)

$$\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma = 1, \tag{6}$$

将(1)、(2)、(3)三式分别乘以 x、y、z 然后相加,并注意到(4)、(5)两式,即得

$$\lambda = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = u(x, y, z). \tag{7}$$

再将(1)、(2)、(3)三式分别乘以 cosa、cosβ、cosγ、然后相加,并注意到(5)、(6)两式,即得

$$\mu = -2\left(\frac{x\cos\alpha}{a^2} + \frac{y\cos\beta}{b^2} + \frac{x\cos\gamma}{c^2}\right). \tag{8}$$

将(8)式代人(1)、(2)、(3),得

$$\begin{cases}
\left(\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{a^2} - \lambda\right) x - \frac{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}{b^2} y - \frac{\cos \alpha \cos \gamma}{c^2} z = 0, \\
-\frac{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}{a^2} x + \left(\frac{\sin^2 \beta}{b^2} - \lambda\right) y - \frac{\cos \beta \cos \gamma}{c^2} z = 0, \\
-\frac{\cos \alpha \cos \gamma}{a^2} x - \frac{\cos \beta \cos \gamma}{b^2} y + \left(\frac{\sin^2 \gamma}{c^2} - \lambda\right) z = 0.
\end{cases} \tag{9}$$

要 $\frac{x}{a^2}$, $\frac{y}{b^2}$, $\frac{z}{c^2}$ 为方程组(9)的非零解,必须有

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin^2 \alpha - a^2 \lambda & -\cos\alpha\cos\beta & -\cos\alpha\cos\gamma \\ -\cos\alpha\cos\beta & \sin^2\beta - b^2\lambda & -\cos\beta\cos\gamma \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

$$-\cos\alpha\cos\gamma & -\cos\beta\cos\gamma & \sin^2\gamma - c^2\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

展开计算得

$$\lambda \left[\lambda^2 - \left(\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{a^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{b^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \gamma}{c^2} \right) \lambda + \left(\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{b^2 c^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{c^2 a^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \gamma}{a^2 b^2} \right) \right] = 0. \tag{10}$$

由(7)知 $\lambda \neq 0$,且不难验证(10)式在消去 λ 后得到的二次方程有两个不等的实根 $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2$.

固定 $\lambda = \lambda_1$,代入方程组(9),可得到关于(x_1, y_1, z_2)有一个自由度的一个解系,再代入方程(4),可得对应于 $\lambda = \lambda_1$ 的两个临界点 $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ 和 $P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$. 由(7)知,对应的 $u(P_1) = u(P_2) = \lambda_1$. 同理可求得对应于 $\lambda = \lambda_2$ 的两个临界点 $P_3(x_3, y_3, z_3)$ 和 $P_4(x_4, y_4, z_4)$,且有 $u(P_3) = u(P_4) = \lambda_2$.

 P_1 , P_2 , P_3 , P_4 为满足方程组(1)~(5)的一切解所对应的点. 类似前面各题的讨论可知,函数 u 在点 P_1 及 P_2 取得极小值 λ_1 , 而在点 P_3 及 P_4 取得极大值 λ_2 .

【3666】
$$u=(x-\xi)^2+(y-\eta)^2+(z-\xi)^2$$
, 若

$$Ax + By + Cz = 0$$
, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$, $\frac{\xi}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\eta}{\cos \beta} = \frac{\zeta}{\cos \gamma}$,

 $+ \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1.$

解 设
$$F(x,y,z) = (x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2 + (z-\zeta)^2 + \lambda(Ax+By+Cz) + \mu(x^2+y^2+z^2-R^2)$$
.
记 $\xi = \rho\cos\alpha$, $\eta = \rho\cos\beta$, $\zeta = \rho\cos\gamma$, $\rho = \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \xi^2}$. 解方程组

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2(x - \rho \cos \alpha) + \lambda A + 2\mu x = 0, \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2(y - \rho \cos \beta) + \lambda B + 2\mu y = 0, \qquad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2(z - \rho \cos \gamma) + \lambda C + 2\mu z = 0, \end{cases}$$
 (3)

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2, (4)$$

$$Ax + By + Cz = 0, (5)$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1. \tag{6}$$

将(1)、(2)、(3)三式分别乘以A、B、C,然后相加,并注意到(5)式,即得

$$-2\rho(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma) + \lambda(A^2 + B^2 + C^2) = 0, \quad \lambda = \frac{2\rho(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}.$$
 (7)

再将(1)、(2)、(3)三式分别乘以 x、y、z,然后相加,并注意到(4)式和(5)式,即得

$$2(1+\mu)R^2 = 2\rho(x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma). \tag{8}$$

又将(1)、(2)、(3)三式分别乘以 $\cos\alpha$ 、 $\cos\beta$ 、 $\cos\gamma$ 、然后相加,并注意到(6)式,即得

 $2(1+\mu)(x\cos\alpha+y\cos\beta+x\cos\gamma)=2\rho-\lambda(A\cos\alpha+B\cos\beta+C\cos\gamma)$

$$=2\rho \left[1 - \frac{(A\cos_{\alpha} + B\cos{\beta} + C\cos{\gamma})^{2}}{A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2}}\right]. \tag{9}$$

由(8),(9)可得

$$(1+\mu)^{2}R^{2} = (1+\mu)\rho(x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma) = \rho^{2}\left[1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^{2}}{A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2}}\right],$$

即

$$1 + \mu = \pm \frac{\rho}{R} \sqrt{1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$
 (10)

由(1),(2),(3)可得

$$x = \frac{2\rho\cos\alpha - \lambda A}{2(1+\mu)}$$
, $y = \frac{2\rho\cos\beta - \lambda \beta}{2(1+\mu)}$, $z = \frac{2\rho\cos\gamma - \lambda C}{2(1+\mu)}$.

把(7)式和(10)式代入上式,即可得 $P_1(x_1,y_1,z_1)$ 和 $P_2(x_2,y_2,z_2)$,其中 P_1 对应于(10)式取正号,而 P_2 对应于(10)式取负号.下面求 $u(P_1)$ 和 $u(P_2)$.由(9)、(10)可得

$$x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma = \pm R\sqrt{1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

于是, $u(P_1) = (x_1 - \rho \cos \alpha)^2 + (y_1 - \rho \cos \beta)^2 + (z_1 - \rho \cos \gamma)^2$ $= (x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2) - 2\rho(x_1 \cos \alpha + y_1 \cos \beta + z_1 \cos \gamma) + \rho^2$ $= R^2 + \rho^2 - 2\rho R \sqrt{1 - \frac{(A\cos \alpha + B\cos \beta + C\cos \gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$

同理可得
$$u(P_2) = R^2 + \rho^2 + 2\rho R \sqrt{1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$
.

类似以前各题的讨论可知:u(P2)为最大值,u(P1)为最小值.

【3667】
$$u=x_1^2+x_2^2+\cdots+x_n^2$$
, $\stackrel{Z}{=}\frac{x_1}{a_1}+\frac{x_2}{a_2}+\cdots+\frac{x_n}{a_n}=1$ $(a_i>0; i=1,2,\cdots,n)$.

解 设
$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 + \lambda \left(\frac{x_1}{a_1} + \frac{x_2}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{x_n}{a_n} - 1\right)$$
. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = 2x_i + \frac{\lambda}{a_i} = 0 & (i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{a_i} = 1 \end{cases}$$

可得临界点 $P_0(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)$,其中

$$x_i = \frac{1}{a_i} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i^2} \right)^{-1} \quad (i=1,2,\dots,n).$$

由于 $d^2u=d^2F=2\sum_{i=1}^n dx_i^2>0$ (它不受约束条件的限制), 故当 $x_i=\frac{1}{a_i}\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{a_j^2}\right)^{-1}$ 时,函数 u 取得极小值

$$u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\frac{1}{a_i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{1}{a_j^2} \right)^{-1} \right]^2 = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{1}{a_j^2} \right)^{-1}.$$

【3668】 $u=x_1^p+x_2^p+\cdots+x_n^p \ (p>1)$, 若 $x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_n=a \ (a>0)$.

解 设 $F(x_1,x_2,\dots,x_n)=x_1^n+x_2^n+\dots+x_n^n+\lambda(x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n-a)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = px_i^{p-1} + \lambda = 0 & (i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = a \end{cases}$$

得 $x_i = \frac{a}{n}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$). 由于

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \begin{cases} p(p-1)x_i^{p-2} & (i=j), \\ 0 & (i\neq j). \end{cases}$$

故当 $x_i = \frac{a}{n}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$)时,

$$d^{2}F = p(p-1) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{a}{n}\right)^{p-2} dx_{i}^{2} > 0 \quad \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} dx_{i}^{2} \neq 0\right),$$

它不受约束条件的限制,故函数 u 取得极小值 $u = \frac{a^*}{n^{*-1}}$.

这里应该指出的是,对于一般的实数 p,应限定 xi>0.

【3669】
$$u = \frac{\alpha_1}{x_1} + \frac{\alpha_2}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{\alpha_n}{x_n}$$
,若 $\beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_n x_n = 1$ $(\alpha_i > 0, \beta_i > 0; i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$.

解 设
$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\alpha_1}{x_1} + \frac{\alpha_2}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{\alpha_n}{x_n} + \lambda(\beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_n x_n - 1)$$
. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{\alpha_i}{x_i^2} + \lambda \beta_i = 0 \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i x_i = 1 \end{cases}$$

得

$$x_i = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_i}{\beta_i}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \sqrt{\alpha_j \beta_j} \right)^{-1} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

由于

$$d^2 F = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{a_i}{x_i^3} dx_i^2 > 0 \quad (\sum_{i=1}^{n} dx_i^2 \neq 0),$$

故当 $x_i = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_i}{\beta_i}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\alpha_i \beta_i} \right)^{-1}$ 时,函数 u 取得极小值 $u = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\alpha_i \beta_i} \right)^2$.

[3670] $u=x_1^{a_1}x_2^{a_2}\cdots x_n^{a_n}$, $\exists x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_n=a \ (a>0,a_i>1,\ i=1,2,\cdots,n)^{**}$.

解 设
$$w=\ln u=\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \ln x_i$$
, $F(x_1,x_2,\dots,x_n)=w-\frac{1}{\lambda}$ $\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i-a\right)=\sum_{i=1}^n \left(a_i \ln x_i-\frac{x_i}{\lambda}\right)+\frac{a}{\lambda}$. 解方

程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = \frac{a_i}{x_i} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0 & (i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = a \end{cases}$$

^{*} 作者注:本题应加条件 xi>0 (i=1,2,...,n).

^{**} 作者注:本题应加条件 xi>0 (i=1,2,...,n).

 $x_i = \frac{a\alpha_i}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n} \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n).$

由于

$$d^2w = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{a_i}{x_i} dx_i^2 < 0 \quad (\sum_{i=1}^{n} dx_i^2 \neq 0)$$

不论 dx_i 之间有什么约束条件恒成立,故函数 $w \, \, \exists \, x_i = \frac{a\alpha_i}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n}$ $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 时取得极大值,即函

数
$$u \stackrel{\cdot}{=} x_i = \frac{a\alpha_i}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n}$$
 时取得极大值 $u = \left(\frac{a}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n}\right)^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n} \alpha_1^{\alpha_1} \alpha_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots \alpha_n^{\alpha_n}$.

【3671】 若 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} = 1$,求二次型 $u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ii} x_{i} x_{j} (a_{ij} = a_{ji})$ 的极值.

解 设 $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = u - \lambda(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 - 1)$. 解方程组

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} = (a_{11} - \lambda)x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0,\right)$$
 (1)

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} = a_{21} x_1 + (a_{22} - \lambda) x_2 + \dots + a_{2n} x_n = 0,$$
 (2)

 $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} = a_{21} x_1 + (a_{22} - \lambda) x_2 + \dots + a_{2n} x_n = 0, \\ \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_n} = a_{n1} x_1 + a_{n2} x_2 + \dots + (a_{nn} - \lambda) x_n = 0, \end{cases}$ (n) (n+1) $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = 1$.

前n个方程要有非零解,必须矩阵(a_y)的特征方程 $|A-\lambda E|=0$ 有解,其中A为以 a_y 为元素的实对称矩阵, E 为单位矩阵。由线性代数中关于欧氏空间的理论知,此特征方程必有 n 个实根,即有 $\lambda_1 \geqslant \lambda_2 \geqslant \cdots \geqslant \lambda_n$ 满足 $|A-\lambda E|=0$. 对于任一根 λ_1 ,代人方程(1)~(n),可求得(x_1 , x_2 ,…, x_n)的一个解空间,解空间的维数,等于 λ, 的重数, 解空间中的单位元素即方程组(1)~(n+1)的根. 当λ, 是单重根时, 解空间是一维的, 单位元素 只有两个. 当 λ, 是多重根时,对应 λ, 的单位元素就有无穷多个了.

对于 λ_k 的解 (x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n) ,显然满足方程组 $(1)\sim(n+1)$. 因此,有 $\sum_i a_{ij}x_i=\lambda_k x_i$ $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$,从 而得

$$u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i^2 = \lambda_i \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \lambda_i.$$

由于函数 u 在 n 维球面 $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 = 1$ 上连续,故必取得最大值和最小值.于是,对应于 λ_1 和 λ_n 的解, 分别使函数 u 取得最大值 λ、和最小值 λ、因而也是 u 的极大值和极小值,或是 u 的弱极大值和弱极小值, 视 λ_1 和 λ_n 的重数而定(多重时为弱极值). 由线性代数中把 d^2F 化标准型的方法,可证:对于不等于 λ_1 和 λ_n 的 λ,二次型不取得极值.

【3672】 若 n≥1 及 x≥0, y≥0,证明不等式:

$$\frac{x^n+y^n}{2} \geqslant \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n$$
.

提示 在 x+y=a(a>0)的条件下,求函数 $z=\frac{x^n+y^n}{2}(x>0,y>0)$ 的最小值.

证 考虑函数 $z = \frac{x'' + y''}{2}$ 在条件 $x + y = a(a > 0, x \ge 0, y \ge 0)$ 下的极值问题. 设 $F(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(x'' + y'')$ $+\lambda(x+y-a)$.解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{n}{2} x^{n-1} + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{n}{2} y^{n-1} + \lambda = 0, \\ x + y = a \end{cases}$$

可得 $x=y=\frac{a}{2}$.

将点($\frac{a}{2}$, $\frac{a}{2}$)与边界点(0,a)、(a,0)的函数值进行比较(注意到 n≥1):

$$z(0,a) = z(a,0) = \frac{a^n}{2} \ge \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n = z\left(\frac{a}{2},\frac{a}{2}\right) (n > 1),$$

即知函数 z 当 x+y=a 时的最小值为 $\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^a$. 从而有

下面我们证明

当 x=y=0 时,不等式(2)取等号,显然成立;当 $x\ge 0$, $y\ge 0$ 且 x,y 不同时为零时,令 x+y=a,则 a>0. 于 是,由不等式(1)即得

$$\frac{x^n+y^n}{2} \geqslant \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n = \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n.$$

由此可知,不等式(2)成立.证毕.

【3673】 证明:赫尔德不等式:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}x_{i} \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{k}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{k'}\right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \quad (a_{i} \geq 0, x_{i} \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, k > 1, \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k'} = 1).$$

提示 在 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i - A$ (A > 0) 的条件下,求函数 $u - (\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^*) (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^*)^{\frac{1}{n'}}$ 的最小值.

证 我们首先证明函数

$$u = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{k}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{k'}\right)^{\frac{1}{k'}}$$

在条件 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i = A$ (A>0)下的最小值是 A. 为此,对 n 用数学归纳法.

当 n=1 时,显然有 $(a_1^*)^{\frac{1}{k}}(x_1^{k'})^{\frac{1}{k}}=a_1x_1=A$.

设当n=m时,命题成立. 故对任意m个数 $a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_m(a_i\geqslant 0)$,当 $\sum_{i=1}^m a_ix_i=A(x_1\geqslant 0,\cdots,x_m\geqslant 0)$ 时,必有

$$A \leqslant \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} a_i^k\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i^{k'}\right)^{\frac{1}{k'}}$$
.

我们证明当 n=m+1 时命题也成立. 设 $\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i x_i = A$, $u=a^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} x_i^{i^*}\right)^{\frac{1}{k'}}$, 其中 $a=\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^{i^*}$, 求 u 的最小

值. 令 $F(x_1,x_2,\dots,x_{m+1})=u(x_1,x_2,\dots,x_{m+1})-\lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m+1}a_ix_i-A\right)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial x_i} = \frac{a^{\frac{1}{k}}}{k'} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}-1} (k' x_i^{k'-1}) - \lambda a_i = 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i x_i = A \qquad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m+1), \end{cases}$$

可得

$$\frac{x^{k'-1}}{a_i} = \frac{\lambda}{a^{\frac{1}{k}}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} = \mu^{k'-1} \quad (i=1,2,\cdots,m+1).$$

(这里引入了记号 μ),即 $x_i = (a_i \mu^{k'-1})^{\frac{1}{k'-1}} = a_i \frac{1}{k'-1} \mu = \mu a_i^{k-1}$,从而有

$$\mu \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i a_i^{k-1} = \mu \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^k = \mu \alpha = A, \qquad \mu = \frac{A}{\alpha}.$$

于是,解得满足极值必要条件的唯一解

$$x_i^0 = \frac{A}{a} a_i^{k-1} \quad (i=1,2,\cdots,m+1).$$

对应的函数值为

$$u_0 = u(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_{m+1}^0) = a^{\frac{1}{k}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} \left(\frac{A}{\alpha} a_i^{k-1} \right)^{k'} \right]^{\frac{1}{k'}} = a^{\frac{1}{k}} \frac{A}{\alpha} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^{(k-1)k'} \right]^{\frac{1}{k'}} = a^{\frac{1}{k}-1} A \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^{k} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} = A a^{\frac{1}{k}-1} a^{\frac{1}{k}} = A.$$

所研究的区域 $\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i x_i = A$, $x_i \ge 0$ $(i=1,2,\dots,m+1)$ 是 m+1 维空间中一个 m 维平面在第一卦限的部分,

其边界由 m+1 个 m-1 维平面(之一部分)所组成: $x_i=0$, $\sum_{j=1}^{m+1} a_j x_j = A$ ($a_j \ge 0$, $x_j \ge 0$; $i=1,2,\cdots,m+1$) 在这些边界面上,求

$$u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{m+1}) = u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{m+1}) = a^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} x_j^{k'} + \sum_{j=i+1}^{m+1} x_j^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}}$$

的最小值变为求 m 个变量的最小值. 以估计 $x_{m+1}=0$, $\sum_{i=1}^m a_i x_i = A$ 的最小值为例. 根据数学归纳法假设,注意到 $\alpha=\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^* \geqslant \sum_{i=1}^m a_i^*$,即有

飲到
$$\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^* \geqslant \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^*$$
,即有

$$u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, 0) = a^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \geqslant \left(\sum_{i=1}^m a_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \geqslant \sum_{i=1}^m a_i x_i = A.$$

因此,u 在边界面上的最小值不小于A. 由此可知,u 在区域上的最小值为 $u(x_1^0,x_2^0,\cdots,x_{m+1}^0)=A$,故命题当n=m+1 时成立. 于是,由数学归纳法可知,

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{k}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{k'}\right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \geqslant A,$$
 (1)

当 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i = A$, $x_i \ge 0$ $(i=1,2,\dots,n)$ 时.

下面我们证明赫尔德不等式

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} x_{i} \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{k}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{k'}\right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \quad (a_{i} \geq 0, x_{i} \geq 0)$$
(2)

成立. 事实上,若 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i = 0$,则(2)式显然成立;若 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i > 0$,令 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i = A$,则 A > 0. 于是,根据不等式(1)知

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{k}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{k'}\right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \geqslant A = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}x_{i}$$

故不等式(2)成立,证毕,

注 赫尔德(Holder)不等式是一个重要而常用的不等式,而且还可推广到一般的形式,证明方法也很多.例如,可参看 G. H. Hardy, J. E. Littlewood, G. Pólya 合著的名著"Inequalities"(Second Edition, 1952), Chapter II, 2.7~2.8.

【3674】 对于 n 阶行列式 $A = |a_{ij}|$,证明: 阿达马不等式

$$A^2 \leqslant \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \right).$$

提示 在关系式 $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 = S_i$ $(i=12,\cdots n)$ 存在的条件下,研究行列式 $A=|a_{ij}|$ 的极值.证法 1:

为区别起见,以下用 A 表矩阵 (a_{ij}) , |A| 表行列式 $|a_{ij}|$. 考虑函数 $u=|A|=|a_{ij}|$ 在条件 $\sum_{j=1}^{n}a_{ij}^{2}=S_{i}(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 下的极值问题. 其中 $S_{i}>0$ $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$.

由于上述 n 个条件限制下的 n² 元点集是有界闭集,故连续函数 u 必在其上取得最大值和最小值. 下面

我们求函数 u 满足条件极值的必要条件. 设

$$F = u - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij}^2 - S_i \right).$$

由于函数 u 是多项式. 当按第 i 行展开时,有

$$u=|A|=\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} A_{ij}.$$

其中 Aij 是 aij 的代数余子式. 解方程组

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial a_{ij}} = A_{ij} - 2\lambda_i \, a_{ij} = 0 \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

得 $a_{ij} = \frac{A_{ij}}{2\lambda_i}$. 当 $i \neq k$ 时,有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} \ a_{kj} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{A_{ij} \ a_{kj}}{2\lambda_{i}} = \frac{1}{2\lambda_{i}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ij} \ a_{kj} = 0,$$

故当函数 u 满足极值的必要条件时,行列式不同的两行所对应的向量必直交. 若以 A' 表示 A 的转置矩阵,则由行列式的乘法得

$$u^{2} = |A'| \cdot |A| = \begin{vmatrix} S_{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & S_{2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & S_{n} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} S_{i}.$$

因此,函数 u 满足极值的必要条件时,必有 $u=\pm\sqrt{\prod\limits_{i=1}^{n}S_{i}}$.

显然由于函数 u 在条件 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ii}^{1} = S_{i}$ $(i=1,2,\dots,n)$ 下不恒为常数,故

$$u_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^{n} S_i}$$
, $u_{\text{min}} = -\sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^{n} S_i}$.

从而,

$$|A|^2 \leqslant \prod_{i=1}^n S_i$$
, $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}^2 = S_i$ $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ By. (1)

下面我们证明

$$|A|^2 \leqslant \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \right).$$
 (2)

若至少有一个 i,使 $\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}^{2} = 0$,则 $a_{ij} = 0$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$). 从而,|A| = 0,于是,不等式(2)显然成立.

若对一切 i $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$,都有 $\sum_{j=1}^{n}a_{ij}^{2}\neq 0$,令 $S_{i}=\sum_{j=1}^{n}a_{ij}^{2}$,则 $S_{i}>0$ $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$. 于是,根据不等式 (1)即得

$$|A|^2 \leqslant \prod_{i=1}^n S_i = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \right)$$
,

故不等式(2)成立.证毕.

证法 2:

如将原题归一化,则也可获证.设

$$\bar{a}_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij}}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

则有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \bar{a}_{ij}^{2} = 1 \qquad (i=1,2,\cdots,n).$$

从而,原命题就可转化为证明不等式|A|≤1,其中

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij}^{2} = 1 \ (i=1,2,\dots,n), \quad A = (a_{ij}), \quad |A| = |a_{ij}|.$$

设
$$F = |A| + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}^2 - 1 \right)$$
.解方程组

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial a_{ij}} = A_{ij} + 2\lambda_i a_{ij} = 0,$$

其中 A_{ij} 为 a_{ij} 的代数余子式 $(i,j=1,2,\cdots,n)$. 于上式两端乘以 a_{ij} ,并对 $j=1,2,\cdots,n$ 求和,即得 $|A|+2\lambda_i=0$ $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$. 从而有 $\lambda_i=-\frac{|A|}{2}$ $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$,也即 $A_{ij}=a_{ij}$ |A| $(i,j=1,2,\cdots,n)$,故得

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}|A| & \cdots & a_{1n}|A| \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}|A| & \cdots & a_{nn}|A| \end{vmatrix},$$

上式左端的行列式叫做|A|的附属行列式,记为 $|A^*|$.由线性代数知识可知,当|A|=0时, $|A^*|=0$.当 $|A|\neq 0$ 时,

$$|A| \cdot |A'| = \begin{vmatrix} |A| & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & |A| & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & |A| \end{vmatrix} = |A|^*,$$

故有 | A* | = | A | **-1. 于是, | A | **-1 = | A | **+1.

由于|A|的极值必须满足上式,故不难推知 $|A|_{max}=1$, $|A|_{min}=-1$. 从而得知: 当 $\sum\limits_{j=1}^{n}a_{ij}^{2}=1$ (i=1,2, …,n)时,恒有

$$|A|^2 \le 1$$
 ox $|A| \le 1$.

求下列函数在指定区域内的上确界(sup)和下确界(inf):

【3675】 z=x-2y-3,若 $0 \le x \le 1$, $0 \le y \le 1$, $0 \le x+y \le 1$.

解以 D 表区域 $0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1, 0 \le x + y \le 1, 0 \ge x + y \le 1, 0 \le x + y \le 1, 0$

D的边界为三条直线段:

$$y=0 \ (0 \le x \le 1), \quad x=0 \ (0 \le y \le 1), \quad x+y=1 \ (0 \le x \le 1);$$

在其上 z 分别变成一元函数:

$$z=x-3 \ (0 \le x \le 1)$$
, $z=-2y-3 \ (0 \le y \le 1)$, $z=3x-5 \ (0 \le x \le 1)$.

由于这些函数都是一元线性函数,故也无临界点,其最大值与最小值必在此三线段的端点(即点(0,0),点(1,0),点(0,1))达到,由此可知,z在D上的最大值与最小值必在此三点(0,0),(1,0),(0,1)中达到.

由于
$$z(0,0) = -3$$
, $z(1,0) = -2$, $z(0,1) = -5$, 故

$$supz = -2$$
 $infz = -5$.

【3676】 $z=x^2+y^2-12x+16y$,若 $x^2+y^2 \le 25$.

解 考虑函数 z 在区域 x²+y²<25 内的临界点:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - 12 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + 16 = 0. \end{cases}$$

在区域内无解,故连续函数 z 的最大值与最小值必在边界 $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ 上达到.

考虑函数 z 在边界 $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ 上的条件极值. 设 $F(x,y) = z - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 25)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x - 12 - 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y + 16 - 2\lambda y = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$

可得临界点 $P_1(3,-4)$ 及 $P_2(-3,4)$. 由于 z(3,-4)=-75,z(-3,4)=125,故得

$$\sup_z = 125$$
, $\inf_z = -75$.

【3677】 $z=x^2-xy+y^2$,若 $|x|+|y| \leq 1$.

解題思路 先求函数 z 在区域 | x | + | y | < 1 内的临界点 Po, 再求函数 z 在下列四条边界线:

$$x \ge 0, y \ge 0, x + y = 1;$$
 $x \ge 0, y \le 0, x - y = 1;$ $x \le 0, y \le 0, x + y = -1;$ $x \le 0, y \le 0, x + y = -1$

上的临界点 P1, P2, P3及 P4. 将这些点与上述四条边界线的端点 P5, P6, P7及 P8处的函数值求出, 比较 $z(P_i)$ (i=0,1,2,...,8) 即获解.

解 先求函数 z 在区域 | x | + | y | < 1 内的临界点:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y - x = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得临界点 P。(0,0). 相应地,z(P。)=0.

再在边界: $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$, x + y = 1 上求临界点. 设 $F_1 = x^2 - xy + y^2 - \lambda(x + y - 1)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} = 2x - y - \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = 2y - x - \lambda = 0, \\ x + y = 1 \end{cases}$$

得临界点 $P_1\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$. 相应地, $z(P_1)=\frac{1}{4}$.

同法可在另外三条边界线: $x \ge 0$, $y \le 0$,x - y = 1上: $x \le 0$, $y \ge 0$,x - y = -1上: $x \le 0$, $y \le 0$,x + y = -1分别求得临界点 $P_2\left(\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}\right), P_3\left(-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 及 $P_4\left(-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}\right)$. 相应地,

$$z(P_2)=z(P_3)=\frac{3}{4}, \quad z(P_4)=\frac{1}{4}.$$

最后,在上述四条边界线的端点 $P_s(1,0), P_s(0,1), P_7(-1,0)$ 及 $P_s(0,-1)$ 上求得函数值:

$$z(P_5) = z(P_5) = z(P_7) = z(P_5) = 1.$$

比较 $z(P_i)$ (i=0,1,2,...,8).即得 supz=1, infz=0.

$$\sup_{z=1}$$
 infz=0.

解 容易求得函数 u 在区域 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < 100$ 内的临界点为 $P_0(0,0,0)$, 而在边界 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 100$ 上的临界点为 $P_1(10,0,0), P_2(-10,0,0), P_3(0,10,0), P_4(0,-10,0), P_5(0,0,10)$ 及 $P_6(0,0,-10)$.相应 地 $u(P_0)=0$, $u(P_1)=u(P_2)=100$, $u(P_3)=u(P_4)=200$, $u(P_5)=u(P_6)=300$. 于是,

$$\sup u = 300$$
, $\inf u = 0$.

【3679】 u=x+y+z,若 $x^2+y^2 \le z \le 1$.

解 所讨论的立体区域由曲面 $x^2+y^2=z$ (0 $\leq z \leq 1$)和平面 $z=1, x^2+y^2 \leq 1$ 所围成,两个曲面的交线 为 $x^2 + y^2 = z = 1$.

显见在立体区域内部无临界点. 在边界面 $z=1,x^2+y^2 \le 1$ 的内部, u(x,y,1)=x+y+1 也无临界点. 在边界面 $x^2 + y^2 = z$ (0 $\leq z \leq 1$)上,有 $u = x + y + x^2 + y^2$ ($x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$).解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 + 2x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1 + 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得临界点 $P_1\left(-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$. 相应地, $u(P_1)=-\frac{1}{2}$.

在边界线 $x^2+y^2=z=1$ 上,设 $F(x,y)=x+y+1+\lambda(x^2+y^2-1)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 1 + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

得临界点 $P_2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},1\right)$ 及 $P_3\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},1\right)$. 相应地, $u(P_2)=1+\sqrt{2}$, $u(P_3)=1-\sqrt{2}$. 于是,

$$\sup_{u=1+\sqrt{2}}, \quad \inf_{u=-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

【3680】 求函数 $u=(x+y+z)e^{-(x+2y+3z)}$ 在区域 x>0,y>0,z>0 内的下确界(inf)与上确界(sup).

解 函数 u 在区域 $z \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$, $z \ge 0$ 上是连续函数,因此,把区域扩大包括边界时,上、下确界不变,下面就扩大后的区域加以讨论.

显然当 $x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0$ 时 $u \ge 0, 且 u(0,0,0) = 0, 故 infu = 0.$

在区域内部,由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{-(x+2y+3z)} \left[1 - (x+y+z) \right], \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{-(x+2y+3z)} \left[1 - 2(x+y+z) \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = e^{-(x+2y+3z)} \left[1 - 3(x+y+z) \right],$$

而 e-(x+2y+3x) ≠0,故函数 u 在域内无临界点.

又因

 $u = (x+y+z)e^{-(x+2y+3z)} = (x+y+z)e^{-(x+y+z)}e^{-(y+2z)} \le (x+y+z)e^{-(x+y+z)} \to 0$ [(x+y+z) $\to +\infty$], 故函数 u 的最大值必在有限的边界上达到. 考虑界面:

$$x=0$$
; $u(0,y,z) = (y+z)e^{-(2y+3z)}$, $y \ge 0$, $z \ge 0$.
 $y=0$; $u(x,0,z) = (x+z)e^{-(x+3z)}$, $x \ge 0$, $z \ge 0$.
 $z=0$; $u(x,y,0) = (x+y)e^{-(x+2y)}$, $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$.

同样可证明,这些界面上无临界点.

最后考虑边界线: $x=0,y=0,z\ge0$, $u(0,0,z)=ze^{-3z}$ 可解得临界点 $P_1(0,0,\frac13)$. 相应地, $u(P_1)=\frac13e^{-1}$. 同法在边界线: $x=0,z=0,y\ge0$ 上可解得临界点 $P_2(0,\frac12,0)$; 在边界线: $y=0,z=0,x\ge0$ 上可解得临界点 $P_3(1,0,0)$. 相应地, $u(P_2)=\frac12e^{-1}$, $u(P_3)=e^{-1}$. 至于边界线的一端为原点,另一端伸向无穷远,均已讨论过. 于是,

$$\sup u = e^{-1} \approx 0.37$$
.

【3681】 证明:函数 $z=(1+e^z)\cos x-ye^z$ 有无穷多个极大值而无一极小值. 证 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -(1 + e^{y}) \sin x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{y} (\cos x - 1 - y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得 $x=k\pi, y=(-1)^{*}-1$ (k=0,±1,±2,...). 由于

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -(1+e^y)\cos x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -e^y \sin x, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = e^y (\cos x - 2 - y),$$

故在点 $(2m\pi,0)(m=0,\pm 1,\cdots)$, A=-2, B=0, C=-1 及 $AC-B^2=2>0$, 此时函数 z 取得极大值; 而在点 $((2m+1)\pi,-2)(m=0,\pm 1,\cdots)$, $A=1+e^{-2}$, B=0, $C=-e^{-2}$ 及 $AC-B^2=-e^{-2}-e^{-4}<0$, 此时函数 z 无极值.

【3682】 函数 f(x,y) 在点 $M_0(x_0,y_0)$ 有极小值的充分条件是否为此函数在通过点 M_0 的每一条直线上有极小值呢? 研究例子 $f(x,y)=(x-y^2)(2x-y^2)$.

解 不是. 研究函数

$$f(x,y)=(x-y^2)(2x-y^2).$$

对于每一条通过原点的直线:y=kx $(-\infty < x < +\infty)$ 均有

$$f(x,kx) = (x-k^2x^2)(2x-k^2x^2) = x^2(1-k^2x)(2-k^2x),$$

当 $0<|x|<\frac{1}{k^2}$ 时, f(x,kx)>0. 但是 f(0,0)=0, 因此, 函数 f(x,y) 在直线 y=kx 上在原点取得极小值零.

对于通过原点的另一条直线:x=0,有 $f(0,y)=y^1$,故在原点也取得极小值零.

因此,函数 f(x,y)在一切通过原点的直线上均有极小值. 但是,

$$f(a, \sqrt{1.5a}) = -0.25a^{2} < 0 \quad (a > 0)$$

因此,函数 f(x,y)在(0,0)点不取得极小值.

此例说明:尽管 f(x,y)在通过点 M。的每一条直线上在 M。均有极小值,但却不能保证 f(x,y)作为二元函数在点 M。一定有极小值.

【3683】 分解已知正数 a 为 n 个正的因数,使得它们的倒数的和为最小.

提示 由题意,我们应求函数 $u=\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{1}{x_{i}}$ 在条件 $a=\prod_{i=1}^{n}x_{i}$ 或 $\ln a=\sum_{i=1}^{n}\ln x_{i}$ (a>0, x_{i} >0)下的极值.

解 按题设,我们应求函数 $u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x_i}$ 在条件 $a = \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i$ 或 $\ln a = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i$ (a>0, x_i >0)下的极值.

设
$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = u + \lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \ln a \right)$$
、解方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{1}{x_i^2} + \frac{\lambda}{x_i} = 0 & (i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \\ a = \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \end{cases}$$

可得 $x_i = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$). 从而解得

$$x_1^0 = x_2^0 = \dots = x_n^0 = a^{\frac{1}{n}}, \quad u(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0) = na^{-\frac{1}{n}}.$$

当点 $P(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)$ 趋于边界时,至少有一个 $x_i\to 0$,即 $\frac{1}{x_i}\to +\infty$,而 $u>\frac{1}{x_i}$,故 $u\to +\infty$. 因此,函数 u 必在区域内部取得最小值.于是,将正数 a 分为 n 个相等的正的因数 $a^{\frac{1}{n}}$ 时,其倒数和 $na^{-\frac{1}{n}}$ 最小.

【3684】 分解已知正数 a 为 n 个相加数, 使得它们的平方和为最小.

提示 由题意,我们应求函数 $u=\sum_{i=1}^{n}x_{i}^{2}$ 在条件 $\sum_{i=1}^{n}x_{i}=a$ (a>0)下的极值.

解 考虑函数 $u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2$ 在条件 $a = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$ (a>0)下的极值.

设
$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = u + \lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - a \right)$$
.解方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = 2x_i + \lambda = 0 & (i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \\ \prod_{i=1}^n x_i = a \end{cases}$$

得
$$x_1^0 = x_2^0 = \dots = x_n^0 = \frac{a}{n}, \quad u(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0) = \frac{a^2}{n}.$$

当n个相加数中有若干个相加数→±∞时,平方和→+∞.因此,函数 u 必在有限区域内取得最小值. 于是,将正数 a 分解为n 个相等的相加数 $\frac{a}{n}$ 时,其平方和 $\frac{a^2}{n}$ 最小.

【3685】 分解已知正数 a 为 n 个正的因数,使得它们的已知正数次幂的和为最小.

提示 由題意,我们应求函数 $u=\sum_{i=1}^{n}x_{i}^{i}$ $(a_{i}>0)$ 在条件 $\ln a=\sum_{i=1}^{n}\ln x_{i}$ $(a>0,x_{i}>0)$ 下的极值.

解 考虑函数 $u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{a_i}$ $(a_i > 0)$ 在条件 $\ln a = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i$ $(a > 0, x_i > 0)$ 下的极值.

设 $F=u-\lambda(\sum_{i=1}^{n}\ln x_{i}-\ln a)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = a_i x_i^{a_i-1} - \frac{\lambda}{x_i} = 0 & (i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = \ln a, \end{cases}$$
 (1)

由(1)得 $x_i = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha_i}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha_i}}$.代入(2),得 $\ln \alpha + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\ln \alpha_i}{\alpha_i} = \ln \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\alpha_i}$.

 $\Rightarrow \beta = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\alpha_i}$,则有

$$\lambda = a^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \prod_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{\frac{1}{\beta \sigma_{i}}} = \left(a \prod_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{\frac{1}{\alpha_{i}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}, \qquad x_{i}^{\alpha} = \frac{\left(a \prod_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{\frac{1}{\alpha_{i}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}}}}{(a)^{\frac{1}{\alpha_{i}}}} \qquad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

$$u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\lambda}{\alpha_{i}} = \beta \lambda = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\alpha_{i}} \right) \left(a \prod_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{\frac{1}{\alpha_{i}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}}}.$$

显然,函数 u 在区域内部达到最小值,于是,所求得的 u 即为最小值,

【3686】 已知在平面上的n个质点 $P_1(x_1,y_1),P_2(x_2,y_2),\cdots,P_n(x_n,y_n)$,其质量分别为 $m_1,m_2,\cdots m_n$. P(x,y)点位于何处时,该质点系对此点的转动惯量为最小?

解 设
$$f(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i [(x-x_i)^2 - (y-y_i)^2]$$
. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i (x - x_i) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i (y - y_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i x_i, \quad y_0 = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i y_i,$$

其中 $M=\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i$.

当 $x\to\infty$ 或 $y\to\infty$ 时,显然 $f\to+\infty$. 因此,点 $P(x_0,y_0)$ 即为所求.

【3687】 已知容积为 V 的无盖长方浴盆, 当其尺寸怎样时, 有最小的表面积?

提示 设浴盆的长、宽、高分别为 x,y,h, 由題意, 我们应求函数 S=2(x+y)h+xy 在条件 V=xyh(x>0,y>0,h>0)下的极值.

解 设浴盆长、宽、高分别为x,y,h,则考虑函数 S=2(x+y)h+xy 在条件 V=xyh (x>0,y>0,h>0) 下的极值。

设 $F(x,y,h) = S - \lambda(xyh - V)$. 解方程组

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y + 2h - \lambda y h = 0,\right) \tag{1}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}} = x + 2h - \lambda x h = 0,$$
(2)

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 2(x+y) - \lambda xy = 0,$$

$$xyh = V.$$
(3)

(1),(2),(3)可改写为

$$\frac{1}{h} + \frac{2}{y} = \lambda = \frac{1}{h} + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{y}$$

故有

$$x_0 = y_0 = 2h_0 = \sqrt[3]{2V}$$
, $h_0 = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{2V} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{4}}$.

从实际问题的常识可以断定,一定在某一处达到最小. 因此, 当长宽均为 $\sqrt[3]{2V}$, 高为 $\sqrt[3]{V}$ 时, 浴盆的表面积最小,且最小表面积为 $S=3\sqrt[3]{4V^2}$.

从数学上来考虑,应讨论 x,u,h 趋于边界的情况. 当 x,y,h 中有任一个趋于零,例如, $h\to +0$,则由 V=xyh 即可断定 $xy\to +\infty$. 但是,S>xy,h 故 $S\to +\infty$. 当 x,y,h 中有任一个趋于+∞时,一定引起至少有另一个趋于零. 重复上面的讨论可知, $S\to +\infty$. 因此,连续函数 S 必在区域内部取得最小值.

【3688】 横截面为半圆形的无盖柱形浴盆,其表面积等于 S,在何种尺寸下此盆有最大的容积?

解 设圆柱半径为r,高为h,则考虑函数 $V = \frac{1}{2}\pi r^2 h$ 在条件 $S = \pi(r^2 + rh)(r > 0, h > 0)$ 下的极值.

为简单起见,忽略系数 $\frac{1}{2}\pi$. 设 $F=r^2h-\lambda(r^2+rh-\frac{S}{\pi})$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial r} = 2rh - \lambda(2r+h) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = r^2 - \lambda r = 0, \\ r^2 + rh = \frac{S}{\pi} \end{cases}$$

$$r_0 = \sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}}, \quad h_0 = 2\sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}},$$

得

从而有
$$V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \pi r_0^2 h_0 = \sqrt{\frac{S^3}{27\pi}}$$
.

由实际情况知,V一定达到最大体积.因此,当 $h_0=2r_0=2\sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}}$ 时,体积 $V_0=\sqrt{\frac{S^3}{27\pi}}$ 最大.

从数学角度看,由 $r^2+rh=\frac{S}{\pi}$ 知 r^2 和 rh 恒有界. 当 $r\to +0$ 或 $h\to +0$ 时必有 $V\to 0$. 当 $h\to +\infty$ 时,由 rh 有界可推出 $r\to +0$. 因而 $V\to 0$ (显然不可能 $r\to +\infty$). 于是,体积 V 必在区域内部达到最大值.

【3689】 在球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上求一点,这点到 n 个已知点 $M_i(x_i, y_i, z_i)(i=1, 2, \cdots, n)$ 距离的平方和为最小.

解 考虑函数 $u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [(x-x_i)^2 + (y-y_i)^2 + (z-z_i)^2]$ 在条件 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 下的极值.

设 $F(x,y,z) = u - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$. 解方程组

$$\left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x - x_i) - \lambda x\right] = 2\left[(n - \lambda)x - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right] = 0,$$
 (1)

$$\left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2\left[(n-\lambda)y - \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i\right] = 0,\right]$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2 \left[(n - \lambda)z - \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_i \right] = 0, \tag{3}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, (4)$$

由(1),(2),(3)得
$$x = \frac{1}{n-\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i, \quad y = \frac{1}{n-\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i, \quad z = \frac{1}{n-\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_i,$$

代人(4),得
$$(n-\lambda)^2 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i\right)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n z_i\right)^2 = N^2 \quad (N>0).$$

于是,得
$$x' = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i, \quad y' = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i, \quad z' = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_i,$$

 $x'' = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i, \quad y'' = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i, \quad z'' = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_i.$

从而,

$$u(x',y',z') = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[(x'-x_i)^2 + (y'-y_i)^2 + (z'-z_i)^2 \right]$$

$$= n(x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2) - 2x' \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - 2y' \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i - 2z' \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2)$$

$$= n - \frac{2}{N} \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \right)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i \right)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} z_i \right)^2 \right] + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2)$$

$$= n - 2N + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2).$$

同法可求得 $u(x'',y'',z'') = n+2N+\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i^2+y_i^2+z_i^2) > u(x',y',z').$

由于函数 u 在闭球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 上连续,故必取得最大值及最小值. 于是,当 x=x',y=y',z=z'时,u最小(同时也证明了当 x=x'',y=y'',z=z''时,u最大).

【3690】 底面相同的直圆柱体与直圆锥体拼接在一起构成一个物体,其总表面积 Q 取给定值. 为了使此物体的体积为最大,求其尺寸大小.

解 设圆柱部分的底半径为 R,高为 h;圆锥部分的母线与底面的夹角为 α ,则有 $\pi R^2 + 2\pi Rh + \frac{\pi R^2}{\cos a} =$ Q (常数) $(R>0,h>0,0\leq a<\frac{\pi}{2}$). 考虑函数 $V(a,h,R)=\pi R^2h+\frac{1}{3}\pi R^3\tan a$ 在上述条件下的极值.

设 $F(\alpha,h,R) = 3R^2h + R^3\tan\alpha - \lambda \left(R^2 + 2Rh + \frac{R^2}{\cos\alpha} - \frac{Q}{\pi}\right)$.解方程组

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{R^{2}}{\cos^{2}\alpha} - \frac{\lambda R^{2}\sin\alpha}{\cos^{2}\alpha} = 0\right),\tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 3R^z - 2R\lambda = 0, \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial R} = 6Rh + 3R^2 \tan_{\alpha} - \left(2R + 2h + \frac{2R}{\cos_{\alpha}}\right)\lambda = 0. \tag{3}$$

$$R^2 + 2Rh + \frac{R^2}{\cos\alpha} = \frac{Q}{\pi}.$$
 (4)

由(2)得 $\lambda = \frac{3}{2}R$. 代人(1),得 $\sin_{\alpha} = \frac{2}{3}$.由于 $0 \le \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$,故由 $\sin_{\alpha} = \frac{2}{3}$ 得 $\cos_{\alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$, $\tan_{\alpha} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$.代人(3),得

$$6Rh + \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}R^2 = 3R^2 + 3Rh + \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}}R^2$$
,

即

$$Rh = R^2 + \frac{R^2}{\sqrt{5}}$$
 or $h = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)R$.

代人(4),得

$$R^2 + \left(2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)R^2 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}R^2 = \frac{Q}{\pi}$$

于是,
$$R=\frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{4}\sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}$$
. 相应地,有

$$V_0 = \pi R^2 h + \frac{1}{3} \pi R^3 \tan \alpha = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}}\right) \pi R^3$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}}\right) \pi R^2 R = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{3} \pi \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{4} \frac{Q}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2} (\sqrt{5} - 1)}{4} \sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} (\sqrt{5} - 1)}{12} \sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{\pi}}.$$

现在讨论边界情况。由(4)知, R^2 ,Rh及 $\frac{R^2}{\cos a}$ 均为正的有界量。

(i) 当 R→+0 时,由 Rh 及 R^z 有界可知

$$V = \pi(Rh)R + \frac{\pi}{3} \left(\frac{R^2}{\cos \alpha}\right) R \sin \alpha \to 0.$$

(ii) 当 h→+0(所研究的体退化为圆锥)时,需要求当圆锥全表面积 $\pi R^2 + \frac{\pi R^2}{\cos \pi} = Q(常数)$ 时圆锥体积 $V = \frac{1}{3} \pi R^3 \tan \alpha$ 的最大值. 用 l 表圆锥的斜高,即

$$l = \frac{R}{\cos \alpha}$$
, $R \tan \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{\cos^2 \alpha} - R^2} = \sqrt{l^2 - R^2}$.

于是,
$$t = \frac{Q - \pi R^2}{\pi R}$$
, $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 \sqrt{l^2 - R^2}$,故 $V^2 = \frac{1}{9}QR^2(Q - 2\pi R^2)$ (0\sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}).

由此易知 V^2 (从而 V) 当 $R^2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi}$ (即 $R = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}$) 时达最大值,并且最大体积 $V_1 = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{\pi}}$. 不难验证 $V_1 < V_0$.

(iii) 当 h→+∞时,由 Rh 有界知 R→+0,由(i)知 V→0.

(iv) 当
$$a \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$$
 时,由 $\frac{R^2}{\cos a}$ 有界可知 $R \rightarrow + 0$,由(i)知 $V \rightarrow 0$.

(V) 当 α →+0(所研究的体退化为圆柱)时,可以求得达到最大体积的尺寸为h=2R及 $Q=\sqrt[3]{54\pi V_s^2}$ (参看 1563 题),即 $V_2 = \sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{54\pi}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{18} \sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{\pi}}$. 不难证明 $V_2 < V_0$.

综上所述,我们得到当 $R = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{4} \sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}$, $\alpha = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$ 时,所研究的体积 V 达到最大值

$$V_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{12}\sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{\pi}}$$
.

【3691】 一长方体的上下两底均为正方形,分别与同样的两个正四角锥体拼接在一起构成一个物体, 其体积 V 取给定值. 当四角锥的侧面对它们的底成怎样的倾角时,该物体的总表面积为最小?

设长方体两底(正方形)边长为a,高为h,棱锥侧面与底面的夹角为 α ,则 $V=a^2h+\frac{1}{3}a^3\tan\alpha$.考虑 函数 $S=4ah+\frac{2a^2}{\cos a}$ 在上述条件下的极值。

设 $F = S - \lambda(a^2h + \frac{1}{3}a^3\tan\alpha - V)$.解方程组

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 4h + \frac{4a}{\cos a} - 2\lambda ah - \lambda a^2 \tan a = 0\right), \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 4h + \frac{4a}{\cos a} - 2\lambda ah - \lambda a^2 \tan a = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 4a - \lambda a^2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = \frac{2a^2 \sin a}{\cos^2 a} - \frac{\lambda a^3}{3\cos^2 a} = 0, \\ a^2 h + \frac{1}{3} a^3 \tan a = V. \end{cases}$$

$$(1)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = \frac{2a^2 \sin \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{\lambda a^3}{3\cos^2 \alpha} = 0, \tag{3}$$

$$a^2h + \frac{1}{3}a^3\tan\alpha = V. \tag{4}$$

由(2),(3)可得 $\alpha = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$. 同 3690 题进一步可求出 α 和 h

类似 3687 题的讨论, 当 $a \to +0$, $a \to +\infty$, $h \to +\infty$, $a \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$ 等情况均能证明 $S \to +\infty$. 对于边界为 $\alpha=0$ 及 h=0 这两种退化情况,类似 3690 题,可证明此时的总表面积比 $\alpha=\arcsin\frac{2}{3}$ 时的总表面积为大.于 是,当 $a = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$ 时,物体的总表面积最小.

将周长为 2p 的矩形绕其一边旋转,矩形所扫过的区域构成一旋转体,求使该旋转体体积为最 大的那个矩形.

设矩形的边长为x及y,则考虑函数 $V = \pi y^2 x$ 在条件x + y = p下的极值. 设 $F=V-\lambda(x+y-p)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \pi y^2 - \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2\pi x y - \lambda = 0, \\ x + y = p \end{cases}$$

得 $x = \frac{p}{3}$, $y = \frac{2p}{3}$.

由于在边界上,一边为零,一边为p,推出V=0.于是,当矩形的两边分别为 $\frac{p}{3}$ 及 $\frac{2p}{3}$ 时,旋转体的体积最大.

【3693】 将周长为 2p 的三角形绕其一边旋转,三角形所扫过的区域构 成一旋转体,求使该旋转体体积为最大的那个三角形.

如图 6.43 所示,以AC 为轴旋转,取参数:高 h 及二角 α、β. 考虑函 数 $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi h^3 (\tan\alpha + \tan\beta)$ 在条件 $\frac{h}{\cos\alpha} + \frac{h}{\cos\beta} + h(\tan\alpha + \tan\beta) = 2p$ 下的极值.

为计算简单起见,略去常数 $\frac{1}{3}$ π.设 $F=h^3(\tan\alpha+\tan\beta)-\lambda(\frac{h}{\cos\alpha}+\frac{h}{\cos\beta}+\frac{h}$ htanα+htanβ-2p).解方程组

图 6.43

(1)

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 3h^2 \left(\tan \alpha + \tan \beta \right) - \lambda \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{1}{\cos \beta} + \tan \alpha + \tan \beta \right) = 0, \\
\frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{h^3}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \lambda h \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \right) = 0,
\end{cases} \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \beta} = \frac{h^3}{\cos^2 \beta} - \lambda h \left(\frac{\sin \beta}{\cos^2 \beta} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \beta} \right) = 0, \tag{3}$$

$$h\left(\frac{1}{\cos\alpha} + \frac{1}{\cos\beta} + \tan\alpha + \tan\beta\right) = 2p. \tag{4}$$

由(2)及(3)得 $\alpha = \beta$ 及 $\lambda = \frac{h^2}{1+\sin\alpha} = \frac{h^2}{1+\sin\beta}$.代人(1)式,得 $\sin\alpha = \sin\beta = \frac{1}{3}$.于是, $h\tan\alpha = \frac{h}{3\cos\alpha}$.代人(4)式, 即得 $\frac{h}{\cos p} = \frac{3}{4}p$. 从而,得三边分别为 $AB = BC = \frac{3}{4}p$, $AC = 2h \tan p = \frac{p}{2}$.

讨论边界情况. 当 $h \to + 0$ 或 $h \to p$ 时, 显然有 $V \to 0$. 对于二角 α 及 β 必有大小限制: $0 \le \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $-a \le \beta \le a$ (注意 a,β 的方向规定不同), 当 $a \to +0$ 或 $a \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$ 或 $\beta \to -a$ 时, 同样均有 $V \to 0$. 于是, 当三角 形的三边长分别为少,32及32,并绕长为少的边旋转时,所得的体积最大.

【3694】 在半径为 R 的半球内作出具有最大体积的内接长方体.

不妨设此长方体的一个底面与半球所在的底面重合,另外四个顶点在半球球面上,且半球面在直 角坐标系下的方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$, $z \ge 0$. 又设长方体的长、宽、高分别为2x、2y 及z(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0). 考虑函数 V=4xyz 在上述条件下的极值. 设 $F=xyz-\lambda(x^2+y^2+z^2-R^2)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz - 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz - 2\lambda y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy - 2\lambda z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \end{cases}$$

可得
$$x=y=z=\frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$$
.

由于在边界上(即 $x\to +0$ 或 $y\to +0$ 或 $z\to +0$ 时)显然 $V\to 0$,故当长方体的长、宽、高分别为 $\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}$ 及 $\frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$ 时,其体积最大.

【3695】 在已知的直圆锥内作出具有最大体积的内接长方体.

解 不妨设直圆锥的底面半径为 R, 高为 H, 且长方体的一个面与直圆锥的底面重合, 两个边长为 2x 和 2y, 四个顶点在直圆锥面上, 高为 z. 过直圆锥的高和长方体底面的对角线作一截面, 如图 6.44 所示,则

 $CD=H,EK=FG=z,AD=R,DE=\sqrt{x^2+y^2},(H-z)R=H\sqrt{x^2+y^2}(R,H)$ 为常数). 考虑函数 V=4xyz 在上述条件下的极值(x>0,y>0,z>0).

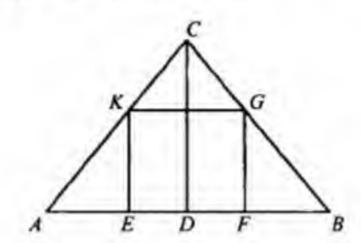


图 6.44

为计算简单计,略去常数 4. 设 $F=xyz-\lambda[H\sqrt{x^2+y^2}-(H-z)R]$. 解方程组

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz - \frac{\lambda Hx}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0,\right) \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz - \frac{\lambda Hy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0, \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy - \lambda R = 0, \tag{3}$$

$$(H-z)R = H \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
 (4)

由(1)、(2)得 x=y、代人(3),得 $x=y=\sqrt{\lambda R}$. 又由(1)可得 $z=\frac{\lambda H}{\sqrt{2\lambda R}}$. 将 x,y,z 代人(4)得 $H-\frac{\lambda H}{\sqrt{2\lambda R}}=$

$$\frac{H}{R}\sqrt{2\lambda R}$$
,解之得 $\lambda = \frac{2}{9}R$,从而有 $x = y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}R$, $z = \frac{1}{3}H$; $V = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{36}R^2H$

显然,在所论区域的边界上(即 $x\to +0$ 或 $y\to +0$ 或 $z\to +0$ 时),有 $V\to 0$,故当长方体的高等于圆锥高的 $\frac{1}{3}$ 时,其体积最大.

【3696】 在椭球 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 内作出具有最大体积的内接长方体.

解 此长方体的对称中心为原点. 设其一个顶点为(x,y,z),按题意,考虑函数 V=8xyz 在条件 $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$ (x>0,y>0,z>0)下的极值. 为计算简单计,略去常数 8. 设 $F=xyz-\lambda(\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}-1)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz - 2\lambda \frac{x}{a^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz - 2\lambda \frac{y}{b^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy - 2\lambda \frac{z}{c^2} = 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

得
$$x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$$
, $y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}$, $z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$, 这时 $V = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}}abc > 0$.

现在讨论边界情况. 当 $x\to a-0$, $y\to b-0$, $z\to c-0$ 中有任一个成立时,则另两个变量必皆趋于零;又若 x, y, z 中有一个趋于零时,则体积 V 趋于零. 总之,在边界上,恒有 $V\to 0$. 于是,具有最大体积的长方体的长、宽、高分别为 $\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\frac{2b}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\frac{2c}{\sqrt{3}}$.

【3697】 直圆锥的母线 l 与底平面成倾角 a. 试在此直圆锥中作出具有最大全表面积的内接长方体.

解 设圆锥的底半径为R,高为H,则有 $R=l\cos\alpha$, $H=l\sin\alpha$, $\frac{H}{R}=\tan\alpha$. 内接长方体的放置方法与 3695 题相同. 设底面的两边分别为 $2d\cos\theta$ 和 $2d\sin\theta$,高为h,则 0<d< R,0<h< H, $0<\theta<\frac{\pi}{2}$,且h,d 由条件 $\frac{H-h}{H}=\frac{d}{R}$ 约束,此条件可改写为

$$d \tan \alpha + h = H = l \sin \alpha$$

所求的全表面积为 $S=4(d^2\sin 2\theta + dh\sin \theta + dh\cos \theta)$.

- (i) 固定 d 和 h ,考虑 $S=S(\theta)$ 的变化情况. 由一元函数极值求法,不难断定,仅有 $S'(\frac{\pi}{2})=0$. $S(\theta)$ 在 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 处达到最大值 $S=4(d^2+\sqrt{2}dh)$,即底面为正方形时,S 才取得最大值. 因此,原问题可化为在条件 $d\tan\alpha$ $+h=l\sin\alpha$ (d>0,h>0)下,求函数 $S=4(d^2+\sqrt{2}dh)$ 的极值.
- (॥) 此问题的边界值: 当 $d \to +0$ (此时 $h \to H 0$) 时, 显然 $S \to 0$; 而当 $h \to +0$ (这时 $d \to R 0$) 时, $S \to 4R^2$. 在后一种情况下, 全表面积退化为上、下两个正方形面积之和.
 - (iii) 在区域内部,设 $F=4(d^2+\sqrt{2}dh)-\lambda(d\tan\alpha+h-l\sin\alpha)$,解方程组

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial d} = 8d + 4\sqrt{2}h - \lambda \tan \alpha = 0,\right) \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 4\sqrt{2} \, d - \lambda = 0 \,, \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

$$d\tan \alpha + h = l\sin \alpha. \tag{3}$$

由(2)得 \(\lambda = 4\sqrt{2}\)d,代人(1),得

$$h = (\tan \alpha - \sqrt{2})d, \tag{4}$$

由 h>0 及 d>0 知,当 $\tan\alpha < \sqrt{2}$ 时,方程组在所研究的区域内无解,此时,S 的最大值必在边界上达到,即在 $h\to +0$ 时达到 $4R^2$.当 $\tan\alpha > \sqrt{2}$ 时,将(4)式代人(3)式,可得

$$d = \frac{l\sin\alpha}{2\tan\alpha - \sqrt{2}}, \qquad h = l\sin\alpha \frac{\tan\alpha - \sqrt{2}}{2\tan\alpha - \sqrt{2}}.$$

$$S = 4(d^2 + \sqrt{2}dh) = \frac{2l^2\sin\alpha}{\sqrt{2}\tan\alpha - 1} = \frac{2R^2\tan^2\alpha}{\sqrt{2}\tan\alpha - 1}.$$

此时

由于

$$(\tan \alpha - \sqrt{2})^2 = \tan^2 \alpha - 2(\sqrt{2}\tan \alpha - 1) > 0$$

故 $\frac{\tan^2\alpha}{\sqrt{2}\tan\alpha-1}$ >2. 从而, $S>4R^2$,即在该点的值大于边界上的值. 因此,它为最大值. 于是,当 $\tan\alpha>\sqrt{2}$,长方

体底面为正方形,边长为 $2d\sin\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{l\sin\alpha}{\sqrt{2}\tan\alpha-1}$, 高 $h = l\sin\alpha\frac{\tan\alpha-\sqrt{2}}{2\tan\alpha-\sqrt{2}}$ 时,全表面积为最大.

【3698】 在橢圆抛物面 $\frac{z}{c} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$ 和 z = c 所围区域内作出具有最大体积的内接长方体.

提示 设长方体的长、宽、高分别为 2x, 2y 及 h=c-z, 由题意, 我们应求函数 V=4xy(c-z) 在条件 $\frac{x^2}{a^2}$

 $+\frac{y^2}{h^2} = \frac{z}{c}(x>0, y>0, 0 < z < c)$ 下的极值.

解 设长方体的长、宽、高分别为 2x, 2y 及 h=c-z,则按题设考患函数 V=4xyh=4xy(c-z) 在条件 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c} (x>0, y>0, 0 < z < c)$ 下的极值.

为计算简单起见,作 F 时略去常数 4. 设 $F = xy(c-z) - \lambda(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z}{a})$. 解方程组

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y(c-z) - 2\lambda \frac{x}{a^2} = 0,\right) \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x(c-z) - 2\lambda \frac{y}{b^2} = 0, \tag{2}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = -xy + \frac{\lambda}{c} = 0 \right. \tag{3}$$

$$\left| \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c} \right|. \tag{4}$$

将(1)、(2)、(3)三式分别乘以 x、y、(c-z), 比较即得

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{c-z}{2c}.$$

代人(4)式,可得

$$x = \frac{a}{2}$$
, $y = \frac{b}{2}$, $z = \frac{c}{2}$, $h = c - z = \frac{c}{2}$.

由于边界上V趋于零,故长方体的最大值必在区域内达到.于是,当长方体的尺寸分别为a、b 及 $\frac{c}{2}$ 时, 其体积最大.

【3699】 求点 $M_o(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 至平面 Ax+By+Cz+D=0 上的点的最短距离.

提示 由題意,我们应求函数 $r^2 = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2$ 在条件 Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 下的 极值.

按题设,我们求函数 $r^2 = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2$ 在条件 Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 下的极值. 设 $F(x,y,z)=r^2+\lambda(Ax+By+Cz+D)$. 解方程组

$$\left\{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2(x - x_0) + \lambda A = 0,\right\} \tag{1}$$

$$\int \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2(y - y_0) + \lambda B = 0. \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2(z - z_0) + \lambda C = 0, \\ Ax + By + Cz + D = 0. \end{aligned}$$
(3)

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0. (4)$$

由(1)、(2)、(3)可得
$$x=x_0-\frac{1}{2}\lambda A, y=y_0-\frac{1}{2}\lambda B, z=z_0-\frac{1}{2}\lambda C.$$
 (5)

 $\lambda = \frac{2(Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D)}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2},$ 代人(4),得

将(5),(6)代人 $r^2 = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2$ 中,得

$$r = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

当 x, y, z 中有任一个趋于无穷时, r 趋于无穷. 因此, 在区域内 r 必取最小值. 于是,点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 至平面 Ax+By+Cz+D=0 上的点的最短距离为

$$r = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$

[3700] 求空间二直线

$$\frac{x-x_1}{m_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{n_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{p_1}, \quad \frac{x-x_2}{m_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{n_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{p_2}$$

(6)

之间的最短距离.

解显然,当两直线不平行时,直线上一点趋于无穷远处时,与另一直线上各点的距离,都趋于无穷,因此,不平行两直线的最短距离必在有限处达到.

为了书写简洁,我们采用向量的表达形式,用

$$r_1(t) = l_1 t + r_{10}$$
 表示直线 $\frac{x - x_1}{m_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{n_1} = \frac{z - z_1}{p_1}$, (1)

$$r_2(s) = l_2 s + r_{20}$$
 表示直线 $\frac{x - x_2}{m_2} = \frac{y - y_2}{n_2} = \frac{z - z_2}{p_2}$. (2)

其中 t,s 为参数,

$$l_1 = \{m_1, n_1, p_1\}, \qquad l_2 = \{m_2, n_2, p_2\},$$

$$r_{10} = \{x_1, y_1, z_1\}, \quad r_{20} = \{x_2, y_2, z_2\}.$$

又记

$$r_0 = r_{10} - r_{20} = \{x_1 - x_2, y_1 - y_2, z_1 - z_2\}.$$

始端在直线(2)上,终端在直线(1)上的向量为:

$$u(t,s) = (l_1 t + r_{10}) - (l_2 s + r_{20}) = l_1 t - l_2 s + r_0.$$
(3)

本题即求 | u(t,s) | 的最小值,它必在有限的 t,s 上取得.令

$$w = |u(t,s)|^2 = |l_1t - l_2s + r_0|^2 = l_1^2t^2 + l_2^2s^2 + r_0^2 - 2(l_1 + l_2)st + 2(l_1 + r_0)t - 2(l_2 + r_0)s,$$

其中

$$l_1^2 = l_1 \cdot l_1$$
, $l_2^2 = l_2 \cdot l_2$, $r_0^2 = r_0 \cdot r_0$.

w取得极值的必要条件为

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = 2\left[l_1^2 t - (\boldsymbol{l}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{l}_2)s + (\boldsymbol{l}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{r}_0)\right] = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = 2\left[l_2^2 s - (\boldsymbol{l}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{l}_2)t - (\boldsymbol{l}_2 \cdot \boldsymbol{r}_0)\right] = 0.$$

由此可解得唯一的临界点(to+5o):

$$t_0 = -\frac{l_2^2 (l_1 \cdot r_0) - (l_1 \cdot l_2) (l_2 \cdot r_0)}{l_1^2 l_2^2 - (l_1 \cdot l_2)^2}, \quad s_0 = \frac{l_1^2 (l_2 \cdot r_0) - (l_1 \cdot l_2) (l_1 \cdot r_0)}{l_1^2 l_2^2 - (l_1 \cdot l_2)^2}.$$

于是, $|u(t_0,s_0)|$ 即为所求的最短距离. 下面计算 $|u(t_0,s_0)|$. 令

$$\Delta = \sqrt{l_1^2 l_2^2 - (l_1 \cdot l_2)^2},$$

显然有

$$\Delta^{2} = |\mathbf{l}_{1}|^{2} \cdot |\mathbf{l}_{2}|^{2} - [|\mathbf{l}_{1}| \cdot |\mathbf{l}_{2}| \cos(\mathbf{l}_{1}, \mathbf{l}_{2})]^{2} = |\mathbf{l}_{1}|^{2} \cdot |\mathbf{l}_{2}|^{2} \sin^{2}(\mathbf{l}_{1}, \mathbf{l}_{2}) = |\mathbf{l}_{1} \times \mathbf{l}_{2}|^{2}$$

即 A= | I1× I2 |. 将 to 及 so 代人(3)式,得

$$u(t_0,s_0) = -\frac{1}{\Delta^2}(l_1 \cdot r_0) [l_2^2 l_1 - (l_1 \cdot l_2) l_2] - \frac{1}{\Delta^2}(l_2 \cdot r_0) [l_1^2 l_2 - (l_1 \cdot l_2) l_1] + r_0,$$

通过计算,不难看出

$$u(t_0, s_0) \cdot l_1 = -\frac{1}{\Delta^2} (l_1 \cdot r_0) [l_2^2 l_1^2 - (l_1 \cdot l_2)^2] - \frac{1}{\Delta^2} (l_2 \cdot r_0) [l_1^2 (l_1 \cdot l_2) - (l_1 \cdot l_2) l_1^2] + (r_0 \cdot l_1) = 0,$$

$$u(t_0, s_0) \cdot l_2 = 0.$$

因此,得知

$$|n_0| = 1$$
,

$$|u_0(t_0,s_0)| = |u(t_0,s_0) \cdot n_0| = \frac{|r_0 \cdot (l_1 \times l_2)|}{\Delta} = \pm \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - x_2 & y_1 - y_2 & z_1 - z_2 \\ m_1 & n_1 & p_1 \\ m_2 & n_2 & p_2 \end{vmatrix},$$

其中

$$\Delta = \sqrt{ \begin{vmatrix} m_1 & n_1 \\ m_2 & n_2 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} n_1 & p_1 \\ n_2 & p_2 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} p_1 & m_1 \\ p_2 & m_2 \end{vmatrix}^2} ,$$

且正负号的选取保证所得结果为正值.

【3701】 求拋物线 $y=x^2$ 和直线 x-y-2=0 之间的最短距离.

提示 设 (x_1,y_1) 为抛物线 $y=x^2$ 上任一点, (x_2,y_2) 为直线 x-y-2=0 上任一点。由題意,我们应求

函数 $r^2 = (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2$ 在条件 $y_1 - x_1^2 = 0$ 及 $x_2 - y_2 - 1 = 0$ 下的极值.

解 设 (x_1,y_1) 为抛物线 $y=x^2$ 上任一点, (x_2,y_2) 为直线 x-y-2=0 上的任一点. 按题意,我们应求函数

$$r^2 = (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2$$

在条件 $y_1-x_1^2=0$ 及 $x_2-y_2-1=0$ 下的极值、显然,由几何知,当两点 (x_1,y_1) 和 (x_2,y_2) 至少有一伸向无穷时,r 也必趋于无穷大,故 r 的最小值必在有限处达到.

设 $F(x_1,x_2,y_1,y_2) = r^2 + \lambda_1(y_1 - x_1^2) + \lambda_2(x_2 - y_2 - 2)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} = -2(x_2 - x_1) - 2\lambda_1 x_1 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} = 2(x_2 - x_1) + \lambda_2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_1} = -2(y_2 - y_1) + \lambda_1 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_2} = 2(y_2 - y_1) - \lambda_2 = 0, \\ y_1 = x_1^2, \\ x_2 - y_2 - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得唯一的一组解 $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $y_1 = \frac{1}{4}$; $x_2 = \frac{11}{8}$, $y_2 = -\frac{5}{8}$.

于是,所求的最短距离为
$$r_0 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{11}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{7}{8}\sqrt{2}$$
.

【3702】 求有心二次曲线 $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = 1$ 的半轴.

提示 注意原点(0,0)即为曲线的中心,由题意,我们应求函数 $u=x^2+y^2$ 在条件 $Ax^2+2Bxy+Cy^2=1$ 下的极值.

解 设 (x_0,y_0) 为二次曲线 $Ax^2+2Bxy+Cy^2=1$ 上的点,则 $(-x_0,-y_0)$ 也为该曲线上点.因此,原点(0,0)即为曲线的中心. 按题意,应求函数 $u=x^2+y^2$ 在条件 $Ax^2+2Bxy+Cy^2=1$ 下的极值.

设 $F = x^2 + y^2 - \lambda (Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 - 1)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = (\lambda A - 1)x + \lambda By = 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \lambda Bx + (\lambda C - 1)y = 0, \\ Ax^{2} + 2Bxy + Cy^{2} = 1. \end{cases}$$

要上述方程组(前面的两个方程)有非零解, 从必须满足二次方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda A - 1 & \lambda B \\ \lambda B & \lambda C - 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0. \tag{1}$$

由题设知二次曲线为有心的,因此 $AC^2 - B^2 \neq 0$.

由方程(1)可求得两根 λ_1 和 $\lambda_2(\lambda_1 \ge \lambda_2)$. 将 λ 的值代人方程组,求得对应于 λ_1 的解(x_1 , y_1)及对应于 λ_2 的解(x_2 , y_2). 相应地,有

 $u(x_1,y_1) = x_1^2 + y_1^2 = x_1[\lambda_1(Ax_1 + By_1)] + y_1[\lambda_1(Bx_1 + Cy_1)] = \lambda_1(Ax_1^2 + 2Bx_1y_1 + Cy_1^2) = \lambda_1,$ 同理 $u(x_2,y_2) = x_2^2 + y_2^2 = \lambda_2.$

(i) 当 AC-B²>0 且 A+C>0(或 A>0)时,由(1)解得

$$\lambda_i = \frac{(A+C) \pm \sqrt{(A+C)^2 - 4(AC-B^2)}}{2(AC-B^2)} > 0,$$

即有 $\lambda_1 \ge \lambda_2 > 0$. 显然 u 的最大值及最小值必在区域内达到. 因此, λ_1 及 λ_2 分别为 u 的最大值及最小值. 此时,所对应的曲线为椭圆,长、短半轴的平方分别为 λ_1 及 λ_2 . 当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 (A = C, B = 0)$ 时为圆.

当 A+C<0(或 A<0)时,两根 λ ,均为负,相应曲线无轨迹.

(ii) 当 $AC-B^2 < 0$ 时, $\lambda_1 > 0$, $\lambda_2 < 0$. 此时只有一个极值 λ_1 . 对应的曲线为双曲线. λ_1 为实半轴的平方 (λ₂ 表面上无意义,但实质上为虚半轴的平方),其中特别是 B=0 时,曲线退化为一对相交直线.

【3703】 求有心二次曲面 $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz = 1$ 的半轴.

解 同 3702 题可知,曲面的中心为(0,0,0). 按题意,达到曲面半轴的点(x,y,z)一定是函数 u(x,y,z) $= x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在条件 $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz = 1$ 下的临界点(但不一定是极值点,例如,椭 球面的中间轴所在的点).

设 $F = u - \lambda (Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz - 1)$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = (\lambda A - 1)x + \lambda Dy + \lambda Fz = 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \lambda Dx + (\lambda B - 1)y + \lambda Ez = 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \lambda Fx + \lambda Ey + (\lambda C - 1)z = 0, \\ Ax^{2} + By^{2} + Cz^{2} + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz = 1. \end{cases}$$

要上述方程组(前面的三个方程)有非零解, 从必须满足三次方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda A - 1 & \lambda D & \lambda F \\ \lambda D & \lambda B - 1 & \lambda E \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\lambda F \quad \lambda E \quad \lambda C - 1$$

设三根为λ₁≥λ₂≥λ₃.对应于此三根可求出满足方程组的临界点.与 3702 题相同,可证明在这些临界点处 и (x,y,z)的值恰为 λ_i (i=1,2,3),即 λ_i 为曲面半轴的平方(严格地说,当 λ_i <0 时不能认为它是半轴的平 方).

与二次曲线的情况类似,根据 λ 的正负可讨论曲面半轴的虚、实等问题,这对熟悉二次曲面分类的读 者无实质性的困难,因此,省略掉这些烦琐的讨论.

【3704】 求用平面 Ax + By + Cz = 0 与柱体 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1$ 相交所成椭圆的面积.

解 我们只要确定所得椭圆的长短半轴 a 及 b ,即可按公式 $S=\pi ab$ 求得椭圆的面积.

注意到原点(0,0,0)在原橢圆柱面的中心轴上,且截平面Ax+By+Cz=0又通过它.因此,原点是截线 椭圆的中心,从而长短半轴 \overline{a} 及 \overline{b} 的平方 \overline{a} 及 \overline{b} ,分别为函数 $u=x^2+y^2+z^2$ 在条件 Ax+By+Cz=0 及 $\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} = 1$ 下的最大值和最小值. 设

$$F = u + 2\lambda(Ax + By + Cz) - \mu\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1\right).$$

于是,达到最大值、最小值的点的坐标必须满足方程组

$$\left[\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{a^2}\right)x + \lambda A = 0,\right] \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{a^{2}}\right) x + \lambda A = 0, \\
\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{b^{2}}\right) y + \lambda B = 0,
\end{cases} \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = z + \lambda C = 0, \\ Ax + By + Cz = 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$(3)$$

$$(4)$$

$$Ax + By + Cz = 0, (4)$$

$$\left| \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right| = 1. \tag{5}$$

将(1)、(2)、(3)三式分别乘以x,y,z后,然后相加,得 $x^2+y^2+z^2=\mu$,即从方程组可解得 $u(x,y,z)=\mu$.由 (1)、(2)、(3)、(4)知,若要x,y,z及λ不全为零,μ必须满足下列方程(同时μ只要满足下列方程,临界点 (x,y,z)也一定有解):

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{\mu}{a^2} & 0 & 0 & A \\ 0 & 1 - \frac{\mu}{b^2} & 0 & B \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & C \\ A & B & C & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

展开后,得

$$\frac{C^2}{a^2b^2} \mu^2 - \left(\frac{B^2}{a^2} + \frac{A^2}{b^2} + \frac{C^2}{a^2} + \frac{C^2}{b^2}\right) \mu + (A^2 + B^2 + C^2) = 0.$$

此方程有两正根.显然即为最大值及最小值 \overline{a}^2 、 \overline{b}^2 .由韦达定理知

$$\overline{a}^2 \overline{b}^2 = \frac{a^2 b^2 (A^2 + B^2 + C^2)}{C^2}$$
,

故椭圆面积 $\pi a \overline{b} = \frac{\pi a b \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}{|C|}$ (C≠0).

当 C=0 时,平面 Ax+By=0 过 Oz 轴,显然得不到椭圆截面.

【3705】 求用平面 $z\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma = 0$ (其中 $\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma = 1$)

与椭球

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1$$

相交所成截面的面积.

截面为一椭圆,与 3704 题一样,我们只要先考虑函数 u=x²+y²+z² 在条件

$$x\cos \alpha + y\cos \beta + b\cos \gamma = 0$$
 及 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$

下的极值(a>0,b>0,c>0).

设 $F = u + 2\lambda_1 \left(x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma\right) - \lambda_2 \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1\right)$.解方程组

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_{I}}{a^{2}}\right) x + \lambda_{1} \cos \alpha = 0,$$
 (1)

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_z}{a^2}\right) x + \lambda_1 \cos \alpha = 0, \\
\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_z}{b^2}\right) y + \lambda_1 \cos \beta = 0, \\
\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_z}{c^2}\right) z + \lambda_1 \cos \gamma = 0,
\end{cases} \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{c^2}\right) z + \lambda_1 \cos \gamma = 0, \tag{3}$$

$$x\cos \alpha + y\cos \beta + z\cos \gamma = 0$$
, (4)

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1. \tag{5}$$

将(1),(2),(3)三式分别乘以x,y,z,然后相加,即得 $u=x^2+y^2+z^2=\lambda_z$.

由(1)、(2)、(3)、(4)知,若要x、y、z及λi不全为零,λz必须满足下列方程

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{a^2} & 0 & 0 & \cos \alpha \\
0 & 1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{b^2} & 0 & \cos \beta \\
0 & 0 & 1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{c^2} & \cos \gamma \\
\cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma & 0
\end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

展开整理得

$$\left(\frac{\cos^{2}\alpha}{b^{2}c^{2}} + \frac{\cos^{2}\beta}{c^{2}a^{2}} + \frac{\cos^{2}\gamma}{a^{2}b^{2}}\right)\lambda_{2}^{2} - \left(\frac{\cos^{2}\alpha}{b^{2}} + \frac{\cos^{2}\alpha^{2}}{c^{2}} + \frac{\cos^{2}\beta}{c^{2}} + \frac{\cos^{2}\beta}{a^{2}} + \frac{\cos^{2}\gamma}{a^{2}} + \frac{\cos^{2}\gamma}{b^{2}}\right)\lambda_{2} + 1 = 0.$$

此方程有两正根,显然即为椭圆的长短半轴的平方 $\overline{a^2}$ 、 $\overline{b^2}$.由韦达定理知

$$\overline{a}^{2} \, \overline{b}^{2} = \frac{a^{2} b^{2} c^{2}}{a^{2} \cos^{2} a + b^{2} \cos^{2} \beta + c^{2} \cos^{2} \gamma}.$$

于是,所求椭圆的面积为

$$S = \pi \overline{a} \overline{b} = \frac{\pi abc}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 a + b^2 \cos^2 \beta + c^2 \cos^2 \gamma}}$$

【3706】 根据费马原理,光在最短时间内从一点传播到另一点.

假定点 A 和点 B 位于交界面为平面的不同的光介质中,并且光的传播速度在第一种介质中等于 v_1 ,而 在第二种介质中等于 12,试推出光的折射定律。

解 如图 6.45 所示,光线从点 A 射出,沿着折线 AMB 到达点 B. 由 A、B 作垂直于 l 的直线 AC 及 BD,并与直线 l 交于点 C 及点 D. 设 AC=a, BD=b, CD=d. 选择角度 a, β 为变量,则

$$AM = \frac{a}{\cos a}$$
, $BM = \frac{b}{\cos \beta}$, $CM = a \tan a$, $MD = b \tan \beta$.

于是,我们的问题就是求函数

$$f(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{a}{v_1 \cos \alpha} + \frac{b}{v_2 \cos \beta}$$

在条件 $a \tan \alpha + b \tan \beta = d$ 下的最小值,其中 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}, ($ 当 $M 在 C 与 D 之间时, <math>\alpha > 0, \beta >$ 0; 当 M 在点 C 的左边时, $\alpha < 0$, $\beta > 0$; 当 M 在点 D 的右边时 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta < 0$). 显然 $f(\alpha, \beta)$ 是连续函数; 又当 $\alpha \rightarrow$ $\frac{\pi}{2}$ — 0 时(这时点 M 从右边伸向无穷远, $\beta \to -\frac{\pi}{2}$ + 0),显然 $f(\alpha,\beta) \to +\infty$;当 $\alpha \to -\frac{\pi}{2}$ + 0 时(这时点 M 从 左边伸向无穷远, $\beta \to \frac{\pi}{2}$ -0),显然也有 $f(\alpha,\beta) \to +\infty$,由此可知 $f(\alpha,\beta)$ 在有限处达到最小值,此处必为临 界点.设

> $F = \frac{a}{v_1 \cos a} + \frac{b}{v_1 \cos \beta} - \lambda (a \tan \alpha + b \tan \beta - d)$ $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = \frac{a \sin a}{v_1 \cos^2 a} - \frac{\lambda a}{\cos^2 a} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \beta} = \frac{b \sin \beta}{v_1 \cos^2 \beta} - \frac{\lambda b}{\cos^2 \beta} = 0, \end{cases}$ $\frac{\sin\alpha}{n} = \lambda$, $\frac{\sin\beta}{n} = \lambda$. $\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$. 图 6.45

注意到由

即得

于是,在临界点必满足

由此可知,光的传播路径必满足上面的关系,这就是著名的光线折射定律,此时,由点 A 到点 B 的光线传播 所需要的时间最短.

【3707】 一折射棱镜的折射角为 a, 折射率为 n. 光线以怎样的入射角射向此棱镜侧面, 其偏向角(即入 射线与出射线之间的角)为最小?求此最小偏向角.

解 如图 6.46 所示, ABC 为棱镜. $\angle BAC = a$ 为棱镜顶角(即棱镜的折射角), DE 为入射光线,折射后 从 F 点折射出棱镜,射出线为 FG. IH 和 JH 分别为入射点和射出点的法线,它们相交于 $H(IH \perp AC, JH)$ $\bot AB$). 入射线 DE 的延长线 DM 与射出线的反向延长线 FL 交于 K. 令 $\angle DEI = \beta$, $\angle GFJ = \gamma$, $\angle GKM =$ δ , $\angle HEF = \lambda$, $\angle EFH = \mu$.

按题意即问: 当 β 在 $(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ 之间的一定范围内变化时, δ 何时达到最小值. 这本是一元函数的极值问 题,然因牵涉的变量关系太多,因此把它看作多元函数的条件极值问题.

由折射定律(3706题)可知:

$$\sin\beta = n\sin\lambda$$
, (1)

$$\sin \gamma = n \sin \mu$$
. (2)

由几何关系不难求出 $\alpha \setminus \beta \setminus \gamma \setminus \delta \setminus \lambda$ 及 μ 之间的关系:

$$\lambda + \mu = \alpha \tag{3}$$

$$\delta = \beta + \gamma - \alpha. \tag{4}$$

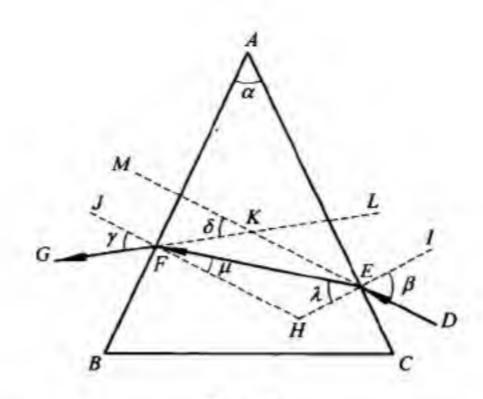


图 6.46

由于α为常数,故从(1)、(2)、(3)、(4)四式中消去λ、μ及γ就得到δ作为β的函数.令

$$F(\beta,\gamma,\lambda,\mu) = \beta + \gamma - \alpha + k_1(\sin\beta - n\sin\lambda) + k_2(n\sin\mu - \sin\gamma) + k_3(\lambda + \mu - \alpha).$$

临界点适合下列方程组

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \beta} = 1 + k_1 \cos \beta = 0\right),\tag{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \gamma} = 1 - k_2 \cos \gamma = 0, \tag{6}$$

$$\int \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = -k_1 n \cos \lambda + k_3 = 0, \qquad (7)$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial F}{\partial \mu} = k_2 \, n \cos \mu + k_3 = 0. \right| \tag{8}$$

由(7)、(8)消去 ks,得

$$k_1 \cos \lambda = -k_2 \cos \mu. \tag{9}$$

由(5)、(6)得 $k_1 = -\frac{1}{\cos\beta}$, $k_2 = \frac{1}{\cos\gamma}$,代入(9),两边平方,即得

$$\frac{\cos^2 \lambda}{\cos^2 \beta} = \frac{\cos^2 \mu}{\cos^2 \gamma} \quad \Re \quad \frac{1 - \sin^2 \lambda}{1 - \sin^2 \beta} = \frac{1 - \sin^2 \mu}{1 - \sin^2 \gamma}. \tag{10}$$

将(1)、(2)代人(10),得

$$\frac{1-\sin^2 \lambda}{1-n^2 \sin^2 \lambda} = \frac{1-\sin^2 \mu}{1-n^2 \sin^2 \mu},$$

整理后得

$$(n^2-1)(\sin^2\lambda-\sin^2\mu)=0.$$

由于 $0 < \lambda < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 < \mu < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 故 $\sin \lambda = \sin \mu$ 或 $\lambda = \mu$. 代入(3), 得 $\lambda = \mu = \frac{\alpha}{2}$. 从而, $\beta = \gamma = \arcsin(n\sin\frac{\alpha}{2})$. 于

是, $\delta = \beta + \gamma - \alpha = 2\arcsin\left(n\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - \alpha$.

所求得的β即为唯一的临界点.

根据物理知识,作为本题所讨论的对象:顶角较小的分光棱镜,在区域内确实存在着最小的折射.于是,

当人射角

$$\beta = \arcsin\left(n\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

时,则

$$\delta = 2\arcsin\left(n\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - \alpha$$

应为最小偏向角.至于作其他用途的各种棱镜,光线的折射路径不仅与顶角有关,面且大部分与整个棱镜的构造有关,这已不属于本题所考虑的对象,因而,也不再对它们进行讨论.

【3708】 变量 x 和 y 满足系数待定的线性方程 y=ax+b.

经过一系列精度相同的测量,对于量x和y得到值 x_i , y_i ($i=1,2,\cdots,n$).

利用最小二乘法,求系数 a 和 b 的最可靠数值.

提示 根据最小二乘法,系数 a 和 b 的最可靠数值是这样的:对于它们,误差的平方和 $M=\sum_{i=1}^{n}$ $(ax_i+$

b-yi)2 为最小.

解 根据最小二乘法,系数 a 和 b 的最可靠数值是这样的:对于它们,误差的平方和

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (ax_i + b - y_i)^2$$

为最小. 因此,上述问题可以通过求方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial M}{\partial a} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (ax_i + b - y_i) x_i = 0, \\ \frac{\partial M}{\partial b} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (ax_i + b - y_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解来解决.记

$$[x,y] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i, \quad [x,x] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2, \quad [x,1] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \quad [y,1] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i,$$

则上述方程组化为

$$\begin{cases} a[x,x]+b[x,1]=[x,y], \\ a[x,1]+bn=[y,1]. \end{cases}$$

系数行列式

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x & x \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} x & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x & 1 \end{bmatrix} & n \end{vmatrix} = n \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \right)^2 = (n-1) \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i \neq j} x_i x_j = \sum_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j)^2.$$

当 △≠0 时,方程组有唯一的一组解,且

$$a = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} [x,y] & [x,1] \\ [y,1] & n \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} [x,1] & [x,1] \end{bmatrix}} = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} y_{i} - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i \neq j} (x_{i} - x_{j})^{2}},$$

$$b = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} [x,x] & [x,y] \\ [x,1] & [y,1] \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} [x,x] & [x,1] \\ [x,x] & [x,1] \end{bmatrix}} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{x}\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}\right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} y_{i}\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i \neq j} (x_{i} - x_{j})^{2}}.$$

显然,此时 M 为最小. 因此,上述 a 和 b 即为所求.

【3709】 在平面上已知n个点 $M_i(x_i,y_i)(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$. 直线 $x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha - p = 0$ 在怎样的位置时,这些点与此直线的偏差的平方和为最小?

解 已知点与直线的偏差平方和 $M(\alpha,p) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i \cos \alpha + y_i \sin \alpha - p)^2$.

记

$$\overline{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i, \quad \overline{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i, \quad \overline{x}y = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i, \quad \overline{x}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2, \quad \overline{y}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^2,$$

则所求直线的参数 a 和 p 应满足方程

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial \alpha} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i \cos \alpha + y_i \sin \alpha - p) (y_i \cos \alpha - x_i \sin \alpha)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[x_i y_i \cos 2\alpha + (y_i^2 - x_i^2) \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2} - y_i p \cos \alpha + x_i p \sin \alpha \right]$$

$$= n \left[2 x y \cos 2\alpha + (\overline{y}^2 - \overline{x}^2) \sin 2\alpha - 2 p (\overline{y} \cos \alpha - \overline{x} \sin \alpha) \right] = 0,$$
(1)

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial p} = -2\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i \cos_a + y_i \sin_a - p) = -2n(\overline{x}\cos_a + \overline{y}\sin_a - p) = 0. \tag{2}$$

由(2)式,解得 $p = x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha$. (3)

将(3)式代人(1)式,即可解出
$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2(\overline{x} \cdot \overline{y} - \overline{x}y)}{[\overline{x}^2 - (\overline{x})^2][\overline{y}^2 - (\overline{y})^2]}.$$
 (4)

在[0,2π)范围内,(4)式的解α共有四个:

$$a_0$$
; $a_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}$; $a_0 + \pi$; $a_0 + \frac{3\pi}{2}$;

其中 $0 \le \alpha_0 < \frac{\pi}{2}$. 将这四个解代入(3)式可以求出 p. 根据习惯,取 $p \ge 0$,故上述四个 α 只有两个满足 $p \ge 0$ 的要求 ***),记为 α_1 , p_1 ; α_2 , p_2 ,这样就得到两条互相垂直的直线:

$$\int x \cos \alpha_1 + y \sin \alpha_1 - p_1 = 0, \qquad (5)$$

$$\begin{cases} x\cos\alpha_2 + y\sin\alpha_2 - p_2 = 0. \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

显然, $M(\alpha,p)$ 一定在p为有限值的点上取得最小值.因此,只要比较 $M(\alpha_1,p_1)$ 和 $M(\alpha_2,p_2)$ 的值,M 较小的那条直线即为所求 ··· '.

- *) 当(4)式分母为零而分子不为零时,解为 $2\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2}$. 当分子分母同时为零时,有无穷多个解,即任意一条过 n 个点的质心的直线均使 $M(\alpha, p)$ 为最小,具体的讨论不进行了.
- **) 也可能同时有一对或两对 α 使 p=0,但此时代表的直线仍只有互相垂直的两条,只是直线方程 (5)或(6)有两种不同的表示法而已.
 - ***) 特殊情况下也可能有 $M(a_1,p_1)=M(a_2,p_2)$,此时使M取得最小值的直线有两条.

【3710】 在区间(1,3)内用线性函数 ax+b来近似地代替函数 x2,使得绝对偏差

$$\Delta = \sup |x^2 - (ax + b)| \quad (1 \le x \le 3)$$

为最小.

解 考虑函数 $u(a,b) = \Delta^2 = \sup_{a \in \mathbb{R}^2} [x^2 - (ax+b)]^2$, $f(x,a,b) = x^2 - (ax+b)$.

由于 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ =2x-a,故当固定a,b时,f(x,a,b)只在 $x=\frac{a}{2}$ 处达到极值 $f(\frac{a}{2},a,b)$. 当限制 $1 \le x \le 3$ 时,只有当 $2 \le a \le 6$ 时,f(x,a,b)才可能在 $1 \le x \le 3$ 内部达到极值.于是,

$$u(a,b) = \begin{cases} \max \left\{ f^{1}(1,a,b), f^{2}(3,a,b), f^{2}\left(\frac{a}{2},a,b\right) \right\}, & 2 < a < 6, \\ \max \left\{ f^{1}(1,a,b), f^{2}(3,a,b) \right\}, & a \leq 2 \not \boxtimes a \geq 6. \end{cases}$$

从上式得知,对一切(a,b)均有 u(a,b)>0.

设从上式已解出平面区域 Ω,,Ω, 及 Ω,,使得

$$u(a,b) = \begin{cases} f^{2}(1,a,b) = (1-a-b)^{2}, & (a,b) \in \Omega_{1}, \\ f^{2}(3,a,b) = (9-3a-b)^{2}, & (a,b) \in \Omega_{2}, \\ f^{2}(\frac{a}{2},a,b) = (\frac{a^{2}}{4}+b)^{2}, & (a,b) \in \Omega_{2}, \end{cases}$$
 2

由 (a,b)>0,不难看出 u(a,b) 在区域 Ω , (i=1,2,3) 内部均无临界点,再看区域边界的状况,以 Ω ,及 Ω 。 为例,根据 u(a,b) 的连续性,即知在边界上有 $u(a,b)=(1-a-b)^2$,且满足条件

$$(1-a-b)^2 = \left(\frac{a^2}{4}+b\right)^2$$
.

下面我们求满足条件极值的必要条件的点. 设

$$F(a,b) = (1-a-b)^2 + \lambda \left[(1-a-b)^2 - \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right)^2 \right],$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = -2(1+\lambda)(1-a-b) - \lambda a \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right), \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = -2(1+\lambda)(1-a-b) - 2\lambda \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right). \end{cases}$$

则

使 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial a}$ =0, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial b}$ =0 且满足条件 $1-a-b\neq 0$, $\frac{a^2}{4}+b\neq 0$ 的点没有.

同法可证:在 Ω_1 , Ω_2 及 Ω_2 , Ω_3 的边界上也无临界点,但是,u(a,b)一定在区域内达到最小值.因此,只能在 Ω_1 , Ω_2 , Ω_3 的边界交点上取得最小值,即在满足方程

$$(1-a-b)^2 = (9-3a-b)^2 = \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right)^2 \tag{1}$$

的点(a,b)上取得最小值. 方程(1)可转化为下面四组方程

$$\left[1-a-b=9-3a-b=-\left(\frac{a^2}{4}+b\right),\right. \tag{2}$$

$$1-a-b=9-3a-b=\frac{a^2}{4}+b,$$
 (3)

$$1-a-b=-(9-3a-b)=-\left(\frac{a^2}{4}+b\right). \tag{4}$$

$$1-a-b=-(9-3a-b)=\frac{a^2}{4}+b. (5)$$

方程组(2)无解.

方程组(3)的解为 a=4, $b=-\frac{7}{2}$. 对应的 $\Delta=\frac{1}{2}$.

方程组(4)的解为 a=2, b=1.,对应的 $\Delta=2$.

方程组(5)的解为 a=6, b=-7, 对应的 $\Delta=2$.

综上所述,可知:在区间(1,3)内,用线性函数 $4x-\frac{7}{2}$ 来近似地代替函数 x^2 ,即可使绝对偏差 Δ 为最小,且 $\Delta_{min}=\frac{1}{2}$.

第七章 带参数的积分

§ 1. 带参数的常义积分

1° 积分的连续性 若函数 f(x,y) 在有界区域 $R[a \le x \le A; b \le y \le B]$ 内有定义并且是连续的,则

$$F(y) = \int_{a}^{A} f(x, y) dx$$

是在闭区间 $b \le y \le B$ 上的连续函数.

若除在1°中所列的条件之外,并且偏导数f',(x,y)在区域R内连续,则当b 2"积分符号下的微分法 <y<B时成立莱布尼茨公式

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}y}\int_a^A f(x,y)\mathrm{d}x = \int_a^A f'_{,*}(x,y)\mathrm{d}x.$$

在更一般的情况下,当积分的下限和上限为参数 y 的可微函数 $\varphi(y)$ 和 $\psi(y)$,并且当 b < y < B 时 $a \le$ $\varphi(y) \leq A$, $a \leq \psi(y) \leq A$,则有

$$\frac{d}{dy} \int_{\varphi(y)}^{\psi(y)} f(x,y) dx = f \left[\psi(y), y \right] \psi'(y) - f \left[\varphi(y), y \right] \varphi'(y) + \int_{\varphi(y)}^{\psi(y)} f'_{,}(x,y) dx \qquad (b < y < B).$$

3° 积分符号下的积分法 在1°的条件下有

$$\int_a^B dy \int_a^A f(x,y) dx = \int_a^A dx \int_b^B f(x,y) dy.$$

【3711】 证明:不连续函数 f(x,y) = sgn(x-y)的积分

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx$$

为连续函数. 作出函数 u=F(y)的图像.

证明思路 当 $-\infty < y < 0$ 时,F(y) = 1;当 $0 \le y \le 1$ 时,F(y) = 1 - 2y;当 $1 < y < +\infty$ 时,F(y) = -1. 由于

$$\lim_{y \to +0} F(y) = \lim_{y \to +0} (1-2y) = 1, \quad \lim_{y \to -0} F(y) = \lim_{y \to -0} 1 = 1$$

及 F(0)=1. 因此, F(y) 在点 y=0 处连续, 同理可证 F(y) 在点 y=1 处连续, 于是,函数 F(y) 在一 ∞ $y<+\infty$ 内连续. u=F(y)的图像如图 7.1 所示.

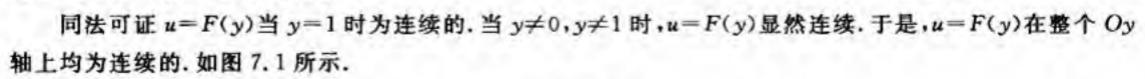
证 当
$$-\infty < y < 0$$
 时, $F(y) = \int_0^1 1 \cdot dx = 1$;
当 $0 \le y \le 1$ 时, $F(y) = \int_0^y (-1) dx + \int_y^1 1 \cdot dx = 1 - 2y$;
当 $1 < y < +\infty$ 时, $F(y) = \int_0^1 (-1) dx = -1$.
由于

$$\lim_{y \to +0} F(y) = \lim_{y \to +0} (1-2y) = 1, \quad \lim_{y \to -0} F(y) = 1$$

$$E(+0) = F(-0) = F(0).$$

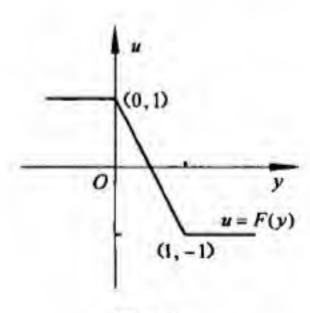
故 u=F(y)当 y=0 时为连续的.

F(+0)=F(-0)=F(0)



【3712】 研究函数

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{y f(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$$



的连续性,其中 f(x)在闭区间[0,1]上是正的连续函数.

提示 可证函数 F(y) 在点 y=0 处不连续.

解 当 y≠0 时,被积函数是连续的. 因此,F(y)为连续函数.

当 y=0 时,显然有 F(0)=0.

当 y>0 时,设 m 为 f(x)在[0,1]上的最小值,则 m>0. 由于

$$F(y) \ge m \int_0^1 \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx = m \arctan \frac{1}{y}$$
 $B = \lim_{y \to +0} \arctan \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\pi}{2}$,

故有

$$\lim_{y\to+0}F(y)\geqslant \frac{m\pi}{2}>0.$$

于是,F(y)当 y=0 时不连续.

【3713】 求:

(1)
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{a}^{1+\alpha} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}$$
; (2) $\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x^2+\alpha^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$; (3) $\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{0}^{2} x^2 \cos \alpha x \, \mathrm{d}x$; (4) $\lim_{\alpha \to \infty} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\left(1+\frac{x}{n}\right)^n}$.

解 (1) 因为 $\frac{1}{1+x^2+a^2}$, a, 1+a 都是a 的连续函数,故含参变量a 的积分 $F(a)=\int_a^{1+a}\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2+a^2}$ 是 $-\infty < a < +\infty$ 上的连续函数,因此,

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{a}^{1+a} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2+a^2} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} F(\alpha) = F(0) = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(2) 同样, $F(\alpha) = \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx 是 - \infty < \alpha < + \infty$ 上的连续函数,因此,

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} F(\alpha) = F(0) = \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x \, \mathrm{d}x = 1,$$

(3) 同样, $F(\alpha) = \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} \cos \alpha x dx$ 是 $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$ 上的连续函数,因此,

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_0^2 x^2 \cos \alpha x \, dx = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} F(\alpha) = F(0) = \int_0^2 x^2 \, dx = \frac{8}{3}.$$

(4) 考虑二元函数

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 + (1 + xy)^{\frac{1}{y}}}, & 0 \le x \le 1, 0 < y \le 1, \\ \frac{1}{1 + e^{x}}, & 0 \le x \le 1, y = 0. \end{cases}$$

由 $\lim_{u\to+0} (1+u)^{\frac{1}{u}} = e$ 易知 f(x,y) 是 $0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1$ 上的连续函数. 从而,积分 $F(y) = \int_0^1 f(x,y) dx$ 是 $0 \le y \le 1$ 上的连续函数,因此, $\lim_{x\to+\infty} F(y) = F(0)$,从而,更有

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+\left(1+\frac{x}{n}\right)^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty}F\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = F(0) = \int_0^1 f(x,0) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+e^x} = \ln\frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \Big|_0^1 = \ln\frac{2e}{1+e}.$$

【3714】 设函数 f(x)在闭区间[A,B]上连续.证明:

$$\lim_{h \to +0} \frac{1}{h} \int_{a}^{x} [f(t+h) - f(t)] dt = f(x) - f(a) \quad (A < a < x < B).$$

证明思路 只要注意 f(x)在[A,B]上连续,故它在[A,B]上存在原函数 F(x),即 $F(x)=\int_a^x f(t)dt$, F'(x)=f(x) ($A \le x \le B$).将所要证明等式左端的极限用函数 F(x)表出,即易获证.

证 由于 f(x)在[A,B]上连续,故在[A,B]上存在原函数 F(x). 于是,

$$\lim_{h \to +0} \frac{1}{h} \int_{a}^{x} \left[f(t+h) - f(t) \right] dt = \lim_{h \to +0} \frac{1}{h} \left[F(x+h) - F(a+h) - F(x) + F(a) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to +0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} - \lim_{h \to +0} \frac{F(a+h) - F(a)}{h} = F'(x) - F'(a) = f(x) - f(a).$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{y^{2}} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}}} dx$$

中,可否在积分符号下完成极限运算?

解 不能.事实上,

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{y^{2}} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}}} dx = \lim_{y \to 0} \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}}} \Big|_{0}^{1} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{y^{2}}} \right) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left(\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{x}{y^{2}} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}}} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} 0 \cdot dx = 0.$$

而

【3716】 当 y=0 时,可否根据莱布尼茨法则计算函数

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

的导数?

提示 当 y=0 时,不能在积分号下求导数,就是求右导数或左导数也不行.

解 不能.事实上,我们有:当 y≠0 时,

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dx = x \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} - \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \, dx$$

$$= \ln \sqrt{1 + y^2} - \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}\right) dx = \ln \sqrt{1 + y^2} - 1 + y \arctan \frac{1}{y},$$

$$F(0) = \int_0^1 \ln x dx = x \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 dx = -1.$$

又有

由此可知

$$F'_{+}(0) = \lim_{y \to +0} \frac{F(y) - F(0)}{y} = \lim_{y \to +0} \left[\frac{\ln(1+y^2)}{2y} + \arctan \frac{1}{y} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$F'_{-}(0) = \lim_{y \to -0} \frac{F(y) - F(0)}{y} = \lim_{y \to -0} \left[\frac{\ln(1+y^2)}{2y} + \arctan \frac{1}{y} \right] = -\frac{\pi}{2},$$

故 F'(0) 不存在.

另一方面,当
$$x>0$$
 时,
$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \Big|_{y=0} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_{y=0} \equiv 0,$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \Big|_{y=0} dx = 0.$$

故

由此可知,当 y=0 时不能在积分号下求导数,就是求右导数或求左导数也不行,因为

$$F'_{+}(0) = \frac{\pi}{2} \neq 0 = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \right) \Big|_{y=0} dx, \qquad F'_{-}(0) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \neq 0 = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \right) \Big|_{y=0} dx.$$

$$[3717] \quad \not\equiv \qquad F(x) = \int_{x}^{x^{2}} e^{-xy^{2}} dy.$$

计算 F'(x).

$$\mathbf{f} \mathbf{f}'(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}(x^2) \mathrm{e}^{-xy^2} \left|_{y=x^2} - \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}x} \mathrm{e}^{-xy^2} \right|_{y=x} + \int_x^{x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\mathrm{e}^{-xy^2}) \mathrm{d}y = 2x \mathrm{e}^{-x^5} - \mathrm{e}^{x^3} - \int_x^{x^2} y^2 \mathrm{e}^{-xy^2} \mathrm{d}y.$$

【3718】 设:

(1)
$$F(a) = \int_{\sin a}^{\cos a} e^{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx;$$
 (2) $F(a) = \int_{a+a}^{b-a} \frac{\sin ax}{x} dx;$ (3) $F(a) = \int_{0}^{a} \frac{\ln(1+ax)}{x} dx;$ (4) $F(a) = \int_{a}^{a} f(x+a,x-a) dx;$ (5) $F(a) = \int_{0}^{a^2} dx \int_{a}^{x+a} \sin(x^2+y^2-a^2) dy,$

求 F'(a).

$$\mathbf{f}\mathbf{f} (1)\mathbf{f}'(\alpha) = -\sin\alpha e^{a\sin\alpha} - \cos\alpha e^{a\cos\alpha} + \int_{\text{sine}}^{\cos\alpha} \sqrt{1-x^2} e^{a\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

(2)
$$F'(a) = \frac{\sin a(b+a)}{b+a} - \frac{\sin a(a+a)}{a+a} + \int_{a+a}^{b+a} \cos ax dx$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b+a}\right) \sin a(b+a) - \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a+a}\right) \sin a(a+a).$$

(3)
$$F'(a) = \frac{1}{a} \ln(1+a^2) + \int_0^a \frac{1}{1+ax} dx = \frac{2}{a} \ln(1+a^2)$$
.
(4) $\mathfrak{B}_{\bullet} u = x + a, \quad v = x - a, \mathfrak{M}_{\bullet} F(a) = \int_0^a f(u,v) dx + \mathfrak{B}_{\bullet}$,
$$F'(a) = f(2a,0) + \int_0^a [f'_*(u,v) - f'_*(u,v)] dx$$

$$= f(2a,0) + 2 \int_0^a f'_*(u,v) dx - \int_0^a \frac{d}{dx} f(u,v) dx$$

$$= f(2a,0) + 2 \int_0^a f'_*(u,v) dx - \int_0^a \frac{d}{dx} f(u,v) dx$$

$$= f(2a,0) + 2 \int_0^a f'_*(u,v) dx - f(x + a, x - a) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=0}$$

$$= f(2a,0) + 2 \int_0^a f'_*(u,v) dx - [f(2a,0) - f(a,-a)]$$

$$= f(a,-a) + 2 \int_0^a f'_*(u,v) dx.$$
(5) $F'(a) = 2a \int_{x^2-a}^{x^2+a} \sin(a^4 + y^2 - a^2) dy + \int_0^{x^2} \left[\frac{d}{da} \int_{x-a}^{x+a} \sin(x^2 + y^2 - a^2) dy \right] dx$

$$= 2a \int_{x^2-a}^{x^2+a} \sin(a^4 + y^2 - a^2) dy + \int_0^{x^2} \left[\sin[x^2 + (x + a)^2 - a^2] - \sin[x^2 + (x - a)^2 - a^2] (-1) \right]$$

$$+ \int_{x-a}^{x+a} (-2a) \cos(x^2 + y^2 - a^2) dy dx$$

$$= 2a \int_{x^2-a}^{x^2+a} \sin(a^4 + y^2 - a^2) dy + \int_0^{x^2} \left\{ \sin(2x^2 + 2ax) + \sin(2x^2 - 2ax) + \int_{x-a}^{x+a} (-2a) \cos(x^2 + y^2 - a^2) dy \right\} dx$$

$$= 2a \int_{x^2-a}^{x^2+a} \sin(a^4 + y^2 - a^2) dy + 2 \int_0^{x^2} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx - 2a \int_0^{x^2} dx \int_{x-a}^{x+a} \cos(x^2 + y^2 - a^2) dy.$$
[3719] \mathfrak{F}_{\bullet} $F(x) = \int_0^x (x + y) f(y) dy$,

其中 f(x) 为可微函数,求 F''(x).

解
$$F'(x) = 2xf(x) + \int_{0}^{x} f(y) dy$$
, $F''(x) = 2f(x) + 2xf'(x) + f(x) = 3f(x) + 2xf'(x)$.

[3720] 设
$$F(x) = \int_{0}^{b} f(y) |x-y| dy$$
,

其中 a < b 及 f(y) 为可微函数,求 F"(x).

提示 分別就 $x \in (a,b)$ 及 $x \in (a,b)$ 两种情况求解.

解 当 x ∈ (a,b) 时,由于

$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} (x-y) f(y) dy + \int_{x}^{b} (y-x) f(y) dy,$$

故有

$$F'(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{a}^{x} (x - y) f(y) \, \mathrm{d}y - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{b}^{x} (y - x) f(y) \, \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \int_{a}^{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(x - y) f(y)] \, \mathrm{d}y - \int_{b}^{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(y - x) f(y)] \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{a}^{x} f(y) \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{b}^{x} f(y) \, \mathrm{d}y,$$

$$F''(x) = f(x) + f(x) = 2f(x).$$

当 $x \in (a,b)$ 时,例如 $x \le a$,则 $F(x) = \int_a^b (y-x) f(y) dy$,故有

$$F'(x) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(y-x)f(y)] dy = -\int_a^b f(y) dy, \quad F''(x) = 0;$$

同理,对于 $x \ge b$ 也可得 F''(x) = 0. 总之,

$$F''(x) = \begin{cases} 2f(x), & x \in (a,b), \\ 0, & x \in (a,b). \end{cases}$$
[3721] 设
$$F(x) = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^b d\xi \int_0^b f(x+\xi+\eta) d\eta \quad (h>0),$$

其中 f(x)为连续函数,求 F"(x).

M
$$F(x) = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h d\xi \int_0^h f(x+\xi+\eta) d\eta = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h d\xi \int_{x+\xi}^{x+\xi+h} f(u) du.$$

于是,

$$F'(x) = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{x+\xi}^{x+\xi+h} f(u) du \right] d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h \left[f(x+\xi+h) - f(x+\xi) \right] d\xi = \frac{1}{h^2} \left[\int_{x+h}^{x+2h} f(u) du - \int_x^{x+h} f(u) du \right],$$

$$F''(x) = \frac{1}{h^2} \left[f(x+2h) - f(x+h) - f(x+h) + f(x) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{h^2} \left[f(x+2h) - 2f(x+h) + f(x) \right].$$

【3722】 设

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)(x-t)^{n-1} dt,$$

求 F(n)(x).

$$\mathbf{f}'(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f(t)(x-t)^{n-1}] dt = (n-1) \int_0^x f(t)(x-t)^{n-2} dt,
F''(x) = (n-1)(n-2) \int_0^x f(t)(x-t)^{n-3} dt,
\vdots
F^{(n-1)}(x) = (n-1)! \int_0^x f(t) dt,$$

最后得

$$F^{(n)}(x) = (n-1)! f(x).$$

【3723】 在区间 $1 \le x \le 3$ 上用线性函数 a+bx 近似地代替函数 $f(x)=x^2$,使得

$$\int_{1}^{3} (a+bx-x^{2})^{2} dx = \min.$$

解 设 $F(a,b) = \int_1^2 (a+bx-x^2)^2 dx$,则由于 F(a,b)是 a 和 b 的二元连续函数,并且易知当 $r = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $F(a,b) \rightarrow +\infty$,故 F(a,b)必在有限处取得最小值,解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 2 \int_{1}^{3} (a + bx - x^{2}) dx = 4a + 8b - \frac{52}{3} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = 2 \int_{1}^{3} x(a + bx - x^{2}) dx = 8a + \frac{52}{3}b - 40 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得唯一的一组解 $a=-\frac{11}{3}$, b=4.

于是,当 $a=-\frac{11}{3}$, b=4,时 F(a,b) 达最小值,即所求的线性函数为 $4x-\frac{11}{3}$.

【3724】 依条件:函数 a+bx 及 $\sqrt{1+x^2}$ 在已知区间[0.1]上的均方偏差为最小,求近似公式 $\sqrt{1+x^2}\approx a+bx$ (0 $\leq x\leq 1$).

解 按题设,即在区间 $0 \le x \le 1$ 上用线性函数 a+bx 近似代替函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2}$,使得 $\int_0^1 (a+bx-\sqrt{1+x^2})^2 dx = \min.$

设 $F(a,b) = \int_0^1 (a+bx-\sqrt{1+x^2})^2 dx$,则 F(a,b)是 a 和 b 的二元连续函数,并且易知当 $r = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $F(a,b) \rightarrow +\infty$,故 F(a,b)必在有限处取得最小值.解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 2 \int_{0}^{1} (a + bx - \sqrt{1 + x^{2}}) dx = 2a + b - \left[\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})\right] = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x(a + bx - \sqrt{1 + x^{2}}) dx = a + \frac{2}{3}b - \frac{2}{3}(2\sqrt{2} - 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得唯一的一组解 a≈0.934, b≈0.427.

于是,当 $a \approx 0.934$, $b \approx 0.427$ 时, F(a,b) 为最小值,即所求的近似公式为

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} \approx 0.934+0.427x \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1).$$

【3725】 求完全椭圆积分

$$E(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \, \mathrm{d}\varphi$$

及

$$F(k) = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \quad (0 < k < 1)$$

的导数,并把它们用函数 E(k)和 F(k)表示出来.

证明:E(k)满足微分方程

$$E''(k) + \frac{1}{k}E'(k) + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} = 0.$$

提示 注意
$$E'(k) = \frac{E(k) - F(k)}{k}$$
 及 $F'(k) = -\frac{F(k)}{k} + \frac{E(k)}{k(1-k^2)}$.

$$\mathbf{M} \quad E'(k) = -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k \sin^{2} \varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi}} d\varphi = \frac{1}{k} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - k^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi - 1}{\sqrt{1 - k^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi}} d\varphi \\
= \frac{1}{k} \left[\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - k^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi} d\varphi \right] - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi}} = \frac{E(k) - F(k)}{k}.$$
(1)

$$F'(k) = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k \sin^{2} \varphi}{(1 - k^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\varphi = -\frac{1}{k} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - k^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi) - 1}{(1 - k^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\varphi$$
$$= -\frac{1}{k} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi}} + \frac{1}{k} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{(1 - k^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

我们易证 $(1-k^2\sin^2\varphi)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{1-k^2}(1-k^2\sin^2\varphi)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{k^2}{1-k^2}\frac{d}{d\varphi}[\sin\varphi\cos\varphi(1-k^2\sin\varphi)^{-\frac{1}{2}}]$

故有

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{-\frac{3}{2}} d\varphi = \frac{1}{1-k^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\varphi.$$

于是,

$$F'(k) = -\frac{F(k)}{k} + \frac{E(k)}{k(1-k^2)}. (2)$$

由(1)式,对 k 再求导数,并注意到(2)式,即得

$$E''(k) = \frac{[E'(k) - F'(k)]k - [E(k) - F(k)]}{k^2} = \frac{\left[\frac{E(k) - F(k)}{k} + \frac{F(k)}{k} - \frac{E(k)}{k(1 - k^2)}\right]k - kE'(k)}{k^2}$$

$$= -\frac{E(k)}{1 - k^2} - \frac{E'(k)}{k},$$

即

$$E''(k) + \frac{E'(k)}{k} + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} = 0.$$

【3726】 证明:阶数 n 为整数的贝塞尔函数

$$J_{\pi}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \,\mathrm{d}\varphi$$

满足贝塞尔方程

$$x^2 J_n''(x) + x J_n'(x) + (x^2 - n^2) J_n(x) = 0.$$

$$\text{if} \quad J_n'(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin\varphi \sin(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \,\mathrm{d}\varphi, \qquad \quad J_n''(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin^2\varphi \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \,\mathrm{d}\varphi.$$

于是,

$$x^2 J_n''(x) + x J_n'(x) + (x^2 - n^2) J_n(x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left[(x^2 \sin^2 \varphi + n^2 - x^2) \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) - x \sin\varphi \sin(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \right] d\varphi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left[(n^2 - x^2 \cos^2 \varphi) \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) - x \sin\varphi \sin(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \right] d\varphi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} (n + x \cos\varphi) \sin(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0,$$

本题获证.

【3727】 设

$$I(a) = \int_0^a \frac{\varphi(x) dx}{\sqrt{a-x}}.$$

其中函数 $\varphi(x)$ 及其导数 $\varphi'(x)$ 在闭区间 $0 \le x \le a$ 上连续

$$I'(\alpha) = \frac{\varphi(0)}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{\alpha - x}} dx.$$

提示 今 r=at.

当 x=a 时,一般说来被积函数变成无穷,所以,我们不能直接在积分号下求导数.设 x=at,则此积 $I(\alpha) = \sqrt{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{\varphi(\alpha t)}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt$. 分变成以下形式

由于一个一在[0,1]上绝对可积,故可利用积分号下求导数的公式.于是,

$$I'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} \int_0^1 \frac{\varphi(\alpha t)}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt + \sqrt{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{t\varphi'(\alpha t)}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt.$$

再将 x=at 代人上式,得

$$I'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{\varphi(x)}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{x\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx. \tag{1}$$

利用分部积分法可得

$$\frac{1}{a} \int_0^a \frac{\varphi(x)}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} \varphi(0) + \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a \sqrt{a-x} \varphi'(x) dx. \tag{2}$$

另一方面,又有

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx = -\int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{a-x} \varphi'(x) dx + a \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx.$$
 (3)

将(2)式及(3)式代人(1)式,最后得
$$I'(\alpha) = \frac{\varphi(0)}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \int_0^a \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{\alpha - x}} dx$$
.

【3728】 设

$$u(x) = \int_0^1 K(x,y)v(y) dy,$$

其中

$$K(x,y) = \begin{cases} x(1-y), & x \leq y, \\ y(1-x), & x > y, \end{cases}$$

及 v(y)都是连续的.证明:函数 u(x)满足方程

$$u''(x) = -v(x) \quad (0 \le x \le 1).$$

由题设得

$$u(x) = \int_{0}^{x} y(1-x)v(y)dy + \int_{0}^{1} x(1-y)v(y)dy.$$

于是,求导数即得

$$u'(x) = x(1-x)v(x) - \int_0^x yv(y) dy - x(1-x)v(x) + \int_x^y (1-y)v(y) dy$$
$$= -\int_0^x yv(y) dy + \int_x^1 (1-y)v(y) dy,$$

$$u''(x) = -xv(x) - (1-x)v(x) = -v(x)$$
,

所以,函数 u(x)满足方程

$$u''(x) = -v(x) \quad (0 \le x \le 1).$$

$$F(x,y) = \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{xy} (x-yz) f(z) dz,$$

其中 f(z)为可微函数,求 F"x,(x,y).

$$\begin{aligned} & \not F_{x}'(x,y) = y(x-xy^2) \, f(xy) + \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{xy} f(z) \, \mathrm{d}z, \\ & F_{xy}'' = (x-xy^2) \, f(xy) + y(-2xy) \, f(xy) + y(x-xy^2) \, f'(xy) x + x f(xy) + \frac{x}{y^2} \, f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \\ & = x(2-3y^2) \, f(xy) + x^2 \, y(1-y^2) \, f'(xy) + \frac{x}{y^2} \, f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right). \end{aligned}$$

【3730】 设 f(x)为二阶可微函数及 F(x)为可微函数. 证明:函数

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [f(x-at) + f(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} F(x) dx$$

满足弦的振动方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 及初始条件:u(x,0) = f(x), $u'_i(x,0) = F(x)$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \left[-af'(x-at) + af'(x+at) \right] + \frac{1}{2} F(x+at) + \frac{1}{2} F(x-at),
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[a^2 f''(x-at) + a^2 f''(x+at) \right] + \frac{a}{2} F'(x+at) - \frac{a}{2} F'(x-at),
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[f'(x-at) + f'(x+at) \right] + \frac{1}{2a} F(x+at) - \frac{1}{2a} F(x-at),
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[f''(x-at) + f''(x+at) \right] + \frac{1}{2a} F'(x+at) - \frac{1}{2a} F'(x-at). \tag{2}$$

比较(1)式及(2)式,即得 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$. 此外,还有

$$u(x,0) = \frac{1}{2} [f(x-0 \cdot t) + f(x+0 \cdot t)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-0.t}^{x+0.t} F(z) dz = f(x),$$

$$u'_t(x,0) = \frac{1}{2} [-af'(x) + af'(x)] + \frac{1}{2} F(x) + \frac{1}{2} F(x) = F(x).$$

本题获证.

【3731】 证明:若函数 f(x)在闭区间[0,l]上连续,且当0 $<\xi$ <l时 $(x-\xi)^2+y^2+z^2\neq0$,则函数

$$u(x,y,z) = \int_0^1 \frac{f(\xi) d\xi}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

满足拉普拉斯方程

证 利用积分号下的求导法则,得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\int_{0}^{t} \frac{2(x-\xi)f(\xi)d\xi}{2[(x-\xi)^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\int_{0}^{t} \frac{(x-\xi)f(\xi)d\xi}{[(x-\xi)^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}]^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{f(\xi)[2(x-\xi)^{2}-y^{2}-z^{2}]}{[(x-\xi)^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}]^{\frac{5}{2}}}d\xi.$$
(1)

同法可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{f(\xi)[-(x-\xi)^2 + 2y^2 - z^2]}{[(x-\xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2]^{\frac{5}{2}}} d\xi, \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{f(\xi) \left[-(x-\xi)^2 - y^2 - 2z^2 \right]}{\left[(x-\xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2 \right]^{\frac{5}{2}}} d\xi.$$
 (3)

将(1)、(2)、(3)三式相加,即证得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

应用对参数的微分法,计算下列积分:

[3732]
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^{2} \sin^{2} x + b^{2} \cos^{2} x) dx.$$

解 将 b 视为常数, a 视为参变量. 令

$$I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx.$$

先设 a>0,b>0 我们有

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a\sin^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} \, dx;$$

若
$$a=b$$
,有 $I'(b)=\frac{2}{b}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2b}$.

若 $a \neq b$,则作代换 t = tanx,得

$$I'(a) = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2 dt}{(t^2 + 1) \left(t^2 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)} = \frac{2}{a} \left(\frac{a^2}{a^2 - b^2} \arctan t - \frac{b^2}{a^2 - b^2} \frac{a}{b} \arctan \frac{at}{b}\right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{a + b}.$$

因此,

$$I'(a) = \frac{\pi}{a+b} \quad (0 < a < +\infty).$$

积分之,得

$$I(a) = \pi \ln(a+b) + C \quad (0 < a < +\infty),$$

其中 C 为某常数. 令 a=b,得

$$I(b) = \pi \ln 2b + C$$
.

而
$$I(b) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln b^2 dx = \pi \ln b$$
,代人,解之,得 $C = \pi \ln \frac{1}{2}$. 于是,

$$I(a) = \pi \ln(a+b) + \pi \ln \frac{1}{2} = \pi \ln \frac{a+b}{2}$$
 (0

若 a<0 或 b<0,则可化为 a>0 且 b>0 的情形,得

$$I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(|a|^2 \sin^2 x + |b|^2 \cos^2 x) dx = I(|a|) = \pi \ln \frac{|a| + |b|}{2}.$$

于是,不论 a,b 是正是负,在任何情形,均有

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^{2} \sin^{2} x + b^{2} \cos^{2} x) dx = \pi \ln \frac{|a| + |b|}{2}.$$

[3733] $\int_0^{\pi} \ln(1-2a\cos x+a^2) dx.$

解題思路 <math> <math>

当|a|<1 时,可在积分号下求导数,并利用 2028 题(1)的结果,易得 I(a)=0.

当|a|>1 时,令 $b=\frac{1}{a}$,可得 $I(a)=2\pi \ln |a|$.

当 |a|=1 时,利用 2353 题(1)的结果,可得 I(a)=0.

解 设 $I(a) = \int_0^x \ln(1-2a\cos x + a^2) dx$, 当 |a| < 1 时,由于

$$1-2a\cos x+a^2 \ge 1-2|a|+a^2=(1-|a|)^2>0$$

故 $\ln(1-2a\cos x+a^2)$ 为连续函数且具有连续导数,从而可在积分号下求导数.将 I(a)对 a 求导数,得

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{-2\cos x + 2a}{1 - 2a\cos x + a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\pi} \left(1 + \frac{a^2 - 1}{1 - 2a\cos x + a^2} \right) dx = \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{1 - a^2}{a} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(1 + a^2) - 2a\cos x}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{1 - a^2}{a(1 + a^2)} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + \left(\frac{-2a}{1 + a^2} \right) \cos x} = \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{2}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{1 + a}{1 - a} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi + 1} = \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{2}{a} \frac{\pi}{2} = 0.$$

于是,当|a|<1时,I(a)=C(常数).但是,I(0)=0,故C=0.从而,I(a)=0.

当|a|>1时,令 $b=\frac{1}{a}$,则|b|<1,并有 I(b)=0. 于是,我们有

$$I(a) = \int_{a}^{\pi} \ln \left(\frac{b^2 - 2b \cos x + 1}{b^2} \right) dx = I(b) - 2\pi \ln |b| = -2\pi \ln |b| = 2\pi \ln |a|.$$

当|a|=1时,有

$$I(1) = \int_0^x \ln 2(1 - \cos x) dx = \int_0^x \left(\ln 4 + 2 \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) dx = 2\pi \ln 2 + 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t dt = 2\pi \ln 2 + 4 \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \right)^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0;$$

同法可求得 I(-1)=0.

*) 利用 2028 题(1) 的结果.

**) 利用 2353 题(1)的结果.

[3734]
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(a \tan x)}{\tan x} dx.$$

解 令
$$I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x,a) dx$$
,其中 $f(x,a) = \frac{\arctan(a \tan x)}{\tan x}$.本来 $f(x,a)$ 在 $x=0$ 和 $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时无定义,

但因 $\lim_{x\to +0} f(x,a) = a$, $\lim_{x\to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} f(x,a) = 0$, 故若补充定义 f(0,a) = a, $f(\frac{\pi}{2},a) = 0$, 则 f(x,a) 为 $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$, $-\infty < a < +\infty$ 上的连续函数.

又当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $-\infty < a < +\infty$ 时,有

$$f'_{a}(x,a) = \frac{1}{\tan x} \frac{\tan x}{1 + a^2 \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{1 + a^2 \tan^2 x}$$

而按规定 f(0,a)=a, $f(\frac{\pi}{2},a)=0$,故

$$f'_{a}(0,a)=1$$
, $f'_{a}(\frac{\pi}{2},a)=0$.

由此可知,

$$f'_{a}(x,a) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+a^{2}\tan^{2}x}, & 0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}, -\infty < a < +\infty, \\ 0, & x = \frac{\pi}{2}, -\infty < a < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

显然 $f'_*(x,a)$ 在 $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 < a < +\infty$ 上连续,在 $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$, $-\infty < a < 0$ 上也连续(注意,在点 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, a < 0 不连续),故由积分号下求导数法则知。

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + a^2 \tan^2 x} \quad (0 < a < +\infty \text{ gc} - \infty < a < 0).$$

作代换 tanx=t,得(当 $a^2 \neq 1$ 时)

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+a^{2} \tan^{2} x} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t^{2})(1+a^{2}t^{2})} = \frac{1}{1-a^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+t^{2}} - \frac{a^{2}}{a^{2}t^{2}+1} \right) dt = \frac{\pi}{2(1+|a|)}.$$

$$\stackrel{\pi}{\text{Zi}} a^{2} = 1, \text{M}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+a^{2} \tan^{2} x} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\cos 2x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

总之,有

$$I'(a) = \frac{\pi}{2(1+|a|)}$$
 (0

积分之,得

$$I(a) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+a) + C_1 \quad (0 < a < +\infty)$$

$$I(a) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1-a) + C_2 \quad (-\infty < a < 0)$$

其中 C_1 , C_2 是两个常数. 由于上面已述 f(x,a)在 $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$, $-\infty < a < +\infty$ 上连续, 故 I(a)在 $-\infty < a < +\infty$ 上连续, 因此 $\lim_{a\to 0+0} I(a) = \lim_{a\to 0-0} I(a) = I(0)$; 但 I(0) = 0, $\lim_{a\to 0+0} I(a) = C_1$, $\lim_{a\to 0-0} I(a) = C_2$, 故 $C_1 = C_2 = 0$. 于是, 最后得

$$I(a) = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgnaln}(1+|a|) \quad (-\infty < a < +\infty).$$

[3735]
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \frac{dx}{\cos x} \quad (|a| < 1).$$

解 解法1:

设
$$I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \frac{dx}{\cos x}$$
. 由于
$$\frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} = \frac{1 - a^2 \cos^2 x}{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2 \cos^2 x} \ge \frac{1 - a^2}{1 + 2|a| + a^2} = \frac{1 - a^2}{(1 + |a|)^2} > 0,$$

故 $\ln \frac{1+a\cos x}{1-a\cos x}$ 为连续函数. 又由于

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\ln(1 + at) - \ln(1 - at)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\frac{a}{1 + at} - \frac{-a}{1 - at}}{1} = 2a,$$

今补充被积函数在 $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 处的值为 2a,即易知被积函数为连续函数,且它对 a 有连续导数,从而,可在积分号下求导数,得

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1 + a \cos x} + \frac{1}{1 - a \cos x} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}} \left[\arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1 - a}{1 + a}} \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) + \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1 + a}{1 - a}} \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}},$$

从而, $I(a) = \pi \arcsin a + C(|a| < 1)$.又 I(0) = 0,故 C = 0.于是,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x} = \pi \arcsin a \quad (|a| < 1).$$

*) 利用 2028 题(1)的结果,

解法 2:

把被积函数表成下述积分形式

$$\frac{1}{\cos x} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} = 2a \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{1 - a^2 y^2 \cos^2 x}.$$

注意,此式当 $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时也成立,此时左端应理解为其极限值

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} = 2a.$$

于是,当 $a\neq 0$ 时,

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \frac{dx}{\cos x} = 2a \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dy}{1 - a^{2} y^{2} \cos^{2} x} = 2a \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 - a^{2} y^{2} \cos^{2} x}$$

$$= 2a \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\pi}{2 \sqrt{1 - a^{2} y^{2}}} dy^{**} = \pi a \cdot \frac{1}{a} \arcsin y \Big|_{0}^{1} = \pi \arcsin a;$$

当 a=0 时,原积分显然为零.因此,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x} = \pi \arcsin a \quad (|a| < 1).$$

**) 利用 2028 題(1)的结果,即得

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 - a^{2} y^{2} \cos^{2}x} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1 + ay \cos x} + \frac{1}{1 - ay \cos x} \right) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - a^{2} y^{2}}} \left[\arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1 - ay}{1 + ay}} \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) + \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1 + ay}{1 - ay}} \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) \right] \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - a^{2} y^{2}}} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1 - a^{2} y^{2}}}.$$

【3736】 利用公式
$$\frac{\arctan x}{x} = \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+x^2y^2}$$
. 计算积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$.

$$\mathbf{f} = \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+x^2 y^2}.$$

由于函数 $\frac{1}{1+x^2y^2}$ 在 $0 \le x \le 1$, $0 \le y \le 1$,上连续,且 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 在[0,1]上绝对可积,故上述积分号可交换

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\arctan x}{x} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}(1+x^{2}y^{2})}.$$
 (1)

作代换 $x = \cos t$,可得

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}(1+x^2y^2)} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+y^2\cos^2t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan t}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1+y^2}}.$$
 (2)

于是,由(1)式及(2)式即得

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{\pi dy}{2\sqrt{1+y^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+\sqrt{2}).$$

【3737】 应用积分号下的积分法,计算积分

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{b} - x^{a}}{\ln x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解 首先注意,因为

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \to 1-0} \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \to 1-0} \frac{bx^{b-1} - ax^{a-1}}{x^{-1}} = \lim_{x \to 1-0} (bx^b - ax^a) = b - a,$$

故 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^b-x^a}{\ln x} dx$ 不是广义积分,并且,如果补充定义被积函数在 x=0 时的值为 0,在 x=1 时的值为 b-a,则可理解为[0,1]上连续函数的积分.由于

$$\frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} = \int_a^b x^y dy \quad (0 \le x \le 1)$$

(注意,x=0 时左端规定为 0,x=1 时右端规定为 b-a),而函数 x^a 在 $0 \le x \le 1$, $a \le y \le b$ 上连续(不妨设 a < b),故有

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_a^b x^y dy = \int_a^b dy \int_0^1 x^y dx = \int_a^b \frac{dy}{1+y} = \ln \frac{1+b}{1+a}.$$

【3738】 计算积分:

(1)
$$\int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx$$
; (2) $\int_0^1 \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - a^a}{\ln x} dx$ (a>0,b>0).

解 (1)不妨设 a < b.

$$\int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx = \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) dx \int_0^b x^y dy = \int_0^b dy \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) x^y dx,$$

这里,当 x=0 时, $\sin(\ln\frac{1}{x})x^y$ 理解为零,从而, $\sin(\ln\frac{1}{x})x^y$ 在 $0 \le x \le 1$, $a \le y \le b$ 上连续,故可应用积分号下的积分法交换积分次序.

作代换 x=e*,可得

$$\int_{0}^{1} \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) x^{y} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(y+1)t} \sin t dt = \frac{1}{1+(1+y)^{2}} \left[-(y+1)\sin t - \cos t\right] e^{-(y+1)t} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty *}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+(1+y)^{2}}.$$

于是,最后得

$$\int_{0}^{1} \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^{b} - x^{a}}{\ln x} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{dy}{1 + (1 + y)^{2}} = \arctan(1 + y) \Big|_{a}^{b}$$

$$= \arctan(1 + b) - \arctan(1 + a) = \arctan\frac{b - a}{1 + (1 + b)(1 + a)}.$$

(2)同(1)并利用 1828 题的结果易得

$$\int_{0}^{1} \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^{b} - x^{a}}{\ln x} dx = \int_{a}^{b} dy \int_{0}^{1} \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) x^{y} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1 + y}{1 + (1 + y)^{2}} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln[1 + (1+y)^2] \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{b^2 + 2b + 2}{a^2 + 2a + 2}.$$

*) 利用 1829 题的结果.

【3739】 设 F(k)和 E(k)为完全椭圆积分(参阅习题 3725),证明公式:

(1)
$$\int_0^k F(k)k dk = E(k) - k_1^2 F(k);$$
 (2) $\int_0^k E(k)k dk = \frac{1}{3} [(1+k^2)E(k) - k_1^2 F(k)],$
 $\sharp + k_1^2 = 1 - k^2.$

证明思路 利用 3725 题的结果,可得

$$[E(k)-k_1^2F(k)]'=kF(k) \quad \cancel{A} \quad \frac{1}{3}[(1+k^2)E(k)-k_1^2F(k)]'=kE(k),$$

从而,公式(1)及(2)可获证.

证 (1)利用 3725 题的结果,可得

$$\begin{aligned} [E(k)-k_1^2F(k)]' &= E'(k)+2kF(k)-(1-k^2)F'(k) \\ &= \frac{E(k)-F(k)}{k}+2kF(k)-(1-k^2)\left\lceil \frac{E(k)}{k(1-k^2)}-\frac{F(k)}{k}\right\rceil = kF(k). \end{aligned}$$

于是, $E(k)-k_1^2F(k)=\int_{-k}^{k}kF(k)dk+C$,

其中 C 为常数. 但当 k=0 时,上式左端为 $E(0)-F(0)=\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}=0$,而右端等于 C,故 C=0. 最后证得

$$\int_{0}^{k} kF(k) dk = E(k) - k_{1}^{2} F(k).$$

(2) 由于

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{3} \big[(1+k^2)E(k) - k_1^2 F(k) \big]' &= \frac{1}{3} \big[2kE(k) + (1+k^2)E'(k) + 2kF(k) - (1-k^2)F'(k) \big] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ 2kE(k) + (1+k^2)\frac{E(k) - F(k)}{k} + 2kF(k) - (1-k^2) \left[\frac{E(k)}{k(1-k^2)} - \frac{F(k)}{k} \right] \right\} = kE(k) \,, \\ &\frac{1}{3} \big[(1+k^2)E(k) - k_1^2 F(k) \big] = \int_0^k kE(k) \, \mathrm{d}k + C \,, \end{split}$$

故

以 k=0 代人上式,得 C=0. 于是,最后证得

$$\int_0^k kE(k) dk = \frac{1}{3} [(1+k^2)E(k) - k_1^2 F(k)].$$

【3740】 证明公式:
$$\int_{0}^{x} x J_{0}(x) dx = x J_{1}(x),$$

其中 J₀(x) 及 J₁(x) 为阶数是 0 与 1 的贝塞尔函数(参阅习题 3726).

$$\int_{0}^{x} u J_{0}(u) du = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} u du \int_{0}^{x} \cos(-u \sin\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} u du \int_{0}^{x} \left[\cos(\varphi - u \sin\varphi) \cos\varphi + \sin(\varphi - u \sin\varphi) \sin\varphi \right] d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} du \int_{0}^{x} u \cos(\varphi - u \sin\varphi) \cos\varphi d\varphi + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} du \int_{0}^{x} u \sin(\varphi - u \sin\varphi) \sin\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} du \int_{0}^{x} \cos(\varphi - u \sin\varphi) d(u \sin\varphi) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} d\varphi \int_{0}^{x} u \sin(\varphi - u \sin\varphi) d(u \sin\varphi - \varphi)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} du \int_{0}^{x} \cos(\varphi - u \sin\varphi) d(u \sin\varphi - \varphi) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} du \int_{0}^{x} \cos(\varphi - u \sin\varphi) d\varphi + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} d\varphi \int_{0}^{x} u d\cos(\varphi - u \sin\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} du \int_{0}^{x} \cos(\varphi - u \sin\varphi) d\varphi + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} x \cos(\varphi - x \sin\varphi) d\varphi - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} d\varphi \int_{0}^{x} \cos(\varphi - u \sin\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} du \int_{0}^{x} \cos(\varphi - u \sin\varphi) d\varphi + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} x \cos(\varphi - x \sin\varphi) d\varphi - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} du \int_{0}^{x} \cos(\varphi - u \sin\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos(\varphi - x \sin\varphi) d\varphi = x J_1(x),$$

上述各式中的被积函数显然为 u 及 φ 的二元连续函数,因此,交换积分顺序是合理的.本题获证.

§ 2. 带参数的广义积分. 积分的一致收敛性

 1° 一致收敛性的定义 设函数 f(x,y) 在区域 $a \le x < +\infty$, $y_1 < y < y_2$ 内是连续的. 若对于任何 $\epsilon > 0$,都存在数 $B = B(\epsilon)$,使得在 $b \ge B$ 的条件下有

$$\left|\int_{b}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx\right| < \varepsilon \quad (y_1 < y < y_2),$$

则称广义积分

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx \tag{1}$$

在区间(y1,y2)内一致收敛.

积分(1)的一致收敛与形如

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{a_0}^{a_{n+1}} f(x,y) dx \tag{2}$$

(其中 $a=a_0 < a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_n < a_{n+1} < \cdots$,且 $\lim a_n = +\infty$)的一切级数的一致收敛等价.

若积分(1)在区间(y1,y2)中一致收敛,则在这个区间内它是参数 y 的连续函数.

 2° 柯西准则 积分(1)在区间(y_1,y_2)内一致收敛的充分必要条件为:对于任何 $\epsilon > 0$,存在数 $B = B(\epsilon)$,使得只要 b' > B 及 b'' > B,则

$$\left| \int_{b'}^{b'} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| < \varepsilon \quad (y_1 < y < y_2),$$

3° 魏尔斯特拉斯准则. 积分(1)—致收敛的充分条件为:存在与参数 y 无关的强函数 F(x),使得

(1) 当
$$a \le x < +\infty$$
时 $|f(x,y)| \le F(x)$, (2) $\int_{a}^{+\infty} F(x) dx < +\infty$.

4"对于不连续函数的广义积分有类似的定理.

求积分的收敛域:

[3741]
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax}}{1+x^2} dx.$$

提示 当 $a \ge 0$ 时,由 $\frac{e^{-at}}{1+r^2} \le \frac{1}{1+r^2}$ 易知积分收敛.当 a < 0 时,积分发散.

解 当 $a \ge 0$ 时, $\frac{e^{-ax}}{1+x^2} \le \frac{1}{1+x^2}$. 而积分

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故原积分收敛.

当 a < 0 时,原积分显然发散.于是,积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ax}}{1+x^2} dx$ 的收敛域为 $a \ge 0$ 的一切 a 值.

[3742]
$$\int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos x}{x^p + x^q} dx.$$

解 首先注意
$$\left(\frac{x}{x^p + x^q}\right)' = \frac{(1-p)x^p + (1-q)x^q}{(x^p + x^q)^2}.$$

若 $\max(p,q)>1$,则显然当 x 充分大时 $\left(\frac{x}{x^p+x^q}\right)'<0$,从而,当 x 充分大时函数 $\frac{x}{x^p+x^q}$ 是递减的,并且很明显,这时 $\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{x}{x^p+x^q}=0$. 又因 $\left|\int_x^A\cos x dx\right|=|\sin A|\leqslant 1$ (对任何 $A>\pi$),故知 $\int_x^{+\infty}\frac{x\cos x}{x^p+x^q}dx$ 收敛,

若 $\max(p,q) \le 1$,则恒有 $\left(\frac{x}{x^p+x^q}\right)' \ge 0$,故函数 $\frac{x}{x^p+x^q}$ 在 $x \ge \pi$ 上是递增的. 于是,对于任何正整数 n.

$$\int_{2\pi\pi}^{2\pi\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x \cos x}{x^p + x^q} dx > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_{2\pi\pi}^{2\pi\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{x^p + x^q} dx \ge \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\pi}{\pi^p + \pi^q} \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi^2 \sqrt{2}}{8(\pi^p + \pi^q)} = \# \otimes 0.$$

故不满足柯西收敛准则,因此,积分 $\int_{x^{p}+x^{q}}^{\infty} dx$ 发散.

[3743]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^q}{x^p} dx.$$

解 若 q=0,则由于积分 $\int_A^\infty \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ 仅当 p>1 时收敛,而积分 $\int_0^A \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ 仅当 p>1 时收敛,故积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\sin l}{x^p} dx$ 对于任何的 p 值及 q=0 发散.

若 $q \neq 0$,则积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^q}{x^p} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{-p} \sin x^q dx$,利用 2380 题的结果即知:当 $\left| \frac{1-p}{q} \right| < 1$ 时,原积分收敛. [3744] $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{|\ln x|^p}$.

解題思路 先考虑积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{|\ln x|^p} = \int_0^1 \ln^{-p} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx$,并利用 2362 题的结果. 再考虑积分 $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{|\ln x|^p} = \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{|\ln^p x|}$,由 $\lim_{x\to 1+0} (x-1)^p \frac{1}{|\ln^p x|} = 1$ 可知积分 $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{|\ln^p x|}$ 与积分 $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^p}$ 有相同的敛散性. 综合上述两个积分的结果即可求得原积分的收敛域.

利用 2362 题的结果即知:它当-p>-1或 p<1 时收敛.

再考虑积分
$$\int_1^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{|\ln x|^p} = \int_1^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\ln^p x}$$
. 由于

$$\lim_{x\to 1+0} (x-1)^p \frac{1}{\ln^p x} = \left[\lim_{x\to 1+0} \frac{x-1}{\ln x}\right]^p = \left[\lim_{x\to 1+0} \frac{1}{x^{-1}}\right]^p = 1.$$

故积分 $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\ln^p x}$ 与积分 $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^p}$ 具有相同的敛散性,而后者显然当 p<1 时收敛, $p\geqslant1$ 时发散,从而,前者亦然.

于是,仅当p < 1时,积分 $\int_{0}^{z} \frac{dx}{|\ln x|^{p}}$ 收敛.

[3745]
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$\iint_{0}^{1} \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{1-x}} dx.$$

由于当 $0 \le x \le 1$ 时,对于任意的 n、 $\sqrt[n]{1+x}$ 与 $\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{1+x}}$ 都是单调有界函数,故原积分与积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\cos\frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x}} dx$ 同

敛散, 对此积分代换
$$t = \frac{1}{1-x}$$
, 则得
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x}} dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{t^{2-\frac{1}{n}}} dt.$$

易知积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{t^*} dt$ 仅当 $\alpha > 0$ 时收敛. 事实上, 当 $\alpha > 0$ 时它显然收敛. 当 $\alpha = 0$ 时它显然发散. 当 $\alpha < 0$ 时,令 $\beta = -\alpha$ ($\beta > 0$),则对于正整数 n 有

$$\int_{2n\pi}^{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} t^{\beta} \cos t dt > (2n\pi)^{\beta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\pi}{4} \to +\infty \quad (n \to \infty),$$

故积分∫₁ t[®] costdt 发散.

于是,积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^2}} dx$ 仅当 $2-\frac{1}{n}>0$ 时收敛,即仅当n<0或 $n>\frac{1}{2}$ 时收敛.

[3746]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{p} + \sin x} dx \quad (p>0).$$

解 因为

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{p} + \sin x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x}}{x^{p-1} + \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \begin{cases} 1, & p > 1, \\ \frac{1}{2}, & p = 1, \\ 0, & p < 1. \end{cases}$$

故 x=0 不是积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} dx$ 的瑕点,因此,只要讨论积分 $\int_z^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} dx (p>0)$ 的敛散性.由于

$$\frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} = \frac{\sin x}{x^p} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^p (x^p + \sin x)},$$

而 $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{p}} dx$ 收敛(当 p > 0 时),故只要讨论

$$\int_{x}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^p (x^p + \sin x)} dx$$

的敛散性. 但当 p>0,x≥2 时,

$$0 \leqslant \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{x^{p}(x^{p}+1)} - \frac{\cos 2x}{x^{p}(x^{p}+1)} \right] = \frac{\sin^{2}x}{x^{p}(x^{p}+1)} \leqslant \frac{\sin^{2}x}{x^{p}(x^{p}+\sin x)} \leqslant \frac{\sin^{2}x}{x^{p}(x^{p}-1)} \leqslant \frac{1}{x^{p}(x^{p}-1)}.$$
而易知
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x^{p}(x^{p}+1)} dx \, \text{恒收敛}(\text{ ind } p > 0 \, \text{ ind } p), \, \text{积分} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p}(x^{p}+1)} \, \text{ind } 0$$

利用与级数比较的方法研究下列积分的收敛性:

[3747]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx.$$

解 设 a>0. 我们证明:对任何数列

$$0 = a_0 < a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_n < \cdots (a_n \to +\infty)$$
.

级数 $\sum_{a=1}^{\infty} \int_{a}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$ 都收敛. 事实上,有

$$\int_{a_{n}}^{a_{m+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx = \frac{\sin x}{x+a} \Big|_{a_{n}}^{a_{m+1}} + \int_{a_{n}}^{a_{m+1}} \frac{\sin x}{(x+a)^{2}} dx$$

$$\sum_{n=m}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_{n}}^{a_{m+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx = \frac{\sin a_{m+p}}{a_{m+p}+a} - \frac{\sin a_{m}}{a_{m}+a} + \int_{a_{m}}^{a_{m+p}} \frac{\sin x}{(x+a)^{2}} dx.$$

从而,

故

$$\left| \sum_{n=m}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_n}^{a_{m+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{a_{m+p}+a} + \frac{1}{a_m+a} + \int_{a_m}^{a_{m+1}} \frac{dx}{(x+a)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a_{m+p}+a} + \frac{1}{a_m+a} + \left(\frac{1}{a_m+a} - \frac{1}{a_{m+p}+a} \right) = \frac{2}{a_m+a},$$

由此可知,满足柯西收敛准则,从而,级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$ 收敛.因此,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$ 收敛.

若 a=0, 显然瑕积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$ 发散, 故广义积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$ 发散.

下设 a < 0. 若 $a = -(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$,则

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx = \int_{0}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx + \int_{(n+1)\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx = \int_{0}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx + (-1)^{n+1} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{t+\frac{\pi}{2}} dt.$$

由上所证,右端第二个积分收敛;又由于

$$\lim_{x \to (n+\frac{1}{2})_{\pi}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} = (-1)^{n+1},$$

故右端第一个积分收敛(它不是广义积分,补充定义被积函数在 $x=(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi$ 时的值为 $(-1)^{n+1}$ 后即为连续函数的积分);从而,此时积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛.

若 a < 0 但 $a \ne -(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi$ $(n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$,此时 $\cos(-a) \ne 0$. 由连续性,可取 $\delta > 0$,使当 $-a \le x \le -a + \delta$ 时 $\cos x$ 保持定号且 $|\cos x| \ge \frac{1}{2} |\cos(-a)|$. 于是,

$$\left| \int_{-a}^{-a+\delta} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} \mathrm{d}x \right| \geqslant \frac{1}{2} \left| \cos(-a) \right| \int_{-a}^{-a+\delta} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x+a} = +\infty.$$

由此可知,瑕积分 $\int_{-a}^{-a+a} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$ 发散. 从而,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$ 更是发散.

综上所述,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$ 仅当 a > 0 及 $a = -(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi$ $(n=0,1,2,\cdots)$ 时收敛.

[3748]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^{n} \sin^{2} x} \quad (n > 0).$$

解 由于被积函数非负,故只要考虑化为一种特殊的(正项)级数即可. 我们有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^{n} \sin^{2} x} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^{n} \sin^{2} x} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{(k-1) + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k - \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^{n} \sin^{2} x} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{k - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k + \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^{n} \sin^{2} x}.$$

又积分 $0 < \int_{(k-1)\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} < \int_{(k-1)\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi} \frac{k\pi dx}{1+[(k-1)\pi]^n \sin^2 x}$

$$\int_{4\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{4\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(k-1)\pi dx}{1+[(k+1)\pi]^n \sin^2 x} < \int_{4\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{4\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} < \int_{4\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{4\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(k+1)\pi dx}{1+[(k-1)\pi]^n \sin^2 x},$$

且

$$\int_{\frac{4\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}{4\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}}^{4\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+a^2\sin^2x} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\cot x}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}\right) \Big|_{\frac{4\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}{4}}^{4\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \arctan\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} < \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1+a^2}},$$

$$\int_{\frac{4\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}{4\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}}^{4\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+a^2\sin^2x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{1+a^2}\tan x\right) \Big|_{\frac{4\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}{4\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}}^{4\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \arctan\sqrt{1+a^2}.$$

由于 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ < arctan $\sqrt{1+a^2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 从而,

于是,
$$\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1+a^2}} < \int_{k=\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1+a^2 \sin^2 x} < \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}.$$

$$0 < \int_{(k-1)\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{xdx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} < \frac{k\pi^2}{2\sqrt{1+[(k-1)\pi]^n}},$$

$$\frac{(k-1)\pi^2}{2\sqrt{1+[(k+1)\pi]^n}} < \int_{k=\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{xdx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} < \frac{(k+1)\pi^2}{\sqrt{1+[(k-1)\pi]^n}}.$$

由于当 n>4 时,级数

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k\pi^2}{2\sqrt{1+[(k-1)\pi]^n}} \quad \cancel{B} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(k+1)\pi^2}{\sqrt{1+[(k-1)\pi]^n}}$$

收敛; 而当 $n \le 4$ 时,级数 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(k-1)\pi^2}{2\sqrt{1+[(k+1)\pi]^n}}$ 发散,故级数 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{(k-1)\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x}$ 当 n > 4 时收敛,而级数

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^{\pi} \sin^2 x}$$

仅当 n>4 时收敛.

因此,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x}$ 仅当 n > 4 时收敛.

[3749]
$$\int_{x}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} \sqrt[3]{\sin^{2}x}}.$$

解 由于被积函数非负,故只要考虑化为一种特殊的(正项)级数即可.我们有

于是,
$$\int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p} \sqrt[3]{\sin^{2}x}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{\pi\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{dx}{x^{p} \sqrt[3]{\sin^{2}x}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(x+n\pi)^{p} \sqrt[3]{\sin^{2}x}}.$$
于是,
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{\sin^{2}x}} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^{p}\pi^{p}} < \int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p} \sqrt[3]{\sin^{2}x}} < \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{\sin^{2}x}} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{p}\pi^{p}}.$$

易证积分 $\int_0^\pi \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x}}$ 收敛,且级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^p}$ 当 p>1 时收敛;当 $p\leqslant 1$ 时发散.因此,原积分仅当 p>1 时收敛.

[3750]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^{2})}{x^{n}} dx.$$

易知右端第一个积分(x=0 可能是瑕点)当n<2 时收敛,当n>2时发散.下面研究右端第二个积分.先设n>-1.对任何数列 $1=a_0< a_1< \cdots < a_k< \cdots (a_k\to +\infty)$,

$$\int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} \mathrm{d}x = -\int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\mathrm{d} \left[\cos(x+x^2)\right]}{x^n(1+2x)} \\ = -\frac{\cos(x+x^2)}{x^n(1+2x)} \Big|_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} - \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\left[2(n+1)x+n\right]\cos(x+x^2)}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} \mathrm{d}x , \\ \\ \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=m}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{\cos(x+x^2)}{x^n(1+2x)} \Big|_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}} - \int_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}} \frac{\left[2(n+1)x+n\right]\cos(x+x^2)}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} \mathrm{d}x , \\ \\ \Leftrightarrow \lim_{k=m} \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} \mathrm{d}x \Big| \leqslant \frac{1}{2a_m^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2a_{m+p}^{n+1}} + \int_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}} \frac{2(n+1)x+|n|}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} \mathrm{d}x . \\ \\ \Leftrightarrow \Im \Re \mathcal{H}$$

收敛(因为 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} x^{n+2} \frac{2(n+1)x+|n|}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} = \frac{n+1}{2} > 0, n+2 > 1$). 由此可知,对任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,必存在 N,使当 n > N 时,对 $p=1,2,3,\cdots$,均有

$$\left|\sum_{k=m}^{m+p-1}\int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}}\frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n}\mathrm{d}x\right|<\varepsilon.$$

于是,根据柯西收敛准则,级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^2} dx$ 收敛,从而,积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x} dx$ 收敛.

再设 $n \le -1$. 令 ξ 。和 η_k 分别表方程 $x^2 + x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ 和 $x^2 + x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 的(唯一)正根,其中 k = 1, 2, $3, \dots$;即令

$$\xi_k = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{1+8k\pi+\pi}-1), \quad \eta_k = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{1+8k\pi+2\pi}-1).$$

于是 $,\eta_k > \xi_k \rightarrow +\infty (k \rightarrow \infty)$, 我们有(注意 $-n \ge 1$)

$$\int_{\xi_{k}}^{\eta_{k}} \frac{\sin(x+x^{2})}{x^{n}} dx > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\xi_{k}}^{\eta_{k}} x^{-n} dx \ge \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\xi_{k}}^{\eta_{k}} x dx > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \xi_{k} (\eta_{k} - \xi_{k})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{1+8k\pi+\pi-1}}{\sqrt{1+8k\pi+2\pi} + \sqrt{1+8k\pi+\pi}} \to \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{2}} \quad (k \to \infty).$$

由此可知,此时积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx$ 发散.

综上所述,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx$ 仅当-1<n<2 时收敛.

【3751】 以肯定的方式陈述、什么是积分 $\int_0^\infty f(x,y) dx$ 在已知区间 (y_1,y_2) 内不一致收敛?

解 若对于某个正数 ϵ_0 ,不论 B 取得多大,恒存在 $b_0 \ge B$ 以及 $y_0 \in (y_1, y_2)(b_0 与 y_0$ 都依赖于 B),使得 $\left| \int_{\epsilon_0}^{+\infty} f(x, y_0) dx \right| \ge \epsilon_0$,

则 $\int_{x}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$ 在区间 (y_1,y_2) 内不一致收敛.

【3752】 证明:若(|)积分 $\int_x^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛; (||)函数 $\varphi(x,y)$ 有界,且关于 x 是单调的,则积分 $\int_x^{+\infty} f(x) \varphi(x,y) dx$ 一致收敛(在对应区域内).

证 设 $|\varphi(x,y)| \le L$,则由题设(|)知,对于任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,总存在数 $B = B(\epsilon)$,使当 A' > A > B 时,就有不等式

$$\left| \int_{A}^{A} f(x) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2L}. \tag{1}$$

由积分第二中值定理知:存在 ξ∈ [A,A'],使有下述等式

$$\int_{A}^{A'} f(x)\varphi(x,y) dx = \varphi(A+0,y) \cdot \int_{A}^{\ell} f(x) dx + \varphi(A'-0,y) \cdot \int_{\ell}^{A'} f(x) dx.$$
 (2)

由(1)式,得

$$\left|\int_{A}^{\epsilon} f(x) dx\right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2L}, \quad \left|\int_{\epsilon}^{A'} f(x) dx\right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2L}.$$

于是,由(2)式,可得

$$\left|\int_{\Lambda}^{\Lambda'} f(x)\varphi(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}x\right| < L\,\frac{\epsilon}{2L} + L\,\frac{\epsilon}{2L} = \epsilon,$$

即积分 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)\varphi(x,y)dx$ 在对应的 y 区域内一致收敛.

【3753】 证明:一致收敛的积分 $I = \int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}(x-\frac{1}{y})^2} dx$ (0<y<1)

不能以与参数无关的收敛积分为强函数.

证 任给 $\epsilon > 0$. 取 $A_0 > 1$ 充分大,使 $\int_{A_0 - \epsilon}^{+\infty} e^{-s^2} du < \epsilon$.

下证:当 A>A。时,对一切 0<y<1,均有

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}\left(x-\frac{1}{y}\right)^2} dx < \epsilon.$$

事实上,当 $\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\pi}} \leq y < 1$ 时,

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^{2}}(x-\frac{1}{y})^{2}} dx < \int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\frac{1}{y})^{2}} dx = \int_{A-\frac{1}{y}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^{2}} \leq \int_{A-\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^{2}} du < \int_{A_{0}-\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^{2}} du < \varepsilon;$$

当 $0 < y < \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{\pi}}$ 时,

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^{2}}(x-\frac{1}{y})^{2}} dx < \int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^{2}}(x-\frac{1}{y})^{2}} dx = \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{y}} e^{-\frac{1}{y^{2}}(x-\frac{1}{y})^{2}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^{2}}(x-\frac{1}{y})^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{y}-1} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}t^2} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}t^2} dt < 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{y^2}} dt = 2y \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du = 2y \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} < \epsilon.$$

由此可知,积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}(x-\frac{1}{y})^2} dx$ 在 0 < y < 1 上一致收敛.

最后证明,不存在这样的函数 $\varphi(x)$ $(x \ge 1)$,使

$$0 < e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}(x - \frac{1}{y})^2} \le \varphi(x) \quad (x \ge 1, \ 0 < y < 1)$$
 (1)

并且 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx$ 收敛. 用反证法. 假定有这样的函数 $\varphi(x)$ 存在,则由 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx$ 的收敛性可知,必存在点 $x_0 > 1$ 使 $\varphi(x_0) < 1$. 于是,令 $y_0 = \frac{1}{T_0}$,则 $0 < y_0 < 1$ 且

$$e^{-\frac{1}{36}(x_0-\frac{1}{20})^2}=1>\varphi(x_0),$$

此显然与(1)式矛盾,由此可知,一致收敛的积分 I 的被积函数不能以与参数 y 无关的具收敛积分的函数 为强函数,证毕.

【3754】 证明:积分

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} a e^{-ax} dx$$

- (1) 在任何区间 0<a≤a≤b 内一致收敛;
- (2) 在区间 0≤a≤b 内非一致收敛.

证 显然,积分 I 对于每一个定值 $\alpha \ge 0$ 是收敛的. 事实上,当 $\alpha = 0$ 时, $\int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx = 0$; 当 $\alpha > 0$ 时,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx = -e^{-\alpha x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1.$$

- (1) 如果 $0 < a \le a \le b$,则由于 $0 < \int_A^{+\infty} a e^{-at} dx = e^{-at} \le e^{-at}$,故对于任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,可以找到不依赖于 a 的数 $A_0 = \frac{1}{a} \ln \frac{1}{\epsilon}$,使当 $A > A_0$ 时,就有 $\int_A^{+\infty} a e^{-at} dx < e^{-at} e^{-at} = \epsilon$. 于是,在区间 $0 < a \le a \le b$ 上积分 I 致收敛.
- (2) 如果 $0 \le \alpha \le b$,则不存在这样的数 A_0 。事实上,取 $0 < \epsilon < 1$ 就办不到. 由于当 $\alpha \to +0$ 时, $e^{-\Delta \epsilon} \to 1$,故对于足够小的 α 值, $e^{-\Delta}$ 就比任意一个小于 1 的数 ϵ 为大. 因此,在区间 $0 \le \alpha \le b$ 上,积分 1 对 α 的收敛是不一致的.

【3755】 证明:狄利克雷积分

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx$$

- (1) 在每一个不含数值 a=0 的闭区间 [a,b] 上一致收敛,
- (2) 在含数值 a=0 的每一个闭区间 [a,b] 上非一致收敛.
- 证 不失一般性,我们只考虑 a 的正值.
- (1) 由于积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 是收敛的,故对于任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,存在数 A_0 ,使当 $A > A_0$ 时,恒有

$$\left|\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} \mathrm{d}z\right| < \varepsilon.$$

当 a>0 时,由于 $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x} dx = \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz$,故取 $A>\frac{A_0}{a}$,对于 $a \ge a > 0$,就有

$$\left|\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \mathrm{d}x\right| < \epsilon.$$

于是,在区间 $0 < a \le a \le b$ 上,积分 I是一致收敛的.

(2) 对于任何的 A>0, 当 a→+0 时,

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx = \int_{A_{0}}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz \rightarrow \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx > \frac{\pi}{A}.$$

因此,当 a>0 且充分小时,有

于是,在区间 $0 \le a \le b$ (b > 0)上,积分 I 不一致收敛.

研究下列积分在所指定区间内的一致收敛性:

[3756]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin x dx \quad (0 < \alpha_0 \le \alpha < +\infty).$$

解 由于当 $0 < \alpha_0 \le \alpha < +\infty$ 时, $|e^{-\alpha x} \sin x| \le e^{-\alpha_0 x}$,且积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha_0 x} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha_0}$ 收敛,故积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha_0}$ $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha_0}$

[3757]
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{a} e^{-x} dx \quad (a \leq a \leq b).$$

解 当 $a \le a \le b$ 且 $x \ge 1$ 时, $0 < x^a e^{-x} \le x^b e^{-x}$.由于

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (x^2 \cdot x^b e^{-x}) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{b+2}}{e^x} = 0,$$

故积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} x^b e^{-x} dx$ 收敛,从而,积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} x^a e^{-x} dx$ 在区间 $a \le a \le b$ 上一致收敛.

[3758]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx \quad (-\infty < \alpha < +\infty).$$

解 由于 $\left|\frac{\cos_{\alpha}x}{1+x^2}\right| \le \frac{1}{1+x^2}$,且积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \pi$ 收敛,故积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos_{\alpha}x}{1+x^2} dx$ 在 $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$ 上一致收敛.

[3759]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+a)^{2}+1} \quad (0 \le a < +\infty).$$

解 由于 $0 < \frac{1}{(x+a)^2+1} \le \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ $(0 \le a \le +\infty)$,且积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 收敛,故积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+a)^2+1}$ 在 $0 \le a < +\infty$ 上一致收敛.

[3760]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-ax} dx \quad (0 \le a < +\infty)$$

提示 注意 x=0 不是瑕点, 利用狄利克雷判别法或柯西准则。

解 首先注意,因为 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{xx} = 1$. 故 x=0 不是瑕点.

证法 1:

由于 $\left|\int_{0}^{\Lambda}\sin x\mathrm{d}x\right|=|1-\cos A|\leqslant 2$,而当 $0\leqslant a<+\infty$ 时,函数 $\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-ax}}{x}$ 在 x>0 关于 x 递减,并且当 $x\to+\infty$ 时它关于 $a(0\leqslant a<+\infty)$ 一致趋于零(因为 $0\leqslant a<+\infty$, x>0 时, $0<\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-ax}}{x}\leqslant\frac{1}{x}$),故由狄利克雷判别法知,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty}\frac{\sin x}{x}\mathrm{e}^{-ax}\mathrm{d}x$ 在 $0\leqslant a<+\infty$ 上一致收敛.

证法 2:

由积分学第二中值定理知: 当 A'>A>0 时,

$$\left| \int_A^{A'} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-ax} dx \right| = \left| \frac{1}{A} \int_A^{\ell} e^{-ax} \sin x dx \right|,$$

其中 A≤€≤A'. 我们知道 e sinx 的原函数是

$$F_{\alpha}(x) = -\frac{\alpha \sin x + \cos x}{1 + \alpha^2} e^{-\alpha x},$$

显然,当 α≥0,x>0 时,

$$|F_{\bullet}(x)| \leq \frac{\alpha+1}{1+\alpha^2} \leq \frac{2\alpha}{1+\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} < 2,$$

故当 A'>A>0,0≤α<+∞,时

$$\left| \int_{A}^{A'} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-ax} dx \right| = \left| \frac{1}{A} \left[F_{\bullet}(\xi) - F_{\bullet}(A) \right] \right| < \frac{4}{A}.$$

由此,利用一致收敛的柯西收敛准则,即知积分

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-ax} dx$$

在 $0 \le \alpha < +\infty$ 上一致收敛. 证毕.

【3761】
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \frac{\cos x}{x^{p}} dx \ (0 \le a < +\infty) 其中 p > 0 是常数.$$

提示 利用狄利克雷判别法或柯西准则.

解 由于
$$\left| \int_{1}^{A} \cos x dx \right| = |\sin A - \sin 1| \leq 2,$$

而当 $0 \le a < +\infty$ 时,函数 $\frac{e^{-sx}}{x^{\theta}}$ 在 $x \ge 1$ 关于 x 递减且当 $x \to +\infty$ 时关于 $a(0 \le a < +\infty)$ 一致趋于零(因为 $0 \le a < +\infty$, $x \ge 1$ 时, $0 < \frac{e^{-sx}}{x^{\theta}} \le \frac{1}{x^{\theta}}$),故由狄利克雷判别法即知, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-sx} \frac{\cos x}{x^{\theta}} dx$ 在 $0 \le a < +\infty$ 上一致收敛.

注意,也可仿 3760 题证法 2,利用积分学第二中值定理来证明.

[3762]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha r^2} dx \quad (0 \le \alpha < +\infty).$$

提示 注意此积分是收敛的而不一致收敛.

解 此积分是收敛的. 事实上, 当 $\alpha=0$ 时, 积分为零; 当 $\alpha>0$ 时, 设 $\sqrt{\alpha x}=t$, 则得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha t^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

但是,此积分却不一致收敛.事实上,对于任何的 A>0,由于

$$\lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_{A}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^{2}} dx = \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_{\sqrt{\alpha}A}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2},$$

故对于 $0<\epsilon_0<\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$,必存在 $\alpha_0>0$,使有

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha_0} \, e^{-\epsilon_0 x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x > \epsilon_0 \,,$$

即此积分不是一致收敛的.

[3763]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx, (1)a < a < b; (2) - \infty < a < +\infty.$$

解 显然,对任何固定的 α ,积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$ 都收敛,并且(作代换 $x-\alpha=t$)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-s)^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi}.$$

(1) 取正数 R 充分大,使-R < a < b < R. 显然,当 $|x| \ge R$ 时,对一切 a < a < b,有 $0 < e^{-(x-a)^2} < e^{-(|x|-R)^2}$.

显然积分
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(|x|-R)^2} dx = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-R)^2} dx$$
 收敛,故积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$ 对 $a < \alpha < b$ 一致收敛.

(2) 对任何 A>0,有

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^{2}} dx = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_{A-a}^{+\infty} e^{-t^{2}} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^{2}} dt = \sqrt{\pi}.$$

故当 α 充分大时, $\int_A^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx > \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$;由此可知 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$ 在 $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$ 上不是一致收敛的,当然 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$ 在 $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$ 上更非一致收敛.

[3764]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}(1+y^{2})} \sin x dy \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

解 此积分对任一个固定的x值,显然是收敛的,且当x>0时,

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}(1+y^{2})} \sin x dy = \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x^{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

但是,它对 $-\infty < x < +\infty$ 却不是一致收敛的.事实上,对于任何的 A>0,当 x>0 时,

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}(1+y^{2})} \sin x dy = \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x^{2}} \int_{Ax}^{+\infty} e^{-t^{2}} dt \rightarrow \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t^{2}} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} (x \rightarrow +0),$$

由此可知积分不一致收敛.

[3765]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x^{2})}{1+x^{p}} dx \quad (p \ge 0).$$

解 由 2380 题易知,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx$ 收敛,又 $\frac{1}{1+x^p}$ ($p \ge 0$)在 $x \ge 0$ 上对 x 单调递减且一致有界:

$$0 < \frac{1}{1+x^p} \le 1 \quad (p \ge 0, x \ge 0),$$

故由阿贝尔判别法知,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{1+x^p} dx$ 对 $p \ge 0$ 一致收敛.

[3766]
$$\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx, (1) p \geqslant p_0 > 0; (2) p > 0 (q > -1).$$

注意到 x=0 和 x=1 都可能是瑕点, 作代换 $x=e^{-t}$, 得

$$\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx = -\int_{+\infty}^0 e^{-(p-1)t} t^q e^{-t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t^q dt,$$

右端的积分当 p>0(q>-1)时是收敛的",从而,左端的积分此时也收敛.更由于 $(\varepsilon,\varepsilon'>0$ 很小)

$$\int_{a}^{1-e^{t}} x^{p-1} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{\ln \frac{1}{1-e^{t}}}^{\ln \frac{1}{e}} e^{-\mu} t^{q} dt,$$

故 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{r} dx$ 的一致收敛性等价于 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-p} t^q dt$ 的一致收敛性.

(1) 当 p≥p₀>0 时,由于

$$0 < e^{-\mu} t^q \le e^{-p_0 t^q} \quad (0 < t < +\infty)$$

而积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-p_0't''}$ 收敛,故积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-p't''}dt$ 一致收敛(对于 $p \geqslant p_0 > 0$). 从而,原积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{r} dx$ 当 $p \ge p_0 > 0$ 时一致收敛.

(2) 对任何 A>0, p>0, 作代换 pt=s,则

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} t^{q} dt = \frac{1}{p^{q+1}} \int_{\mu A}^{+\infty} s^{q} e^{-s} ds,$$

由于 q>-1,故积分 se'ds 收敛,且显然

$$0 < \int_0^{+\infty} s^q e^{-s} ds < +\infty,$$

$$\lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_A^{+\infty} e^{-st} t^q dt = +\infty,$$

于是,有

由此即知,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-p}t^{q}dt$ 在 p>0 上非一致收敛. 从而,原积分 $\int_{0}^{1} x^{p-1} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} dx$ 当 p>0 时非一致收敛.

*) 利用 2361 题的结果(在其中作代换 pt=s).

[3767]
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{n}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx \quad (0 \le n < +\infty).$$

注意,x=1是瑕点.由于当0≤x<1时.有

$$0 \le \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (0 \le n < +\infty),$$

而积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x$ $= \frac{\pi}{2}$ 收敛,故由魏尔斯特拉斯准则知,积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \mathrm{d}x$ 当 $0 \le n < +\infty$ 时 一致收敛.

[3768]
$$\int_0^1 \sin \frac{1}{x} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n} \quad (0 < n < 2).$$

解 作代换
$$\frac{1}{x}=t$$
,则

$$\int_0^1 \sin \frac{1}{x} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n} = \int_1^{+\infty} t^{n-z} \sin t \, \mathrm{d}t,$$

并且、很明显, $\int_0^1 \sin \frac{1}{x} \frac{dx}{x^n}$ 的一致收敛相当于 $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{n-2} \sin t dt$ 的一致收敛. 显然, 当 n < 2 时, 积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{n-2}$ · $\sin t dt$ 是收敛的. 下证: 当 0 < n < 2 时, 它不一致收敛. 事实上, 当 0 < n < 2 时, 对任何正整数 m, 有

$$\int_{2m\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{2m\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} t^{n-2} \sin t dt > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_{2m\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{2m\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{t^{2-n}} > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{1}{\left(2m\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2-n}}.$$

由于 $\lim_{n\to 2^{-0}} \frac{1}{\left(2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2-n}} = 1$,故当 n 在 0 < n < 2 内且与 2 充分接近时,必有 $\frac{1}{\left(2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2-n}} > \frac{1}{2}$. 于是,这时

$$\int_{2m\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{2m\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} t^{m-2} \sin t dt > \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{16} = \% > 0,$$

故 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{n-2} \sin t dt$ 在 0 < n < 2 上非一致收敛.

[3769]
$$\int_{a}^{2} \frac{x^{\alpha} dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^{2}}} (|\alpha| < \frac{1}{2}).$$

解 首先注意 x=1,x=2 是瑕点;x=0 可能是瑕点. 将积分分成在(0,1)及(1,2)上两个积分.

当
$$0 < x < 1$$
 且 $|a| < \frac{1}{2}$ 时,
$$\left| \frac{x^s}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} \right| < \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-x)^{\frac{1}{3}}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{3}}};$$

当
$$1 < x < 2$$
 且 $|a| < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\left| \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} \right| < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{3}}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$.

易知上述两个不等式右端的函数分别在区间(0,1)及(1,2)上的积分收敛,故由魏尔斯特拉斯准则知,积分 $\int_0^2 \frac{x^a}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} dx$ 对 $|a| < \frac{1}{2}$ 一致收敛.

[3770]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{|x-\alpha|}} dx \quad (0 \le \alpha \le 1).$$

$$\iint_{0}^{1} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{|x-\alpha|}} dx = \int_{0}^{\alpha} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{\alpha - x}} dx + \int_{\alpha}^{1} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{x - \alpha}} dx.$$

对于积分
$$\int_0^x \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{\alpha - x}} dx$$
,由于

$$\left| \int_{x-\eta}^{x} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha - x}} dx \right| \leqslant \int_{x-\eta}^{x} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\alpha - x}} = 2\sqrt{\eta},$$

故对于任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,只要取 $0 < \eta < \frac{\epsilon^2}{\Lambda}$,即有

$$\left|\int_{\sigma-\eta}^{\tau} \frac{\sin\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} \mathrm{d}x\right| < \varepsilon.$$

因此,对 0≤a≤1 它是一致收敛的.

对于积分
$$\int_{x}^{1} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{x-\alpha}} dx$$
,由于

$$\left| \int_{a}^{a+\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{x-\alpha}} \mathrm{d}x \right| \leqslant \int_{a}^{a+\eta} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x-\alpha}} = 2\sqrt{\eta},$$

故对于任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,只要取 $0 < \eta < \frac{\epsilon^2}{4}$,即有

$$\left|\int_{a}^{a+\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{x-\alpha}} \mathrm{d}x\right| < \varepsilon.$$

因此,对 $0 \le a \le 1$ 它是一致收敛的.

于是,积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{|x-a|}} dx$ 对 $0 \le \alpha \le 1$ 一致收敛.

【3771】 若积分在参数的已知值的某邻域内一致收敛,则称此积分对参数的已知值一致收敛,

证明:积分

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha dx}{1 + \alpha^2 x^2}$$

对每一个 $\alpha \neq 0$ 的值一致收敛, 而对 $\alpha = 0$ 非一致收敛.

证 设 α_0 为任一不为零的数,不妨设 $\alpha_0 > 0$. 今取 $\delta > 0$,使 $\alpha_0 - \delta > 0$. 下面证明积分 I 在 $(\alpha_0 - \delta, \alpha_0 + \delta)$ 内一致收敛. 事实上,当 $\alpha \in (\alpha_0 - \delta, \alpha_0 + \delta)$ 时,由于

$$0 < \frac{\alpha}{1 + \alpha^2 x^2} < \frac{\alpha_0 + \delta}{1 + (\alpha_0 - \delta^2) x^2},$$

且积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{a_0+8}{1+(a_0-\delta)^2 x^2} dx$ 收敛,故由魏尔斯特拉斯准则知,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha dx}{1+\alpha^2 x^2} \Phi(a_0-\delta,a_0+\delta)$ 内一致收敛,从而,在 a_0 点一致收敛,由 a_0 的任意性知,积分 I 在每一个 $\alpha \neq 0$ 的值一致收敛.

其次,我们证明积分 I 对 $\alpha=0$ 非一致收敛. 事实上,对原点的任何邻域($-\delta$, δ)均有下述结果:

对任何的 A>0,有

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha \, \mathrm{d}x}{1+\alpha^2 \, x^2} = \int_{aA}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2} \quad (a>0).$$

由于

$$\lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{4A}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故取 $0<\epsilon_0<\frac{\pi}{2}$,在 $(-\delta,\delta)$ 中必存在某一个 $\alpha_0>0$,使有

$$\left|\int_{a_0A}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2}\right| >_{\epsilon_0} \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \left|\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha_0 \, \mathrm{d}x}{1+\alpha_0^2 \, x^2}\right| >_{\epsilon_0}.$$

因此,积分 I 对 a=0 点的任一邻域($-\delta$, δ)内非一致收敛,从而,积分 I 在 a=0 时非一致收敛.

【3772】 在下式中

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty}\int_0^{+\infty} ae^{-ax} dx$$

把极限移到积分号内合理吗?

解題思路 不合理. 这是因为积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} ae^{-az} dx$ 对 $0 \le a \le b$ (b > 0) 不一致收敛 (3754 题 (2) 的结果),故一般不能应用积分符号与极限符号的交换定理. 对于本题,实际上也不能交换.

解 不合理.事实上,由 3754 题(2)的结果知,积分 $\int_0^+ \alpha e^{-ar} dx$ 对 $0 \le \alpha \le b$ (b > 0)的收敛并非一致,故一般不能应用积分符号与极限符号的交换定理.对于本题,实际上也不能交换,这是由于

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\lim_{\alpha \to +0} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} \right) dx = 0,$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \to +0} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx = \lim_{\alpha \to +0} \left(-e^{-\alpha x} \right) \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = 1.$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \to +0} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx \neq \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\lim_{\alpha \to +0} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} \right) dx.$$

m

故得

【3773】 函数 f(x)在区间 $(0,+\infty)$ 内可积分,证明公式:

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) dx.$$

证 容许有有限个瑕点. 为叙述简单起见,例如,设只有一个瑕点 x=0. 已知积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛且被积函数中不含有 a,故它关于 a 一致收敛. 又因函数 e^{-ax} 对于固定的 $0 \le a \le 1$,关于 x(x>0) 是递减的,并且一致有界: $0 < e^{-ax} \le 1$ ($0 \le a \le 1$,x>0),故根据阿贝尔判别法知, $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} f(x) dx$ 在 $0 \le a \le 1$ 上一致收

敛.于是,对于任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,可取 $\eta > 0$, $A_c > 0$ ($\eta < A_c$),使

$$\left|\int_0^{\eta} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx\right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}, \qquad \left|\int_{A_n}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx\right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5} \quad (0 \le \alpha \le 1).$$

由于 f(x)在[η , A_0]上常义可积,故有界,即存在常数 M_0 使 $|f(x)| \leq M_0$ ($\eta \leq x \leq A_0$). 再根据二元函数 $e^{-\alpha t}$ 在 $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$, $\eta \leq x \leq A_0$ 上的一致连续性知,必存在 $\delta > 0$ ($\delta < 1$),使当 $0 < \alpha < \delta$ 时,对一切 $\eta \leq x \leq A_0$,皆有 $0 \leq 1 - e^{-\alpha t} < \frac{\varepsilon}{5A_0 M_0}$. 于是,当 $0 < \alpha < \delta$ 时,恒有

$$\left| \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx - \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_{\eta}^{A_0} (e^{-\alpha x} - 1) f(x) dx + \int_{A_0}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx - \int_{A_0}^{+\infty} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\eta} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx - \int_{\eta}^{\eta} f(x) dx \right|$$

$$< M_0 A_0 \frac{\varepsilon}{5A_0 M_0} + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} = \varepsilon.$$

由此可知,

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx.$$

【3774】 若 f(x)在区间 $(0,+\infty)$ 内绝对可积,证明:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^{+\infty} f(x)\sin nx dx = 0.$$

证 由 f(x)在区间 $(0,+\infty)$ 内的绝对可积性可知:对于任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,存在 A > 0,使有

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

于是,

$$\left| \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx dx \right| \leqslant \left| \int_0^A f(x) \sin nx dx \right| + \frac{\epsilon}{3}.$$

先设 f(x)在[0,A]中无瑕点. 我们在[0,A]中插人分点 $0=t_0< t_1< t_2< \cdots < t_{m-1}< t_m-A$,并设 f(x)在 [4,-1,t₄]上的下确界为 m_k ,则有

$$\int_{0}^{A} f(x) \sin nx dx = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \int_{i_{k-1}}^{i_{k}} f(x) \sin nx dx = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \int_{i_{k-1}}^{i_{k}} [f(x) - m_{k}] \sin nx dx + \sum_{k=1}^{m} m_{k} \int_{i_{k-1}}^{i_{k}} \sin nx dx,$$
从而有

$$\left| \int_{0}^{A} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| \leqslant \sum_{k=1}^{m} w_{k} \, \Delta t_{k} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} |m_{k}| \frac{|\cos nt_{k-1} - \cos nt_{k}|}{n} \leqslant \sum_{k=1}^{m} |w_{k}| \, \Delta t_{k} + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{m} |m_{k}|,$$

其中 w_k 为 f(x) 在区间[t_{k-1} , t_k]上的振幅, $\Delta t_k = t_k - t_{k-1}$.

由于 f(x)在[0,A]上可积,故可取某一分法,使有

$$\left|\sum_{k=1}^{m}w_{k}\Delta t_{k}\right|<\frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$
.

对于这样固定的分法, $\sum_{n=1}^{m} |m_n|$ 为一定值,因而存在N.使当n > N时,恒有

$$\frac{2}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n}|m_{k}|<\frac{\epsilon}{3}.$$

于是,对于上述所选取的 N,当 n > N 时,

$$\left| \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| \leqslant \left| \int_{0}^{A} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| + \left| \int_{A}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right|$$

$$\leqslant \sum_{k=1}^{m} w_{k} \, \Delta t_{k} + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{m} |m_{k}| + \int_{A}^{+\infty} |f(x)| \, dx < \frac{\epsilon}{3} + \frac{\epsilon}{3} + \frac{\epsilon}{3} = \epsilon,$$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = 0.$$

即

其次,设 f(x)在区间[0,A]中有瑕点.为简便起见,不妨设只有一个瑕点,且为 0.于是,对于任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,存在 $\eta > 0$,使有

$$\int_0^{\eta} |f(x)| dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

但是,f(x)在[η ,A]上无瑕点,故应用上述结果可知:存在 N,使当 n>N 时,恒有

$$\left|\int_{1}^{A} f(x) \sin nx dx\right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

于是,当n>N时,有

即

$$\left| \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx dx \right| \leq \int_{0}^{\eta} |f(x)| dx + \left| \int_{\eta}^{A} f(x) \sin nx dx \right| + \int_{A}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon.$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx dx = 0.$$

总之,当 f(x)在(0,+ ∞)内绝对可积,不论 f(x)在(0,+ ∞)内有无瑕点,均可证得

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^{+\infty} f(x)\sin nx dx = 0.$$

【3775】 证明:若(1)在每一个有限区间(a,b)内 f(x,y) ‡ $f(x,y_0)$; (2) | f(x,y) | $\leq F(x)$,其中 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} F(x) dx < +\infty$,则

$$\lim_{x\to y_0}\int_x^{+\infty} f(x,y)\mathrm{d}x = \int_x^{+\infty} \lim_{x\to y_0} f(x,y)\mathrm{d}x.$$

证 条件(1)表示当 $y \rightarrow y_0$ 时,当 x 在任何有限区间(a,b)上,f(x,y)都一致趋于 $f(x,y_0)$.于是,有

$$\lim_{x\to x_0}\int_a^b f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}x = \int_a^b f(x,y_0)\,\mathrm{d}x \quad (対任何 b>a).$$

又在不等式 $|f(x,y)| \le F(x)$ 中令 $y \to y_0$ (任意固定 x),得 $|f(x,y_0)| \le F(x)$,故 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y_0) dx$ 收敛.

任给 $\varepsilon > 0$. 由于 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} F(x) dx < +\infty$,故可取定某b > a,使 $\int_{b}^{+\infty} F(x) dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$. 对此 b,又可取 $\delta > 0$,使当 $0 < |y-y_0| < \delta$ 时,恒有

$$\left|\int_a^b f(x,y)dx-\int_a^b f(x,y_0)dx\right|<\frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

于是,当0<|y-y₀|<8时,恒有

$$\left| \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx - \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,y_0) dx \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_{a}^{b} f(x,y) dx - \int_{a}^{b} f(x,y_0) dx \right| + \int_{b}^{+\infty} |f(x,y)| dx + \int_{b}^{+\infty} |f(x,y_0)| dx$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \int_{b}^{+\infty} F(x) dx + \int_{b}^{+\infty} F(x) dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon.$$

由此可知,

$$\lim_{y\to y_0}\int_a^{+\infty}f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}x=\int_a^{+\infty}f(x,y_0)\,\mathrm{d}x=\int_a^{+\infty}\lim_{y\to y_0}f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}x.$$

证毕.

注 本題中应假定:对任何b>a,f(x,y)关于x在[a,b]上可积.

【3776】 利用积分符号与极限号互换,计算积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n} \right)^{-n} \right] dx.$$

解 先证积分符号与极限号能互换. 事实上,(1)函数 $\left(1+\frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n}$ 在 $0 \le x \le A$ 上连续(任何 A > 0),故它在[0,A]上可积;(2)又 $\left(1+\frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n}$ 在[0,A]上关于 n 为单调减小的,且 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n}=e^{-x^2}$ 为连续函数,故按狄尼定理,当 $n\to\infty$ 时,函数 $\left(1+\frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n}$ 在[0,A]上一致趋向于 e^{-x^2} ;(3)由于 $0 < \left(1+\frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n} \le \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ ($n=1,2,\cdots$),且 $\int_0^{+\infty}\frac{dx}{1+x^2}=\frac{\pi}{2}<+\infty$,故积分 $\int_0^{+\infty}\left(1+\frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n}dx$ 关于 n 一致收敛. 因此,我们可以应用积分符号与极限号的互换定理",从而,得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\left(1 + \frac{x^{2}}{n}\right)^{n}}.$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\left(1 + \frac{x^{2}}{n}\right)^{n}} = \sqrt{n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1 + t^{2})^{n}} = \sqrt{n} I_{n},$$

而

又由于

$$I_{n-1} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(1+t^2)^{n-1}} = \frac{t}{(1+t^2)^{n-1}} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + 2(n-1) \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{(1+t^2)^n} \mathrm{d}t = 2(n-1) I_{n-1} - 2(n-1) I_n,$$

$$I_n = \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} I_{n-1}.$$

故得

又因
$$I_1 = \int_{t_1}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,将上式递推即得

$$I_{n} = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-3)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n-2)} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

于是,

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \frac{\pi \sqrt{n}}{2}.$$

根据沃利斯公式,我们有

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{[(2n)!!]^2}{(2n+1)[(2n-1)!!]^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{[(2n-2)!!]^2}{(2n-1)[(2n-3)!!]^2}.$$

最后得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2n-3)!!\sqrt{n}}{(2n-2)!!} = \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2n-3)!!\sqrt{2n-1}}{(2n-2)!!} \sqrt{\frac{n}{2n-1}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

*) 参看菲赫金哥尔茨著《微积分学教程》第二卷 480 目定理 [.

【3777】 证明:积分

$$F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$$

是参数 a 的连续函数.

$$\mathbf{ii} \mathbf{E} \quad F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{-a}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{-a}^0 e^{-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^a e^{-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

由变上限积分的性质知,积分 $\int_0^a e^{-x^2} dx \, dx \, dx \, dx \, dx = a(-\infty < a < +\infty)$ 的连续函数,故 F(a) 也是 $a(-\infty < a < +\infty)$ 的连续函数.

【3778】 求函数

$$F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(1-a^2)x}{x} dx$$

的不连续点. 作出函数 y=F(a)的图像.

提示 注意当 |a| < 1 时, $F(a) = \frac{\pi}{2}$;当 |a| > 1 时, $F(a) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$;当 |a| = 1 时,F(a) = 0.

解 当1-a2>0即|a|<1时,

$$F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(1-a^2)x}{(1-a^2)x} d[(1-a^2)x] = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

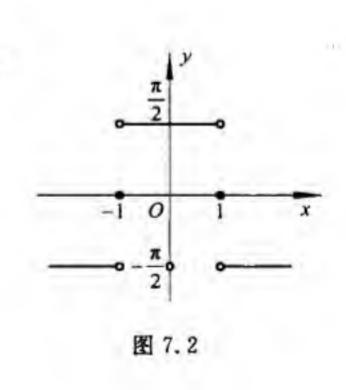
当1-a2<0即|a|>1时,

$$F(a) = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(a^{2}-1)x}{(a^{2}-1)x} d[(a^{2}-1)x] = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

当 $1-a^2=0$ 即 |a|=1 时, F(a)=0.

于是, $a=\pm1$ 为F(a)不连续点.如图 7.2 所示

研究下列函数在所指定区间内的连续性:



[3779]
$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{2+x^a}, \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha > 2.$$

解 对于积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{2+x^a}$. 由于当 $x \ge 1$ 时,

$$0 < \frac{x}{2+x^a} < \frac{x}{x^a} \le \frac{1}{x^{a_0-1}}$$

其中 $a \ge a_0 > 2$,且积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{a_0-1}}$ 收敛,故积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x\mathrm{d}x}{2+x^a}$ 对 $a \ge a_0$ 一致收敛,从而,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x\mathrm{d}x}{2+x^a}$ 对 $a \ge a_0$ 一致收敛,因此,F(a) 当 $a \ge a_0$ 时连续,由于 $a_0 > 2$ 的任意性,故知 F(a) 当 a > 2 时连续.

[3780]
$$F(\alpha) = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{\alpha}} dx$$
, $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha > 0$.

解題思路 由狄利克雷判别法易知,积分 $\int_1^\infty \frac{\cos x}{x^a} dx$ 对 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0 > 0$ 一致收敛.从而,函数 $F(\alpha)$ 当 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0$ 时连续.由 $\alpha_0 > 0$ 的任意性即知, $F(\alpha)$ 当 $\alpha > 0$ 时连续.

解 对于任何
$$A>1$$
.均有
$$\left| \int_{1}^{A} \cos x dx \right| \leq 2.$$

而函数 $\frac{1}{r^a}$ 在 $x \ge 1, a > 0$ 关于x单调递减,且由

$$0 < \frac{1}{x^*} \le \frac{1}{x^{a_0}} \quad (x \ge 1, a \ge a_0 > 0)$$

知:当 $x \to +\infty$ 时 $\frac{1}{x^a}$ 在 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0$ 时一致趋于零.因此,由狄利克雷判别法知,积分

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{*}} dx$$

对 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0 > 0$ 一致收敛. 于是,函数 $F(\alpha)$ 当 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0$ 时连续. 由 $\alpha_0 > 0$ 的任意性,故知 $F(\alpha)$ 当 $\alpha > 0$ 时连续.

[3781]
$$F(a) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x^* (\pi - x)^*} dx$$
, $\leq 0 < a < 2$.

$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha} (\pi - x)^{\alpha}} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha} (\pi - x)^{\alpha}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha} (\pi - x)^{\alpha}} dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin(\pi - t)}{(\pi - t)^{\alpha}} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha} (\pi - x)^{\alpha}} dx.$$

由于当 0<η<1, 0<α0≤α≤α1<2 时,有

$$\int_{0}^{\eta} \frac{|\sin x|}{x^{\sigma} (\pi - x)^{\sigma}} dx \leq \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{\sigma} \int_{0}^{\eta} \frac{dx}{x^{\sigma - 1}} \leq \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{\sigma_{0}} \int_{0}^{\eta} \frac{dx}{x^{\sigma_{1} - 1}} = \left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^{\sigma_{0}} \frac{1}{2 - \alpha_{1}} \eta^{2 - \alpha_{1}},$$

故对于任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,当

$$0 < \eta < \delta = \min \left\{ 1, (2 - \alpha_1)^{\frac{1}{2-\alpha_1}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{\frac{\alpha_0}{2-\alpha_1}} e^{\frac{1}{2-\alpha_1}} \right\}$$

时,对一切αο≤α≤αι皆有

$$\left|\int_0^{\tau} \frac{\sin x}{x^* (\pi - x)^*} \mathrm{d}x\right| \leqslant \int_0^{\tau} \frac{|\sin x|}{x^* (\pi - x)^*} \mathrm{d}x < \varepsilon.$$

因此,瑕积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha}(\pi-x)^{\alpha}} dx$ 当 $a_0 \le a \le a_1$ 时一致收敛. 从而,F(a) 在 $a_0 \le a \le a_1$ 上连续. 由 $0 < a_0 < a_1 < 2$ 的任意性知,F(a) 当 0 < a < 2 时连续.

[3782]
$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^4} dx$$
, $\leq 0 < \alpha < 1$.

$$F(\alpha) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^{\alpha}} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{e^{-(n\pi+t)}}{\sin^{\alpha}t} dt.$$

当 0< α≤α0<1 时,

$$\int_0^x \frac{e^{-(ax+t)}}{\sin^2 t} dt \leq e^{-ax} \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sin^{a_0} t} dt.$$

显然,积分

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\sin^{a_0} t} = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{\sin^{a_0} t},$$

且 $\lim_{t\to +0} t^{*_0} \frac{1}{\sin^{*_0} t} = 1$,故它是收敛的. 而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-nx}$ 为公比等于 $e^{-x} < 1$ 的几何级数,它也收敛. 于是,由魏尔斯特拉斯准则知,级数

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{e^{-(nx+t)}}{\sin^{2}t} dt.$$

对 0<α≤α。一致收敛,从而,注意到被积函数是正的,即知积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^n} dx$$

对 $0 < \alpha \le \alpha_0$ 一致收敛. 因此, $F(\alpha)$ 在 $0 < \alpha \le \alpha_0$ 上连续. 由 $\alpha_0 < 1$ 的任意性知, $F(\alpha)$ 当 $0 < \alpha < 1$ 时连续.

[3783]
$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha^2} dx$$
, $= -\infty < \alpha < +\infty$.

提示 注意当 $\alpha \neq 0$ 时, $F(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\alpha}$; 当 $\alpha = 0$ 时, $F(\alpha) = 0$.

解 当
$$\alpha \neq 0$$
 时, $F(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha^2} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$, 显然它是连续的.

当 $\alpha = 0$ 时, $F(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} 0 \cdot e^{-\alpha} dx = 0$. 于是, 显见 $F(\alpha)$ 当 $\alpha = 0$ 时不连续.

§ 3. 广义积分号下的微分法和积分法

 1° 对参数的微分法 若 1)函数 f(x,y)及其导数 $f'_{,}(x,g)$ 在区域 $a \le x < +\infty$, $y_1 < y < y_2$ 内是连续的; 2) $\int_{x}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$ 收敛; 3) $\int_{x}^{+\infty} f'_{,}(x,y) dx$ 在区间 (y_1,y_2) 内一致收敛,则当 $y_1 < y < y_2$ 时

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}y}\int_{a}^{-\infty}f(x,y)\mathrm{d}x=\int_{a}^{+\infty}f'_{y}(x,y)\mathrm{d}x$$

(莱布尼茨法则).

 2° 对参数积分的公式 若 1)函数 f(x,y)当 $x \ge a$ 及 $y_1 \le y \le y_2$ 时是连续的; 2) $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$ 在有限区间 (y_1,y_2) 内一致收敛,则

$$\int_{y_1}^{y_2} dy \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \int_{a}^{+\infty} dx \int_{y_1}^{y_2} f(x,y) dy.$$
 (1)

若 $f(x,y) \ge 0$,同时假定等式(1)中两个内侧的积分连续,并且等式(1)的一端有意义,则公式(1)对于无穷区间 (y_1,y_2) 也正确.

【3784】 利用公式

$$\int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{n} \quad (n > 0),$$

计算积分

$$I=\int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^n x \, \mathrm{d}x$$
, 其中 m 为正整数.

解題思路 首先,注意当 $0 < x \le 1, n \ge n_0 > 0$ 时, $|x^{n-1} \ln x| \le -x^{n_0-1} \ln x$, 利用 2362 题的结果及魏尔斯特拉斯准则, 可知积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d} x^{n-1}}{\mathrm{d} n} \mathrm{d} x = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln x \mathrm{d} x$ 对 $n \ge n_0 > 0$ 一致收敛,

从而, $\frac{d}{dn} \int_{0}^{1} x^{n-1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{n-1} \ln x dx$ 对 $n \ge n_0$ 成立. 由 $n_0 > 0$ 的任意性可知,上式对任意 n > 0 均成立.

其次,利用数学归纳法,可得 $\frac{d^m}{dn^m}\int_0^1 x^{n-1}dx = \int_0^1 x^{n-1}\ln^m x dx$.

最后,可得
$$\int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^m x \, dx = \frac{(-1)^m m!}{n^{m+1}}$$
.

解
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x^{n-1}}{\mathrm{d}n} = x^{n-1} \ln x \ (n > 0$$
 为任意实数). 积分

$$\int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln x dx \tag{1}$$

对于 $n \ge n_0 > 0$ 为一致收敛. 事实上, 当 $0 < x \le 1$, $n \ge n_0 > 0$ 时,

$$|x^{n-1}\ln x| \leq -x^{n_0-1}\ln x$$
.

而积分 $\int_0^1 x^{n_0-1} \ln x dx$ 显然收敛 ''. 因此,由魏尔斯特拉斯准则即知,积分 (1) 对 $n \ge n_0 > 0$ 一致收敛. 于是,积分

$$\int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx$$

对参数 n≥n。求导数时,积分号与导数符号可交换,即

$$\frac{d}{dn} \int_{0}^{1} x^{n-1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx^{n-1}}{dn} dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{n-1} \ln x dx.$$

由 no>0 的任意性知,上式对任意 n>0 均成立.

同理对 n 逐次求导数,也可在积分号下求导数,即

$$\frac{d^2}{dn^2} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{d}{dn} (x^{n-1} \ln x) dx = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^2 x dx$$

由数学归纳法,可得

$$\frac{d^{m}}{dn^{m}} \int_{0}^{1} x^{m-1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{m-1} \ln^{m} x dx.$$

但是, $\int_{0}^{1} x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{n} (n > 0)$, 故有

$$\frac{d^m}{dx^m}\int_0^1 x^{m-1}dx = \frac{(-1)^m m!}{n^{m+1}}.$$

从而得 $\int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^m x \, dx = \frac{(-1)^m m!}{n^{m+1}}.$

*) 利用 2362 题的结果,

【3785】 利用公式

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2} + a} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{a}} \quad (a > 0).$$

计算积分

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2 + a)^{n+1}}, \quad 其中 n 为正整数.$$

解題思路 注意 $\frac{\partial}{\partial a}\left(\frac{1}{x^2+a}\right) = -\frac{1}{(x^2+a)^2}$,又当 $x \ge 0$, $a \ge a_0 > 0$ 时,

$$\frac{1}{(x^2+a)^2} \leqslant \frac{1}{(x^2+a_0)^2},$$

及积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+a_0)^2}$ 收敛,由魏尔斯特拉斯准则可知,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+a_0)^2}$ 当 $a \ge a_0 > 0$ 时一致收敛.于是,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a}\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2+a} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+a}\right) \mathrm{d}x = -\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+a)^2}.$$

由 ao>0 的任意性可知,上式对任意 a>0 均成立.

利用数学归纳法,可得
$$\frac{d^n}{da^n} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + a} = (-1)^n n! \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a)^{n+1}}.$$

同样,利用数学归纳法,可得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{n}}{\mathrm{d}a^{n}}\int_{0}^{+\infty}\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2}+a}=\frac{\mathrm{d}^{n}}{\mathrm{d}a^{n}}\left(\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)=\frac{(2n-1)!!\pi}{2^{n+1}}(-1)^{n}a^{-(n+\frac{1}{2})},$$

最后得 $I = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} a^{-(n+\frac{1}{2})}$.

解
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a}\left(\frac{1}{x^2+a}\right) = -\frac{1}{(x^2+a)^2}$$
. 积分

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+a)^2} \tag{1}$$

对 $a \ge a_0 > 0$ 一致收敛. 事实上, 当 $x \ge 0$, $a \ge a_0 > 0$ 时,

$$\frac{1}{(x^2+a)^2} \leqslant \frac{1}{(x^2+a_0)^2},$$

而积分 $\frac{dx}{(x^2+a_0)^2}$ 显然收敛. 因此,由魏尔斯特拉斯准则知,积分(1)当 $a \ge a_0 > 0$ 时一致收敛. 于是,利 用莱布尼茨法则,即得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a}\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2+a} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+a}\right) \mathrm{d}x = -\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+a)^2}.$$

由 a₀ > 0 的任意性知,上式对一切 a > 0 均成立.

$$\frac{d^{n}}{da^{n}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2} + a} = (-1)^{n} n! \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^{2} + a)^{n+1}}.$$

但是,

$$\frac{d}{da} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2} + a} = \frac{d}{da} \left(\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{2^{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{3}}},$$

$$\frac{d^{2}}{da^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2} + a} = \frac{d}{da} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2^{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{3}}} \right) = \frac{1 \cdot 3\pi}{2^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{5}}}.$$
:

由数学归纳法,可得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{*}}{\mathrm{d}a^{n}}\int_{0}^{+\infty}\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2}+a}=\frac{(2n-1)!!\pi}{2^{n+1}}(-1)^{*}a^{-(n+\frac{1}{2})},$$

最后得 $I = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} a^{-(n+\frac{1}{2})}$.

【3786】 证明:狄利克雷积分 $I(a) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{dx} dx$

$$I(a) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x} dx$$

当 α≠0 时有导数,但不能用菜布尼茨法则来求它

证 当 a>0 时, 令 ax= y, 得

$$I(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

当 α <0 时, $I(\alpha)=-I(-\alpha)=-\frac{\pi}{2}$. 于是,当 $\alpha\neq 0$ 时, $I'(\alpha)=0$.

但是,如果利用莱布尼茨法则来求,即得错误的结果,事实上,积分

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{\sin ax}{x} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \cos ax dx$$

发散,而 $I'(\alpha)=0$ ($\alpha\neq 0$)存在,因此,本题不能应用莱布尼茨法则求 $I'(\alpha)$.

$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1 + (x + a)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

在区域 $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$ 内连续并且可微。

证 设 α_0 为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内任意一点. 记 $M=\max(|\alpha_0-1|, |\alpha_0+1|)$,则当 $x>M, \alpha\in(\alpha_0-1, \alpha_0+1)$ 时,恒有

$$\left|\frac{\cos x}{1+(x-\alpha)^2}\right| \leq \frac{1}{1+(x-M)^2}, \qquad \left|\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha}\left[\frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2}\right]\right| = \left|\frac{2(x+\alpha)\cos x}{[1+(x+\alpha)^2]^2}\right| \leq \frac{2}{1+(x-M)^2}.$$

由于积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+(x-M)^2}$$
 收敛,故积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1 + (x + a)^2} dx \quad \mathcal{R} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left[\frac{\cos x}{1 + (x + a)^2} \right] dx$$

在 (α_0-1,α_0+1) 内一致收敛. 从而, $F(\alpha)$ 在 (α_0-1,α_0+1) 内连续且可微,且可在积分号下求导数. 由 α_0 的任意性知, $F(\alpha)$ 在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内连续且可微.

【3788】 从等式

$$\frac{e^{-ax}-e^{-bx}}{x}=\int_a^b e^{-xy}\,\mathrm{d}y$$

出发,计算积分

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx \quad (a > 0.b > 0).$$

解 不妨设 a < b,注意到 $e^{-\gamma}$ 在区域: $x \ge 0$, $a \le y \le b$ 上连续. 又积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\gamma x} dx$ 对 $a \le y \le b$ 是一致收敛的. 事实上,当 $x \ge 0$, $a \le y \le b$,时, $0 < e^{-\gamma x} \le e^{-\alpha x}$,但积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx$ 收敛. 故积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\gamma x} dx$ 是一致收敛的. 于是,利用对参数的积分公式,即得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_a^b e^{-xy} dy = \int_a^b dy \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} dx.$$

上式左端为 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{bx}}{x} dx$, 右端为 $\int_{a}^{b} \frac{dy}{y} = \ln \frac{b}{a}$. 从而得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx = \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

【3789】 证明:傅茹兰公式:

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (a > 0, b > 0),$$

式中 f(x)为连续函数,积分 $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$ 对任何的 A>0 都有意义.

证 对任何的 A>0.有

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx - \int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_{Aa}^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{Ab}^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = \int_{Aa}^{Ab} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt$$

$$= f(\xi) \int_{Aa}^{Ab} \frac{dt}{t} = f(\xi) \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (Aa < \xi < Ab).$$

当 A→+0 时, €→+0. 由 f(x)在点 x=0 的连续性,即得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

利用傅茹兰公式,计算积分:

[3790]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解 由于 $\cos x$ 在[0,+∞]内连续,且对任何 A>0,积分 $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$ 存在,故由傅茹兰公式,有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x} dx = \cos 0 \cdot \ln \frac{b}{a} = \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

[3791]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax - \sin bx}{x} dx \quad (a>0, b>0).$$

提示 仿 3790 题的解法。

解 同 3790 题,由于
$$\sin 0 = 0$$
,故
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax - \sin bx}{x} dx = 0.$$

[3792]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax - \arctan bx}{x} dx \quad (a>0, b>0).$$

解 令
$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x$$
,则 $f(x)$ 在 $0 \le x < + \infty$ 上连续.

由于 f(x)>0 且(利用洛必达法则)

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}{x^{-1}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1,$$

故对任何 A>0,积分 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$ 都收敛. 因此,由傅茹兰公式,有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan ax\right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan bx\right)}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{b}{a},$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax - \arctan bx}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{a}{b}.$$

故

利用对参数的微分法计算下列积分:

[3793]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha r^{2}} - e^{-\beta r^{2}}}{x} dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

解由于

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - e^{-bx^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{-2axe^{-ax^2} + 2\beta xe^{-\beta x^2}}{1} = 0,$$

故 x=0 不是瑕点. 又由于

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(x^2 \cdot \frac{e^{-ax^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{x}{e^{ax^2}} - \frac{x}{e^{\beta x^2}} \right) = 0,$$

故对任何 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$ 积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx$ 都收敛. 今将 $\beta > 0$ 固定, 而把所求积分视为含参变量 $\alpha(\alpha > 0)$ 的积分,即令

> $I(\alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx \quad (\alpha > 0).$ $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{e^{-ax^2} - e^{-jx^2}}{x} \right) dx = - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} dx.$

而

下证右端积分在 $a \ge a_0 > 0$ 时一致收敛,事实上,当 $a \ge a_0$, $0 \le x < +\infty$ 时, $0 \le x e^{-\alpha x^2} \le x e^{-\alpha_0 x^2}$,而积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-a_0 x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a_0} 收敛, 故积分 \int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-a x^2} dx 在 a \ge a_0 时 - 致收敛. 因此, 当 a \ge a_0 时, 可在积分号下对参数$ 求导数:

$$I'(\alpha) = -\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2\alpha}.$$

由 $\alpha_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,上式对一切 $\alpha > 0$ 皆成立. 积分之,得

$$I(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \alpha + C \quad (0 < \alpha < +\infty)$$

其中 C 为待定的常数. 在此式中令 $\alpha = \beta$ 并注意到

$$I(\beta) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\beta x^{2}} - e^{-\beta x^{2}}}{x} dx = 0$$

即得 $0 = I(\beta) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \beta + C$,由此知 $C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \beta$. 于是,

$$I(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \ln \beta = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \quad (\alpha > 0),$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

即

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0)$$

注 本題中,实际应考察积分 $I(\alpha) = \int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} f(x,\alpha) dx$,其中

$$f(x,a) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x}, & 0 < x < +\infty, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

易知 $f(x,\alpha)$ 是 $0 \le x < +\infty$, $0 < \alpha < +\infty$ 上的连续函数($\beta > 0$ 固定). 我们证明:

$$f'(x,a) = -xe^{-\alpha x^2}$$
 $(0 \le x < +\infty, 0 < \alpha < +\infty).$

事实上,当 $0 < x < +\infty$ 时,此式显然成立,由于 $f(0,\alpha) \equiv 0$ $(0 < \alpha < +\infty)$,故 $f'(0,\alpha) = 0$ $(0 < \alpha < +\infty)$.因此,上式当 x = 0 时也成立, $f'(x,\alpha)$ 显然是 $0 \le x < +\infty$, $0 < \alpha < +\infty$ 上的连续函数.

在以下许多题中,我们都应作此理解,但不必写出 $f(x,\alpha)$. 函数 $\frac{e^{-\alpha^2}-e^{-\beta^2}}{x}$ 就代表 $f(x,\alpha)(x=0)$ 时规定其函数值为其极限值 0),而公式

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} \right) = -x e^{-\alpha x^2}$$

当 x=0 时也成立(如上述)。这样,才严格符合菜布尼茨法则(积分号下求导数)的条件.

另外,本题若利用逐次积分来作可更简单一些. 今作如下: 易知(不妨设α<β)

$$\frac{e^{-ax^2}-e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} = \int_a^\beta x e^{-yx^2} dy,$$

而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-yz^2} dx \, dx \, dx \, dx \, dx$ 分次序,得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^{2}} - e^{-\beta x^{2}}}{x} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \int_{a}^{\beta} x e^{-yx^{2}} dy = \int_{a}^{\beta} dy \int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-yx^{2}} dx = \int_{a}^{\beta} \frac{dy}{2y} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha}.$$

[3794]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}-e^{-\beta x}}{x}\right)^{2} dx \quad (\alpha > 0.\beta > 0).$$

解 由于

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{-ae^{-ax} + \beta e^{-\beta x}}{x} = \beta - a.$$

故 x=0 不是瑕点. 又由于

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x^2 \left(\frac{e^{-sx} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 = 0,$$

故积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}-e^{-\beta x}}{x}\right)^z dx$ 收敛($\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$).

同样,将β>0固定,考虑含参变量α的积分:

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^z dx \quad (\alpha > 0).$$

由于

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 dx = -2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2\alpha x} - e^{-(\alpha + \beta)x}}{x} dx = -2 \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta^*}{2\alpha} \quad (\alpha > 0).$$

而当 $a \ge a_0 > 0$, $1 \le x < +\infty$ 时, $\left| \frac{e^{-2ax} - e^{-(a+\beta)x}}{x} \right| \le \frac{2e^{-a_0x}}{x}$,且 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-a_0x}}{x} dx$ 收敛(因为 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 \frac{e^{-a_0x}}{x} = 0$),故 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2ax} - e^{-(a+\beta)x}}{x} dx$ 当 $a \ge a_0$ 时一致收敛,从而, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2ax} - e^{-(a+\beta)x}}{x} dx$ 当 $a \ge a_0$ 时一致收敛(注意,因为 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{-2ax} - e^{-(a+\beta)x}}{x} = \beta - a$,故 x = 0 不是瑕点). 因此,根据莱布尼茨法则,当 $a \ge a_0$ 时可在积分号下求导数:

$$I'(\alpha) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{\tau} \right)^{2} dx = -2 \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha}.$$

由 $\alpha_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,上式对一切 $\alpha > 0$ 皆成立. 积分之,并注意到

$$\int \ln \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2\alpha} d\alpha = \alpha \ln \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2\alpha} + \beta \ln(\alpha+\beta) + C,$$

即得

$$I(\alpha) = -2\alpha \ln \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2\alpha} - 2\beta \ln(\alpha+\beta) + C_1,$$

其中 C_1 是待定常数. 令 $\alpha = \beta$,则由于 $I(\beta) = 0$,得

$$0 = -2\beta \ln \frac{2\beta}{2\beta} - 2\beta \ln 2\beta + C_1,$$

故 $C_1 = 2\beta \ln 2\beta$. 于是,得

 $I(\alpha) = \ln\left(\frac{2\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}\right)^{2\alpha} - 2\beta \ln(\alpha + \beta) + 2\beta \ln 2\beta = \ln\frac{(2\alpha)^{2\alpha}(2\beta)^{2\beta}}{(\alpha + \beta)^{2\alpha + 2\beta}},$ $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x}\right)^{2} dx = \ln\frac{(2\alpha)^{2\alpha}(2\beta)^{2\beta}}{(\alpha + \beta)^{2\alpha + 2\beta}} \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0)$

即

*) 利用 3788 题的结果.

[3795]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx dx \quad (a>0, \beta>0).$$

解 当
$$m=0$$
 时,
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx dx = 0$$
,故下设 $m \neq 0$. 由于

$$\lim_{x\to +0}\frac{e^{-xx}-e^{-xx}}{x}\sin mx=0,$$

故 x=0 不是瑕点,从而,被积函数在区域: $0 \le x < +\infty$ 及 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$ 内连续(x=0 时的函数值理解为极限值).又由于

$$\left|\frac{e^{-ax}-e^{-\beta x}}{x}\sin mx\right|<\frac{e^{-ax}-e^{-\beta x}}{x}\quad (x>0),$$

而积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ux} - e^{-tx}}{x} dx$ 收敛,故积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ux} - e^{-tx}}{x} \sin mx dx$ 收敛,从而,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ux} - e^{-tx}}{x} \sin mx dx$ 收敛,从 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \right) dx = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin mx dx$$

是一致收敛的.事实上,

$$|e^{-\alpha x}\sin mx| \leq e^{-\alpha_0 x} \quad (x \geq 0),$$

而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-s_0 t} dx = \frac{1}{a_0}$ 收敛. 于是,对于积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx dx$$

当 $a \ge a_0$ 时可应用莱布尼茨法则,得 $l'(a) = -\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin mx dx = -\frac{m}{a^2 + m^2}$.

由 ao>0 的任意性知,上式对一切 a>0 均成立.从而,

$$I(\alpha) = -\int \frac{m}{\alpha^2 + m^2} d\alpha = -\arctan \frac{\alpha}{m} + C$$

其中 C 是待定常数. 令 $\alpha = \beta$, 则得

$$I(\beta) = 0 = -\arctan \frac{\beta}{m} + C$$

故 $C=\arctan \frac{\beta}{m}$. 最后得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx dx = \arctan \frac{\beta}{m} - \arctan \frac{\alpha}{m} \quad (m \neq 0).$$

*) 利用 1829 題的结果.

[3796]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

解 同 3795 题,我们可证明:当 a≥a₀>0 时,对积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx dx$$

可应用莱布尼兹法则,得

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx \right) dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos mx dx = -\frac{a}{a^2 + m^2}.$$

由 $\alpha_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,上式对一切 $\alpha > 0$ 均成立.从而,

$$I(\alpha) = -\int \frac{\alpha d\alpha}{\alpha^2 + m^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(\alpha^2 + m^2) + C.$$

其中 C 是待定常数. 令 α=β,则得

$$I(\beta) = 0 = -\frac{1}{2}\ln(\beta^2 + m^2) + C$$

故 $C = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\beta^2 + m^2)$. 最后得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta^{2} + m^{2}}{\alpha^{2} + m^{2}} \quad (\alpha > 0. \beta > 0).$$

*) 利用 1828 题的结果.

计算下列积分:

[3797]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad (|\alpha| \leq 1).$$

解 由于

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{-\frac{2\alpha^2 x}{1-\alpha^2 x^2}}{2x} = -\alpha^2,$$

故 x=0 不是瑕点. 从而,被积函数在域: $0 \le x \le 1$ 及 $|\alpha| \le 1$ 内连续(x=0) 时的函数值理解为极限值). 又由于当 $|\alpha| \le 1$ 时,

$$\left| \frac{\ln(1-a^2x^2)}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right| \leq -\frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{r^2\sqrt{1-r^2}} \quad (0 < x < 1),$$

 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x}} dx \, \pi |a| \leq 1 - 致收敛. 从而为 <math>\alpha$ 的连续函数(-1 $\leq \alpha \leq 1$). 另一方面,易知积分

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left[\frac{\ln(1-a^{2}x^{2})}{x^{2}\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \right] dx = -2a \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{(1-a^{2}x^{2})\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}$$

 $|\alpha| \leq \alpha_0 < 1$ 一致收敛. 事实上,

$$\left|\frac{-2a}{(1-a^2x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right| \leq \frac{2}{1-a_0^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (0 \leq x < 1),$$

而积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 收敛. 于是,对积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

当 | α | ≤ α。时可应用莱布尼茨法则,得

$$I'(\alpha) = -2\alpha \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-\alpha^2 r^2)\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

由 α_0 < 1 的任意性知,上式对一切 $|\alpha|$ < 1 均成立. 先求不定积分

$$I_1 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1-a^2x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

作代换 x=sint,易得

$$I_1 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1 - \alpha^2 \sin^2 t} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1 - \alpha \sin t} + \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1 + \alpha \sin t} \right).$$

再对右端两个积分作代换 $u=\tan\frac{t}{2}$,可得

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1-\alpha \sin t} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan\frac{t}{2}-\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}\right) + C_1, \quad \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+\alpha \sin t} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan\frac{t}{2}+\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}\right) + C_2.$$

从而,

$$I'(\alpha) = -2\alpha \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \alpha \sin t} + \frac{1}{1 + \alpha \sin t} \right) dt$$

$$= -\frac{2\alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \alpha^{2}}} \left[\arctan\left(\frac{\tan\frac{t}{2} - \alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \alpha^{2}}} \right) + \arctan\left(\frac{\tan\frac{t}{2} + \alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \alpha^{2}}} \right) \right] \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{\pi\alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \alpha^{2}}} \quad (|\alpha| < 1).$$

$$I(\alpha) = -\pi \int \frac{\alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \alpha^{2}}} = \pi \sqrt{1 - \alpha^{2}} + C \quad (|\alpha| < 1).$$

两端积分,得

其中 C 是待定常数. 令 α=0,得

$$I(0) = 0 = \pi + C$$

故
$$C=-\pi$$
,从而,

$$I(\alpha) = -\pi(1-\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}) \quad (|\alpha|<1).$$

在此式两端令 $\alpha \to 1-0$ 及 $\alpha \to -1+0$ 取极限,并注意到 $I(\alpha)$ 在 $-1 \le \alpha \le 1$ 上的连续性,即得

$$I(1) = I(-1) = -\pi$$

于是,当|a|≤1时,

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\pi(1-\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}).$$

[3798]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (|\alpha| \leq 1).$$

解 同 3797 题,我们可以证明:

$$I(a) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1 - a^2 x^2)}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

当-1≤ α ≤1 时连续,且当 $|\alpha|$ ≤ α 0<1 时可应用莱布尼茨法则.于是,

$$I'(a) = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left[\frac{\ln(1-a^2x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right] dx = \int_0^1 \frac{-2ax^2}{(1-a^2x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-a^2x^2)-1}{(1-a^2x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{a} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{2}{a} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-a^2x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{2}{a} \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{a} \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{\pi}{a\sqrt{1-a^2}} \quad (|a| \le a_0 \cdot a \ne 0).$$

由 a0 < 1 的任意性知,上式对一切 0 < | a | < 1 均成立. 积分得

$$I(a) = \int \left(\frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{\pi}{a \sqrt{1 - a^2}} \right) da = \pi \ln|a| + \pi \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - a^2}}{a} \right| + C = \pi \ln(1 + \sqrt{1 - a^2}) + C,$$

其中 $|\alpha| < 1, \alpha \neq 0$, C 为待定常数. 令 $\alpha \rightarrow 0$, 并注意到 $I(\alpha)$ 在 $\alpha = 0$ 的连续性,即得

$$I(0) = 0 = \pi \ln 2 + C$$
,

故
$$C=-\pi \ln 2$$
,从而得

$$I(\alpha) = \pi \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}}{2}$$
 (|\alpha| < 1).

在上式中令 $\alpha \to 1-0$ 及 $\alpha \to -1+0$,并注意到 $J(\alpha)$ 在 $-1 \le \alpha \le 1$ 上的连续性,即知上式当 $\alpha = \pm 1$ 时也成立,即

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \pi \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}{2} \quad (|\alpha| \le 1).$$

[3799]
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx.$$

解 设 $I(\alpha) = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx$. 显然有 I(0) = 0. 当 $\alpha > 0$ 时,由于 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^3 \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$,故 $I(\alpha)$ 收敛. 其次,易知积分

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^{2} \sqrt{x^{2} - 1}} \right) dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x (1 + \alpha^{2} x^{2}) \sqrt{x^{2} - 1}} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t^{2} dt}{\sqrt{1 - t^{2}} (t^{2} + \alpha^{2})}$$

对 $\alpha \ge 0$ 一致收敛. 事实上, 当 $\alpha \ge 0$, $0 \le t < 1$, 时, 有

$$\left|\frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}\left(t^2+a^2\right)}\right| \leqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}},$$

且 $\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$ 收敛. 于是,可应用莱布尼茨法则,得

$$I'(\alpha) = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^{2} \sqrt{x^{2} - 1}} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t^{2} dt}{\sqrt{1 - t^{2}} (t^{2} + \alpha^{2})} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{(t^{2} + \alpha^{2}) - \alpha^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - t^{2}} (t^{2} + \alpha^{2})} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 - t^{2}}} - \alpha^{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 - t^{2}} (t^{2} + \alpha^{2})} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha^{2} \frac{\pi}{2\alpha \sqrt{\alpha^{2} + 1}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha \pi}{2\sqrt{1 + \alpha^{2}}} \quad (\alpha \ge 0).$$

$$I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} \int \frac{\alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{1 + \alpha^{2}}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{1 + \alpha^{2}} + C \quad (\alpha \ge 0),$$

从而有

其中 C 为待定常数. 令 a=0,得

$$I(0)=0=-\frac{\pi}{2}+C$$

故
$$C = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
. 于是,当 $\alpha \ge 0$ 时,
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^{2} \sqrt{x^{2}-1}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \alpha - \sqrt{1 + \alpha^{2}}).$$

当
$$a < 0$$
 时,
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x^{2} \sqrt{x^{2}-1}} dx = -\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan(-a)x}{x^{2} \sqrt{x^{2}-1}} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} (1-a-\sqrt{1+a^{2}}).$$

于是、当一
$$\infty$$
< α < ∞ 时,
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^{2} \sqrt{x^{2}-1}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (1+|\alpha|-\sqrt{1+\alpha^{2}}) \operatorname{sgn}\alpha.$$

[3800]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(a^{2}+x^{2})}{\beta^{2}+x^{2}} dx.$$

解 我们首先计算积分

$$I_{\beta}(\alpha) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})}{\beta^{2}+x^{2}} dx \quad (\alpha \geqslant 0 是参数 , \beta \geqslant 0 固定).$$

首先注意,此积分当 $0 \le a \le a_1(a_1 > 0)$ 为任何有限数)时一致收敛,事实上,当 $0 \le a \le a_1$ 时,

$$0 \le \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2 x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} \le \frac{\ln(1+\alpha_1^2 x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} \quad (0 \le x < +\infty),$$

而积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+a_1^2x^2)}{\beta^2x^2} \mathrm{d}x$$

收敛(因为易知 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha_1^2x^2)}{\beta^2+x^2} = 0$). 于是, $I_{\beta}(\alpha)$ 是 $0 \le \alpha \le \alpha_1$ 上的连续函数. 由 $\alpha_1 > 0$ 的任意性可知, $I_{\beta}(\alpha)$ 当 $0 \le \alpha < +\infty$ 时连续.

其次,易证积分

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left[\frac{\ln(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})}{\beta^{2}+x^{2}} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha x^{2}}{(\beta^{2}+x^{2})(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})} dx = \frac{\pi}{\alpha\beta+1}$$

当 0< a0 ≤ a≤a1 时是一致收敛的. 事实上,此时

$$0 \leqslant \frac{2\alpha x^2}{(\beta^2 + x^2)(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} \leqslant \frac{2\alpha_1 x^2}{(\beta^2 + x^2)(1 + \alpha_0^2 x^2)} \quad (0 \leqslant x < +\infty),$$

而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2a_1x^2}{(\beta^2+x^2)(1+a_0^2x^2)} dx$ 收敛. 于是,根据莱布尼茨法则,当 $0 \le a_0 \le a \le a_1$ 时,可在积分号下求导数,得

$$I'_{\beta}(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\alpha\beta + 1}$$

由 a₁ 与 a₀ 的任意性知,上式对一切 0< α<+∞均成立. 两端积分,得

$$I_{\beta}(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln(1+\alpha\beta) + C \quad (0 < \alpha < +\infty),$$

其中 C 是某常数. 在此式中令 $\alpha \rightarrow +0$ 取极限,并注意到 $I_{\beta}(\alpha)$ 在 $0 \le \alpha < +\infty$ 上连续,得 $0 = I_{\beta}(0) = 0 + C$,

故 C=0. 因此,

$$I_{\beta}(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln(1 + \alpha\beta) \quad (0 \le \alpha < +\infty).$$

对于所求积分,只要作适当变形即得.当α>0,β>0时,有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})}{\beta^{2} + x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2\ln\alpha + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}}x^{2}\right)}{\beta^{2} + x^{2}} dx = 2\ln\alpha \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\beta^{2} + x^{2}} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}}x^{2}\right)}{\beta^{2} + x^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi \ln\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right) = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln(\alpha + \beta).$$

此式当 $\alpha=0$ 时也成立,只要在两端令 $\alpha\to+0$ 取极限即可.这是因为积分

$$J(a) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(a^{2} + x^{2})}{\beta^{2} + x^{2}} dx \ (\beta > 0 固定)$$

当 $0 \le a \le \frac{1}{2}$ 时一致收敛(易知 $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln(a^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx$ 与 $\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(a^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx$ 当 $0 \le a \le \frac{1}{2}$ 时都一致收敛),事实上,

$$\left|\frac{\ln(\alpha^2+x^2)}{\beta^2+x^2}\right| \leqslant -\frac{2\ln x}{\beta^2+x^2} \quad (0 < x \leqslant \frac{1}{2}, 0 \leqslant \alpha \leqslant \frac{1}{2}), \quad \overline{\min} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln x}{\beta^2+x^2} \psi \, \dot{\omega};$$

$$0 \leqslant \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} \leqslant \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{4} + x^2\right)}{\beta^2 + x^2} \quad (\frac{1}{2} \leqslant x < +\infty, 0 \leqslant \alpha \leqslant \frac{1}{2}), \quad \text{iff } \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{4} + x^2\right)}{\beta^2 + x^2} \psi \, dx,$$

故 J(α)在点 α=0(右)连续.

对于任意的 α 与 $\beta(\beta \neq 0)$, 有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^{2}+x^{2})}{\beta^{2}+x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(|\alpha|^{2}+x^{2})}{|\beta|^{2}+x^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{|\beta|} \ln(|\alpha|+|\beta|).$$

注意,当 $\beta=0$ 时上式不成立,右端无意义,左端的积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2+x^2)}{x^2} dx$ 易知是发散的.

[3801]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan a.x \arctan \beta x}{x^2} dx.$$

解 先设 $\alpha \ge 0$, $\beta \ge 0$. 显然 x = 0 不是瑕点,因为 $\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\arctan \alpha x \arctan \beta x}{x^2} = \alpha \beta$.

由于当 $\alpha \geqslant 0$, $\beta \geqslant 0$ 时, $\left| \frac{\arctan_{\alpha}x\arctan\beta x}{x^2} \right| < \frac{\pi^2}{4} \frac{1}{x^2} \quad (1 \leqslant x < +\infty)$,而积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,故积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan_{\alpha}x\arctan\beta x}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x \, \alpha \geqslant 0$, $\beta \geqslant 0$ 时一致收敛,从而,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan_{\alpha}x\arctan\beta x}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x \, \alpha \geqslant 0$, $\beta \geqslant 0$ 时一致收敛,从而,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan_{\alpha}x\arctan\beta x}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x \, \alpha \geqslant 0$, $\beta \geqslant 0$ 时一致收敛,因此,函数

$$I(\alpha,\beta) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x \arctan \beta x}{x^2} dx$$

是 α ≥0, β ≥0 上的二元连续函数.

再考察两个积分

$$J(\alpha,\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{\arctan \alpha x \arctan \beta x}{x^2} \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \beta x}{x (1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} dx,$$

$$K(\alpha,\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[\frac{\arctan \beta x}{x (1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} \right] dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1 + \alpha^2 x^2) (1 + \beta^2 x^2)}.$$

由于当
$$\alpha \geqslant \alpha_0 > 0$$
, $\beta \geqslant 0$ 时 $\left| \frac{\arctan\beta x}{x(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} \right| < \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{x(1+\alpha_0^2 x^2)} \left(1 \leqslant x < +\infty \right)$,而积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(1+\alpha_0^2 x^2)} \psi$ 数,故

积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan\beta x}{x(1+a^2x^2)} dx$ 当 $a \ge a_0$, $\beta \ge 0$ 时一致收敛,从而,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan\beta x}{x(1+a^2x^2)} dx$ 当 $a \ge a_0$, $\beta \ge 0$ 时也一致收敛(因为 $\lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{\arctan\beta x}{x(1+a^2x^2)} = \beta$,故 x=0 不是瑕点). 因此, $J(a,\beta)$ 当 $a \ge a_0$, $\beta \ge 0$ 时连续,并且此时 $I(a,\beta)$ 可在积分号下对 a 求导数,得

$$I_{\alpha}'(\alpha,\beta) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan\beta x}{x(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})} dx = J(\alpha,\beta). \tag{1}$$

由 $a_0>0$ 的任意性知,(1)式对一切 a>0, $\beta>0$ 成立;并且 $J(a,\beta)$ 是 a>0, $\beta>0$ 上的二元连续函数. 其次,由于当 $\beta>\beta_0>0$,a>0 时,

$$0 < \frac{1}{(1+a^2x^2)(1+\beta^2x^2)} \le \frac{1}{1+\beta_0^2x^2} \quad (0 \le x < +\infty),$$

而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\beta_0^2 x^2} \mathbf{v}$ 效,故积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+\alpha^2 x^2)(1+\beta^2 x^2)} \le \beta \geqslant \beta_0$, $\alpha > 0$ 时一致收敛. 因此, $K(\alpha,\beta)$ 是 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta \geqslant \beta_0$ 上的连续函数,并且(1)式中的积分 $\beta \geqslant \beta_0$ ($\alpha > 0$) 时可在积分号下对 β 求导数,得

$$I''_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha,\beta) = J'_{\beta}(\alpha,\beta) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^{2}}{\alpha^{2}-\beta^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\alpha^{2}x^{2}} - \frac{\beta^{2}}{\alpha^{2}-\beta^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\beta^{2}x^{2}} = \frac{\alpha\pi}{2(\alpha^{2}-\beta^{2})} - \frac{\beta\pi}{2(\alpha^{2}-\beta^{2})} = \frac{\pi}{2(\alpha+\beta)},$$

由 $\beta_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,对任何 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$ 均有

$$I''_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha,\beta) = J'_{\beta}(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2(\alpha+\beta)}.$$
 (2)

(注意,在推导此式时应设 $\alpha\neq\beta$,因为推导过程中分母内有 $\alpha^2-\beta^2$,但由于 $K(\alpha,\beta)$ 是 $\alpha>0,\beta>0$ 上的连续函数,故通过取极限即知(2)式当 $\alpha=\beta$ 时也成立).在(2)式中固定 $\alpha>0$,对 β 积分,得

$$I'_{\alpha}(\alpha,\beta) = J(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2}\ln(\alpha+\beta) + C(\alpha) \quad (0 < \beta < +\infty),$$

其中 $C(\alpha)$ 是依赖于 α 的常数. 在此式中令 β + + 0, 并注意到 $J(\alpha,\beta)$ 在 α > 0, β > 0 上连续, 得

$$0 = J(\alpha, 0) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} J(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln_{\alpha} + C(\alpha)$$

故 $C(\alpha) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln \alpha$. 因此,

$$I'_{\alpha}(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha} \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

再固定β>0,对α积分(右端利用分部积分法),得

$$I(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} a \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\pi}{2} \beta \ln(\alpha + \beta) + C^*(\beta),$$

其中 $C^*(\beta)$ 是依赖于 β 的常数. 在此式中令 $\alpha \rightarrow +0$,并注意到 $I(\alpha,\beta)$ 在 $\alpha \geqslant 0$, $\beta \geqslant 0$ 上连续,得

$$0 = I(0,\beta) = \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} I(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2}\beta \ln \beta + C^*(\beta),$$

故 $C^*(\beta) = -\frac{\pi}{2}\beta \ln \beta$,于是,

$$I(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{(\alpha+\beta)^{\alpha+\beta}}{\alpha^{\alpha}\beta^{\beta}} \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

显然,对于任何 α 与 β ,有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x \arctan \beta x}{x^2} dx = \begin{cases} \operatorname{sgn}(\alpha \beta) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{(|\alpha| + |\beta|)^{|\alpha| + |\beta|}}{|\alpha|^{|\alpha|} \cdot |\beta|^{|\beta|}}, & \alpha \beta \neq 0, \\ 0, & \alpha \beta = 0. \end{cases}$$

[3802]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+a^2x^2)\ln(1+\beta^2x^2)}{x^4} dx.$$

解 先设 $\alpha \ge 0$, $\beta \ge 0$. 首先, 注意 x=0 不是瑕点, 因为

$$\lim_{x \to +a} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} = \alpha^2 \beta^2.$$

由于当 $0 \le \alpha \le \alpha_1$, $0 \le \beta \le \beta_1$ 时, 恒有

$$0 \leqslant \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})\ln(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}{x^{4}} \leqslant \frac{\ln(1+\alpha_{1}^{2}x^{2})\ln(1+\beta_{1}^{2}x^{2})}{x^{4}}$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha_{1}^{2}x^{2})\ln(1+\beta_{1}^{2}x^{2})}{x^{4}} dx$$

而

收敛(因为 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} x^2 \frac{\ln(1+\alpha_1^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta_1^2 x^2)}{x^4} = 0$),故积分

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+a^{2}x^{2})\ln(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}{x^{4}} dx$$

当 $0 \le a \le a_1, 0 \le \beta \le \beta_1$ 时一致收敛. 因此,函数

$$I(\alpha,\beta) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})\ln(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}{x^{4}} dx$$
 (1)

是 $0 \le a \le a_1$, $0 \le \beta \le \beta_1$ 上的二元连续函数. 由 $a_1 > 0$, $\beta_1 > 0$ 的任意性知, $I(a,\beta)$ 是 $a \ge 0$, $\beta \ge 0$ 上的二元连续函数. 再考察两个积分

$$J(\alpha,\beta) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[\frac{\ln(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})\ln(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}{x^{4}} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha \ln(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}{x^{2}(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})} dx$$
 (2)

$$K(\alpha,\beta) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[\frac{2a \ln(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}{x^{2}(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{4a\beta}{(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})} dx = \frac{2\pi\alpha\beta}{\alpha+\beta} \quad (a > 0, \beta > 0).$$
 (3)

由于当 $0 < \alpha_0 \le \alpha \le \alpha_1, 0 \le \beta \le \beta_1, 时, 恒有$

$$0 \leqslant \frac{2a\ln(1+\beta^2x^2)}{x^2(1+a^2x^2)} \leqslant \frac{2a_1\ln(1+\beta_1^2x^2)}{x^2(1+a_0^2x^2)} \quad (0 < x < +\infty),$$

而易知积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha_1 \ln(1+\beta_1^2 x^2)}{x^2(1+\alpha_0^2 x^2)} dx$ 收敛,故(2)式中的积分在 $0 < \alpha_0 \le \alpha \le \alpha_1$, $0 \le \beta \le \beta_1$ 上一致收敛.由此可知, $J(\alpha,\beta)$ 是 $\alpha_0 \le \alpha \le \alpha_1$, $0 \le \beta \le \beta_1$ 上的连续函数,并且在其上(1)中的积分可在积分号下对 α 求导数,得

$$I'_{*}(\alpha,\beta) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2a\ln(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}{x^{2}(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})} dx = J(\alpha,\beta). \tag{4}$$

由 $\alpha_1 > \alpha_0 > 0$ 及 $\beta_1 > 0$ 的任意性知, $J(\alpha,\beta)$ 是 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$ 上的连续函数,并且(4)式对一切 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$ 都成立. 其次,当 $0 < \alpha \le \alpha_1$, $0 < \beta_0 \le \beta \le \beta_1$ 时,恒有

$$0 < \frac{4a\beta}{(1+a^2x^2)(1+\beta^2x^2)} \le \frac{4a_1\beta_1}{1+\beta_0^2x^2} \quad (0 < x < +\infty),$$

而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4\alpha_1 \beta_1}{1+\beta_0^2 x^2} dx$ 收敛,故(3)式中的积分在 $0 < \alpha \le \alpha_1$, $0 < \beta_0 \le \beta \le \beta_1$ 上一致收敛.于是,在其上(2)式中的积分可在积分号下对 β 求导数,得

$$I''_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha,\beta) = J'_{\beta}(\alpha,\beta) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})} dx = \frac{2\pi\alpha\beta}{\alpha+\beta}.$$
 (5)

由 $\alpha_1 > 0$, $\beta_1 > \beta_2 > 0$ 的任意性知,(5)式对一切 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$ 都成立。(5)式两端对 β 积分之 $(\alpha > 0$ 固定),得 $I'_*(\alpha,\beta) = J(\alpha,\beta) = 2\pi\alpha\beta - 2\pi\alpha^2 \ln(\alpha+\beta) + C(\alpha)$ $(0 < \beta < +\infty)$,

其中 $C(\alpha)$ 是依赖于 α 的常数. 在此式中令 $\beta \rightarrow +0$,取极限,并注意到 $J(\alpha,\beta)$ 在 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$, 上连续,得 $0 = J(\alpha,0) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +0} J(\alpha,\beta) = -2\pi\alpha^2 \ln\alpha + C(\alpha)$,

故 $C(a) = 2\pi a^2 \ln a$. 因此,

$$I'_{\alpha}(\alpha,\beta) = 2\pi\alpha\beta - 2\pi\alpha^2 \ln(\alpha+\beta) + 2\pi\alpha^2 \ln\alpha \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

两端再对α积分(β>0固定),得

$$I(\alpha,\beta) = \pi \alpha^{2} \beta - \frac{2}{3} \pi \alpha^{3} \ln(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{2\pi}{9} (\alpha + \beta)^{3} - \pi \alpha^{2} \beta - \frac{2}{3} \pi \beta^{3} \ln(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{2}{3} \pi \alpha^{3} \ln \alpha - \frac{2\pi}{9} \alpha^{3} + C^{*}(\beta)$$

$$(0 < \alpha < +\infty),$$

其中 $C^*(\beta)$ 是依赖于 β 的常数. 在此式两端令 $\alpha \rightarrow +0$ 取极限,并注意到 $I(\alpha,\beta)$ 在 $\alpha \geqslant 0$, $\beta \geqslant 0$ 上连续,得

$$0 = I(0, \beta) = \lim_{\alpha \to +0} I(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{2\pi}{9} \beta^3 - \frac{2}{3} \alpha \beta^3 \ln \beta + C^*(\beta),$$

故 $C^*(\beta) = -\frac{2}{9}\pi\beta^3 + \frac{2}{3}\pi\beta^3 \ln\beta$. 于是,

$$I(\alpha,\beta) = -\frac{2}{3}\pi(\alpha^{3} + \beta^{3})\ln(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{2\pi}{9}(\alpha + \beta)^{3} - \frac{2\pi}{9}\alpha^{3} - \frac{2}{9}\pi\beta^{3} + \frac{2}{3}\pi(\alpha^{3}\ln\alpha + \beta^{3}\ln\beta)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3}[\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha^{3}\ln\alpha + \beta^{3}\ln\beta - (\alpha^{3} + \beta^{3})\ln(\alpha + \beta)] \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

因此,对任意的α,β有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})\ln(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}{x^{4}} dx$$

$$= \begin{cases}
\frac{2\pi}{3} [|\alpha\beta|(|\alpha|+|\beta|)+|\alpha|^{3}\ln|\alpha|+|\beta|^{3}\ln|\beta|-(|\alpha|^{3}+|\beta|^{3})\ln(|\alpha|+|\beta|)], & \alpha\beta\neq0, \\
0, & \alpha\beta=0.
\end{cases}$$

【3803】 从公式 $I^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2 y^2} dy 出发, 计算欧拉一泊松积分 <math>I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$.

解 在积分
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$$
 中令 $x = ut$, 其中 u 为任意正数, 即得 $I = u \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2 t^2} dt$.

在上式两端乘以 e-u2 du,再对 u从 0 到+∞积分,得

$$I^{2} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-u^{2}} du \int_{0}^{+\infty} u e^{-u^{2}t^{2}} dt.$$
 (1)

由于被积函数 ue-(1+12)u2 是非负的连续函数,并且积分

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(1+t^{2})u^{2}} u du = \frac{1}{2(1+t^{2})} \quad \Re \quad \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(1+t^{2})u^{2}} u dt = e^{-u^{2}} I$$

分别对于 t 及 u 是连续的,积分互换后的逐次积分显然存在.于是,(1)式中的积分顺序可以互换*),并且有

$$I^{2} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} dt \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(1+t^{2})u^{2}} u du = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t^{2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

由于 1>0,故

*) 参看菲赫金哥尔茨著《微积分学教程》第二卷 483 目定理 V 的系理.

利用欧拉一泊松积分,求下列积分:

[3804]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ax^2+2bx+c)} dx \quad (a>0,ac-b^2>0)^{-1}.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ax^2 + 2bx + \epsilon)} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{a} [(ax + b)^2 + \alpha - b^2]} dx = e^{\frac{b^2 - a\epsilon}{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{a} (ax + b)^2} dx = e^{\frac{b^2 - a\epsilon}{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{a} e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} e^{\frac{b^2 - a\epsilon}{a}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} e^{\frac{b^2 - a\epsilon}{a}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2 - a\epsilon}{a}}.$$

*) 只要假定 a>0,条件 ac-b2>0 可去掉.

[3805]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (a_1 x^2 + 2b_1 x + c_1) e^{-(ax^2 + 2bx + c)} dx \qquad (a > 0, ac - b^2 > 0)^{\circ}.$$

解 设
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}(ax+b)=t$$
,则 $x=\frac{\sqrt{a}t-b}{a}$. 代入得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (a_1 x^2 + 2b_1 x + c_1) e^{-(ax^2 + 2bx + c_1)} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{\frac{b^2 - a}{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{a_1}{a} t^2 + \frac{2(ab_1 - a_1b)}{a\sqrt{a}} t + \frac{a_1b^2 - 2abb_1}{a^2} + c_1 \right] e^{-t^2} dt.$$
由于
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t d(e^{-t^2}) = -\frac{1}{2} t e^{-t^2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2},$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t e^{-t^2} dt = 0 \quad \text{R} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi},$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (a_1 x^2 + 2b_1 x + c_1) e^{-(ax^2 + 2bx + c)} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{\frac{b^2 - ac}{a}} \left[\frac{a_1}{a} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} + \left(\frac{a_1 b^2 - 2abb_1}{a^2} + c_1 \right) \sqrt{\pi} \right]$$

$$= \frac{(a + 2b^2) a_1 - 4abb_1 + 2a^2 c_1}{2a^2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2 - ac}{a}}.$$

*) 只要假定 a>0,条件 ac-b2>0 可去掉.

[3806]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} chbx dx \quad (a>0).$$

提示 利用 3804 题的结果.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^{2}} chbx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^{2}} (e^{bx} + e^{-bx}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ax^{2} - bx)} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ax^{2} + bx)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^{2}}{4a}} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^{2}}{4a}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^{2}}{4a}}.$$

*) 利用 3804 题的结果.

[3807]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(x^{2} + \frac{a^{2}}{x^{2}}\right)} dx \quad (a>0).$$

提示 注意 $x^2 + \frac{a^2}{x^2} = (x + \frac{a}{x})^2 - 2a$,并利用 2355 题及 3804 题的结果。

解 由于积分
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$
. 故利用 2355 题的结果,即得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\left(x^2 + \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right)} dx = e^{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\left(x + \frac{a}{x}\right)^2 dx} = e^{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2 + 4a)} dx = e^{-2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2a}.$$

[3808]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^{2}} - e^{-\beta x^{2}}}{x^{2}} dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

提示 利用分部积分法及 3804 题的结果.

解 由分部积分法知,

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha r^{2}} - e^{-\beta r^{2}}}{x^{2}} dx = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} (e^{-\alpha r^{2}} - e^{-\beta r^{2}}) d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{e^{-\alpha r^{2}} - e^{-\beta r^{2}}}{x} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} - 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} (\alpha e^{-\alpha r^{2}} - \beta e^{-\beta r^{2}}) dx$$

$$= -2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-(\sqrt{\alpha}x)^{2}} d(\sqrt{\alpha}x) + 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\beta} e^{-(\sqrt{\beta}x)^{2}} d(\sqrt{\beta}x) = -2 \sqrt{\alpha} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} + 2\sqrt{\beta} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \sqrt{\pi} (\sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{\alpha}).$$

[3809] $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx dx \quad (a>0).$

解 令
$$I(b) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx dx$$
. 由于 $e^{-ax^2} \cos bx$ 与 $\frac{\partial}{\partial b} (e^{-ax^2} \cos bx) = -xe^{-ax^2} \sin bx$ 都是 $x \ge 0$,

 $-\infty < b < +\infty$ 上的连续函数,并且此时

$$|e^{-ax^2}\cos bx| \le e^{-ax^2}$$
, $|xe^{-ax^2}\sin bx| \le xe^{-ax^2}$,

而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx$ 与 $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} dx$ 都收敛,故积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx dx$ 与 $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx dx$ 都在 $-\infty < b$ < $+\infty$ 上 一致收敛,从而可在积分号下求导数,得

$$I'(b) = -\int_{a}^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx dx \quad (-\infty < b < +\infty).$$

利用分部积分法,得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx dx = -\frac{1}{2a} e^{-ax^2} \sin bx \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{b}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx dx = \frac{b}{2a} I(b),$$

故 $I'(b) = -\frac{b}{2a}I(b)$ ($-\infty < b < +\infty$), 于是,

$$\int \frac{I'(b)}{I(b)} \mathrm{d}b = -\frac{1}{2a} \int b \mathrm{d}b,$$

即

$$\ln I(b) = -\frac{b^2}{4a} + C \quad (-\infty < b < +\infty),$$

其中 C 是待定常数,也即

$$I(b) = C_1 e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}} \quad (-\infty < b < +\infty),$$

其中 C, 也是待定常数. 但

$$I(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ar^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}},$$

代人,得 $C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$.于是,最后得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^{2}} \cos bx dx = I(b) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^{2}}{4a}} \quad (-\infty < b < +\infty).$$

[3810]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-ar^{2}} \sin bx dx \quad (a>0).$$

提示 利用分部积分法及 3809 题的结果.

*) 利用 3809 题的结果.

【3811】 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} \cos 2bx dx$ (n 为正整数).

解 由 3809 题得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} \cos 2bx dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-x^{2}}.$$
 (1)

积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial b^k} (e^{-x^2} \cos 2bx) dx = 2^k \int_0^{+\infty} x^k e^{-x^2} \cos \left(2bx + \frac{k\pi}{2}\right) dx, \tag{2}$$

$$\left| x^k e^{-x^2} \cos \left(2bk + \frac{k\pi}{2}\right) \right| \leqslant x^k e^{-x^2} \quad (x \geqslant 0).$$

而

但是积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^t e^{-x^2} dx$ 对于任意的正整数 k 均收敛,故积分(2) 当 $-\infty < b < +\infty$ 时一致收敛. 因此,

(1)式的左端可在积分号下求任意次导数,从而可得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial^{2n}}{\partial b^{2n}} (e^{-x^{2}} \cos 2bx) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} 2^{2n} x^{2n} e^{-x^{2}} \cos (2bx + n\pi) dx$$

$$= 2^{2n} (-1)^{n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^{2}} \cos 2bx dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \frac{d^{2n}}{db^{2n}} (e^{-b^{2}}),$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^{2}} \cos 2bx dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \frac{d^{2n}}{db^{2n}} (e^{-b^{2}}),$$

即

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} \cos 2bx dx = (-1)^n \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^{2n+1}} \frac{d^{2n}}{db^{2n}} (e^{-b^2}).$$

【3812】 从积分 $I(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx$ 出发,计算教利克需积分 $D(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx$.

解 先设 $\beta > 0$, 将 β 固定, α 视为参变量. 仿 3760 题的证法,可知积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx$ 当 $\alpha \ge 0$ 时一致

收敛,从而, $I(\alpha)$ 是 $\alpha \ge 0$ 上的连续函数(注意,上述积分中 x=0 不是瑕点,因为 $\lim_{x\to\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin\beta x}{x} = \beta$).由于

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} \right) dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin \beta x dx = - \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2},$$

$$I'(\alpha) = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}.$$

由 $\alpha_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,上式对一切 $0 < \alpha < +\infty$ 皆成立. 两端对 α 积分,得

$$I(\alpha) = -\arctan \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + C (0 < \alpha < +\infty), \tag{1}$$

其中C是某常数.由|sinu|≤|u|知

$$|I(\alpha)| \leq \beta \int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \quad (0 < \alpha < +\infty),$$

由此可知 $\lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} I(\alpha) = 0$. 在(1)式两端令 $\alpha \to +\infty$ 取极限,得 $0 = -\frac{\pi}{2} + C$,故 $C = \frac{\pi}{2}$. 于是,

$$I(\alpha) = -\arctan \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (0 < \alpha < +\infty). \tag{2}$$

在(2)式两端令 $\alpha \rightarrow +0$ 取极限,并注意到 $I(\alpha)$ 当 $\alpha \ge 0$ 时连续,即得

$$D(\beta) = I(0) = \lim_{\alpha \to +0} I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

当 β <0时, $D(\beta)=-D(-\beta)=-\frac{\pi}{2}$.又显然有D(0)=0.综上所述,有

$$D(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} \beta.$$

利用狄利克雷积分和傅茹兰积分,求下列积分:

[3813]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^{2}} - \cos \beta x}{x^{2}} dx \quad (\alpha > 0).$$

解 令 $I(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} dx$. 首先注意到 x = 0 不是瑕点,因为

$$\lim_{x \to \pm 0} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to \pm 0} \frac{-2\alpha x e^{-\alpha x^2} + \beta \sin \beta x}{2x} = \frac{\beta^2}{2} - \alpha.$$

由于

$$\left|\frac{e^{-\alpha x^2}-\cos\beta x}{x^2}\right| \leqslant \frac{2}{x^2} \quad (x>0),$$

而 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$ 收敛,故 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos\beta x}{x^2} dx$ 在 $-\infty < \beta < +\infty$ 上 一 致收敛,从而, $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos\beta x}{x^2} dx$ 也 在 $-\infty < \beta < +\infty$ 上 一 致收敛. 于 是, $I(\beta)$ 是 $-\infty < \beta < +\infty$ 上 的 连续函数. 下 设 $\beta > 0$. 由 于

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\beta x}{x} dx$ 在 $\beta \geqslant \beta_0 > 0$ 上一致收敛 (因为当 $x \to +\infty$ 时 $\frac{1}{x}$ 单调递减趋于零,而 $\left|\int_0^{\Lambda} \sin\beta x dx\right| = \left|\frac{1-\cos\beta x}{x}\right| \leqslant \frac{2}{\beta_0}$,故由狄利克雷判别法知, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\beta x}{x} dx$ 当 $\beta \geqslant \beta_0$ 时一致收敛). 于是,当 $\beta \geqslant \beta_0$ 时,可在积分号下求导数,得

$$I'(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$
 (1)

由 $\beta_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,(1)式对一切 $\beta > 0$ 皆成立.于是,

$$I(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2}\beta + C \quad (0 < \beta < +\infty), \tag{2}$$

其中 C 是某常数. 在(2)式两端令 $\beta \rightarrow +0$ 取极限,并注意到 $I(\beta)$ 在 $-\infty < \beta < +\infty$ 上的连续性,得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - 1}{x^2} = I(0) = \lim_{\beta \to +0} I(\beta) = C.$$
 (3)

根据 3808 题的结果知

$$\int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi} (\sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{\alpha}) \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$
 (4)

令 $J(β) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x^2} dx$ (α>0). 仿上面的证明,易知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x^2} dx$ 当 β≥0 时一致收敛,故

J(β)是 β≥0 上的连续函数. 于是,在(4)式两端令 β→+0 取极限,得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^{2}} - 1}{x^{2}} dx = J(0) = \lim_{\beta \to +0} J(\beta) = -\sqrt{\pi \alpha} \quad (\alpha > 0),$$

以此代人(3)式,得 $C=-\sqrt{\pi\alpha}$.于是。

$$I(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2}\beta - \sqrt{\pi \alpha} \quad (0 \le \beta < +\infty).$$

当 β <0时, $I(\beta)=I(-\beta)=\frac{\pi}{2}(-\beta)-\sqrt{\pi\alpha}$.总之,得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^{2}} - \cos\beta x}{x^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} |\beta| - \sqrt{\pi a} \quad (a > 0).$$

*) 利用 3812 题的结果.

[3814]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax \sin \beta x}{x} dx.$$

提示 注意 $\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta)x - \cos(\alpha + \beta)x]$, 并利用 3790 题的结果.

$$\iint_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos (\alpha - \beta) x - \cos (\alpha + \beta) x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} \right|^{-1}.$$

*) 利用 3790 题的结果.

[3815]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax \cos \beta x}{x} dx.$$

提示 利用 3791 题及 3812 题的结果,可得

原式=0,若|
$$\alpha$$
| $<$ | β |;原式= $\frac{\pi}{4}$ sgn α ,若| α |=| β |;原式= $\frac{\pi}{2}$ sgn α ,若| α |>| β |.

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\alpha x \cos\beta x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta) x + \sin(\alpha - \beta) x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta) x - \sin(\beta - \alpha) x}{x} dx$$

$$= \begin{cases}
0, & |\alpha| < |\beta| \\
\frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn}\alpha, & |\alpha| = |\beta| \\
\frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}\alpha, & |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| \\
\frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}\alpha, & |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| \\
\frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}\alpha, & |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| \\
\frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}\alpha, & |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| \\
\frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}\alpha, & |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| \\
\frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}\alpha, & |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| < |\alpha| > |\alpha| > |\alpha| < |\alpha| > |\alpha| < |\alpha| > |\alpha| < |\alpha| > |\alpha| < |\alpha| <$$

*) 利用 3791 题的结果.

)及*) 利用 3812 题的结果.

[3816]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^3 ax}{x} dx.$$

提示 注意 $\sin^3 ax = \frac{3}{4} \sin ax - \frac{1}{4} \sin 3ax$, 并利用 3812 題的结果.

解 由于 sin3ax=3sinax-4sin3ax,故

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^3 \alpha x}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3\sin \alpha x - \sin 3\alpha x}{4x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}\alpha \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right)^{*} = \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn}\alpha.$$

*) 利用 3812 题的结果.

[3817]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin\alpha x}{x}\right)^2 dx.$$

解 令 $I(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x}\right)^2 dx$, 先设 $\alpha \ge 0$. 显然 x = 0 不是瑕点, 因为 $\lim_{x \to +0} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x}\right)^2 = \alpha^2$. 而由于 $\left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x}\right)^2 \le \frac{1}{x^2}$, 又 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$ 收敛, 故 $\int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x}\right)^2 dx$ 在 $\alpha \ge 0$ 上一致收敛, 从而, $\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x}\right)^2 dx$ 在 $\alpha \ge 0$ 时一致收敛, 因此, $I(\alpha)$ 是 $\alpha \ge 0$ 上的连续函数.

又因 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right)^2 dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2\alpha x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2\alpha x}{x} dx \, \text{当} \, \alpha \geqslant \alpha_0 > 0$ 时一致收敛(参看 3813 题的解题过程), 故当 $\alpha \geqslant \alpha_0$ 时可在积分号下求导数. 得

$$I'(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2\alpha x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}; \qquad (1)$$

由 α₀ > 0 的任意性知,(1)式对一切 α > 0 皆成立. 两端积分,得

$$I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2}\alpha + C \quad (0 < \alpha < +\infty).$$

其中 C 是某常数. 在上式两端令 $\alpha \rightarrow +0$ 取极限,并注意到 $I(\alpha)$ 在 $\alpha \ge 0$ 时的连续性知

$$0 = I(0) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} I(\alpha) = C.$$

于是, $I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2}\alpha$ (0 $\leq \alpha < +\infty$). 当 $\alpha < 0$ 时,显然 $I(\alpha) = I(-\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2}(-\alpha)$,故对于任何 α ,有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x}\right)^2 dx = I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2} |\alpha|.$$

[3818]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x}\right)^3 dx.$$

提示 两次使用分部积分法,并利用 3812 题及 3816 题的结果.

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x}\right)^{3} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin^{3} \alpha x d\left(\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right) = -\frac{1}{2x^{2}} \sin^{3} \alpha x \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{3\alpha \sin^{2} \alpha x \cos \alpha x}{x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{2} \alpha x \cos \alpha x}{x^{2}} dx = -\frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin^{2} \alpha x \cos \alpha x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{3\alpha}{2x} \sin^{2} \alpha x \cos \alpha x \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha \sin \alpha x \cos^{2} \alpha x - \alpha \sin^{3} \alpha x}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha \sin \alpha x}{x} dx - \frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{3\alpha \sin^{3} \alpha x}{x} dx = 3\alpha^{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}\alpha - \frac{9}{2}\alpha^{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn}\alpha^{*},$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{8} \alpha^{2} \operatorname{sgn}\alpha = \frac{3\pi}{8} \alpha |\alpha|.$$

*) 利用 3816 题的结果,

[3819]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{4} x}{x^{2}} dx.$$

提示 使用分部积分法,并利用 3812 题的结果。

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\mathbf{M} & \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{4}x}{x^{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \sin^{4}x \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{4 \sin^{3}x \cos x}{x} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{(3 \sin x - \sin 3x) \cos x}{x} dx \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 4x}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx = \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.
\end{array}$$

[3820]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 \alpha x - \sin^4 \beta x}{x} dx.$$

提示 注意 $\sin^4 x = \frac{1}{8}(\cos 4x - 4\cos 2x + 3)$, 并利用 3790 题的结果.

解 由于
$$\sin^4 x = \frac{1}{8}(\cos 4x - 4\cos 2x + 3)$$
,故

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{4} \alpha x - \sin^{4} \beta x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 4\alpha x - \cos 4\beta x}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2\alpha x - \cos 2\beta x}{x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right| = \frac{3}{8} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right| \qquad (\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0).$$

注 若 $\alpha=\beta=0$,显然积分为零;若 $\alpha=0$ ($\beta\neq0$)或 $\beta=0$ ($\alpha\neq0$),易知积分发散.

[3821]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{x} dx.$$

提示 令 x=√1,并利用 3812 题的结果.

解 作代換
$$x=\sqrt{t}$$
,则有
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

[3822]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x^2} dx \quad (k \ge 0, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

$$\iint_0^{+\infty} e^{-Lx} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} e^{-kx} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta x \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} \left\{ -k e^{-kx} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta x + e^{-kx} \left(\alpha \sin \beta x \cos \alpha x + \beta \sin \alpha x \cos \beta x \right) \right\} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\alpha \sin \beta x \cos \alpha x + \beta \sin \alpha x \cos \beta x}{x} dx - k \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x} dx.$$

由于

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\alpha \sin\beta x \cos\alpha x}{x} dx = \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin(\alpha+\beta)x - \sin(\alpha-\beta)x}{x} dx = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\arctan \frac{\alpha+\beta}{k} - \arctan \frac{\alpha-\beta}{k} \right)^{*},$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\beta \sin\alpha x \cos\beta x}{x} dx = \frac{\beta}{2} \left(\arctan \frac{\alpha+\beta}{k} + \arctan \frac{\alpha-\beta}{k} \right),$$

$$H = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xx} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\left[(e^{-kx} - 1) + 1 \right] \left[\cos(\alpha - \beta)x - \cos(\alpha + \beta)x \right]}{2x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} (e^{-kx} - 1) \frac{\cos(\alpha - \beta)x}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} (e^{-kx} - 1) \frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta)x}{x} dx$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}\int_0^{+\infty}\frac{\cos(\alpha-\beta)x-\cos(\alpha+\beta)x}{x}dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{(\alpha - \beta)^2 + k^2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2}{(\alpha + \beta)^2 + k^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} \right| = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 + k^2}{(\alpha - \beta)^2 + k^2},$$

the $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x^2} dx = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \arctan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{k} - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \arctan \frac{\alpha - \beta}{k} + \frac{k}{4} \ln \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2 + k^2}{(\alpha + \beta)^2 + k^2}.$

*) 利用 3812 題的结果.

**) 易知 3796 题的结果当 α>0,β=0 时也成立.

【3823】 对于不同的 x 值, 求 秋 利 克 雷 间 断 桑 子

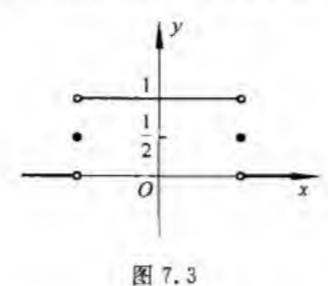
$$D(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \sinh \cosh x \, \frac{\mathrm{d}\lambda}{\lambda},$$

作出函数 y=D(x)的图像.

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(1+x)\lambda + \sin(1-x)\lambda}{\lambda} d\lambda.$$

当|x|<1 时,1+x>0 及 1-x>0,利用 3812 题的结果,即得 $D(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$;

当|x|=1时、1+x及 1-x中总有一个为零,一个为正值、即得 $D(x)=\frac{1}{\pi}\frac{\pi}{2}=\frac{1}{2}$,当|x|>1时,(1+x)(1-x)<0,即得 D(x)=0,如图 7.3 所示。



R

【3824】 计算积分:

(1)
$$V.P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x+b} dx$$
; (2) $V.P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x+b} dx$.

(1)
$$V. P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x+b} dx = V. P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin a(t-b)}{t} dt$$

$$= V. P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin at \cos ab}{t} dt - V. P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos at \sin ab}{t} dt = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin at}{t} \cos ab dt = \pi \operatorname{sgnacos} ab.$$

类似地,可求得

(2) V. P.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x+b} dx = \pi \operatorname{sgnasinab}.$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y(1+x^2)} \, \mathrm{d}y.$$

计算拉普拉斯积分

$$L = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} dx.$$

解 $L=\int_0^\infty \cos\alpha x dx \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y(1+y^2)} dy$. 由于被积函数 $\cos\alpha x e^{-y(1+x^2)}$ 是 $0 \le x < +\infty$, $0 \le y < +\infty$ 上的连续函数,并且绝对值的积分

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} dy \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left| e^{-y(1+x^{2})} \cos \alpha x \right| dx \leq \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-yt^{2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-y}}{\sqrt{y}} dy = \sqrt{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t^{2}} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} < +\infty,$$

故原逐次积分可交换积分顺序,得

$$L = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-yx^{2}} \cos \alpha x dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-y} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{y}} e^{-\frac{e^{2}}{4y}} dy^{*} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\left[r^{2} + \frac{1}{r^{2}}\left(\frac{|\alpha|}{2}\right)^{2}\right]} dt$$
$$= \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-\frac{|\alpha|}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|\alpha|}.$$

- *) 利用 3809 题的结果.
- **) 利用 3807 题的结果.

【3826】 计算积分
$$L_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx$$
.

解 由于
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} \right) = -\frac{x \sin ax}{1+x^2}$$
,因此我们考虑积分 $L = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} dx$.

由于 $\left|\frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^2}\right| \le \frac{1}{1+x^2}$,而 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ 收敛,故 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx$ 当 $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$ 时一致收敛. 又因当 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0 \ge 0$ 时, $\left|\int_0^A \sin \alpha x dx\right| = \left|\frac{1-\cos \alpha A}{\alpha}\right| \le \frac{2}{\alpha_0}$,而 $\frac{x}{1+x^2}$ 当 x > 1 时递减,且当 $x \to +\infty$ 时趋于零,于是,由 狄利克雷判别法可知,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx$ 当 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0$ 时一致收敛. 因此,当 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0$ 时可在积分号下求导数,得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}L}{\mathrm{d}a} = -L_1,\tag{1}$$

由 $a_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,(1)式对一切 $\alpha > 0$ 成立。由 3825 题知,当 $\alpha > 0$ 时, $L = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-\alpha}$. 于是,由(1)式知

$$L_1 = -\frac{\mathrm{d}L}{\mathrm{d}\alpha} = \frac{\pi}{2} \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha} \quad (\alpha > 0).$$

显然,当α<0时,

$$L_1 = -\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x\sin(-\alpha)x}{1+x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2}e^{\alpha};$$

而当 a=0 时, $L_1=0$, 综上所述, 有 $L_1=\frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}_{\alpha} e^{-|x|}$.

$$L_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}_{\alpha} e^{-|\alpha|}$$

计算积分:

[3827]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{1+x^{2}} dx.$$

提示 利用 3825 题的结果.

$$\iint_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{1+x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{1+x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-2\pi i} = \frac{\pi}{4} (1-e^{-2}).$$

*) 利用 3825 题的结果.

[3828]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx.$$

提示 注意 $1=(1+x^2)-x^2$,使用分部积分法,并利用 3825 题与 3826 题的结果.

$$\mathbf{M} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^{2}} dx - \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2} \cos \alpha x}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|a|} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \cos \alpha x d\left(\frac{1}{1+x^{2}}\right)^{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|a|} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x \cos \alpha x}{1+x^{2}}\right]_{0}^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x - \alpha x \sin \alpha x}{1+x^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|a|} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^{2}} dx + \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{1+x^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|a|} - \frac{\pi}{4} e^{-|a|} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}_{\alpha} \cdot e^{-|a|} = \frac{\pi}{4} (1+|\alpha|) e^{-|\alpha|}.$$

#) 利用 3825 题与 3826 题的结果.

[3829]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{ax^2 + 2bx + c} dx \quad (a > 0, ac - b^2 > 0).$$

$$m = \frac{\sqrt{ac - b^2}}{a}, \quad t = \frac{1}{m} \left(x + \frac{b}{a} \right) (m > 0),$$

Decided
$$ax^2 + 2bx + c = am^2(t^2 + 1)$$
, $\cos ax = \cos a \left(mt - \frac{b}{a} \right) = \cos amt \cos \frac{ba}{a} + \sin amt \sin \frac{ba}{a}$.

于是,
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{ax^2 + 2bx + c} dx = \frac{1}{am} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos amt \cos \frac{ba}{a}}{1 + t^2} dt + \frac{1}{am} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin amt \sin \frac{ba}{a}}{1 + t^2} dt.$$

由于
$$\left|\frac{\cos amt}{1+t^2}\right| \leq \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$
,而 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2} = \pi$ 收敛,故积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos amt}{1+t^2} \mathrm{d}t$ 收敛. 同理,积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin amt}{1+t^2} \mathrm{d}t$ 收

敛. 又由于 $\frac{\cos amt}{1+t^2}$ 为偶函数, $\frac{\sin amt}{1+t^2}$ 为奇函数,故

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos amt}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos amt}{1+t^2} dt = \pi e^{-m|a|+2}, \qquad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin amt}{1+t^2} dt = 0.$$
从而得
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{ax^2 + 2bx + c} dx = \frac{1}{am} \cos \frac{ba}{a} \cdot \pi e^{-m|a|} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{ac-b^2}} \cos \frac{ba}{a} e^{-\frac{|a|}{a} \sqrt{ac-b^2}}.$$

*) 利用 3825 題的结果.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-xy^2} dy \quad (x > 0),$$

计算菲涅尔积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx \quad \mathcal{L} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \cos(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx.$

解 在积分 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-xy^2 dy}$ 的两端乘以 $\sin x$,再在 $0 < x_0 \le x \le x_1$ 上积分,则得

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin x \cdot e^{-xy^2} dy.$$

由于 $|\sin x \cdot e^{-xy^2}| \le e^{-x_0y^2}$,而 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x_0y^2} dy$ 收敛,故积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin x \cdot e^{-xy^2} dy$ 对 $x_0 \le x \le x_1$ 一致收敛,从而可进行积分顺序的互换,得

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} dy \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \sin x \cdot e^{-xy^2} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left[-\frac{e^{-xy^2} (y^2 \sin x + \cos x)}{1 + y^4} \right]_{x_0}^{x_1} dy$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x_0 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^2 e^{-y_0 y^2}}{1+y^4} dy + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos x_0 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x_0 y^2}}{1+y^4} dy - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x_1 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^2 e^{-x_1 y^2}}{1+y^4} dy - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos x_1 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x_1 y^2}}{1+y^4} dy.$$

上述等式右端的诸积分分别对 $0 \le x_0 < +\infty$, $0 \le x_1 < +\infty$ 都是一致收敛的(事实上, $e^{-x_0 y^2} \le 1$, $e^{-x_1 y^2} \le 1$,

且积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^2}{1+y^4} dy$ 及 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y^4}$ 均收敛). 于是,它们分别都是 x_0 , x_1 (0 $\leq x_0 < +\infty$, 0 $\leq x_1 < +\infty$)的连续函数. 从而, 让 $x_0 \to +0$, 可在积分号下取极限, 得

$$\int_{0}^{x_{1}} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y^{4}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x_{1} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{y^{2} e^{-x_{1}y^{2}}}{1+y^{2}} dy - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos x_{1} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x_{1}y^{2}}}{1+y^{4}} dy.$$

由于上式右端的后两个积分均不超过积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x_1 y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{x_1}}, \quad \underline{H} \quad \lim_{x_1 \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{x_1}} = 0,$$

故令 1,→+∞,即得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y^4} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}.$$

最后得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin(x^{2}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

同法可得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \cos(x^2) dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

求下列积分:

[3831] $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin(ax^2 + 2bx + c) dx \quad (a \neq 0).$

提示 注意

$$ax^{2}+2bx+c=a\left(\left(x+\frac{b}{a}\right)^{2}+\frac{ac-b^{2}}{a^{2}}\right).$$

令 $x+\frac{b}{a}=t$, 对 $\sin\left(at^2+\frac{ac-b^2}{a}\right)$ 使用和角公式,并利用 3830 题的结果,但必须注意

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin at^2 dt = \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{|a|}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin y^2 dy.$$

$$\iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin(ax^2 + 2bx + c) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin a \left(\left(x + \frac{b}{a} \right)^2 + \frac{ac - b^2}{a^2} \right) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin \left(at^2 + \frac{ac - b^2}{a} \right) dt$$

$$= \cos \frac{ac - b^2}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin at^2 dt + \sin \frac{ac - b^2}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos at^2 dt$$

$$= \operatorname{sgn} a \cos \frac{ac - b^2}{a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|a|}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin y^2 dy + \sin \frac{ac - b^2}{a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|a|}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos y^2 dy$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2|a|}} \left(\operatorname{sgnacos} \frac{ac - b^2}{a} + \sin \frac{ac - b^2}{a} \right)^{*} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{|a|}} \sin \left(\frac{ac - b^2}{a} + \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgna} \right).$$

*) 利用 3830 題的结果.

[3832] $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x^2 \cos 2ax dx.$

提示 利用 3831 题的结果.

$$\iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x^2 \cos 2ax dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\sin(x^2 + 2ax) + \sin(x^2 - 2ax) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - a^2\right) + \sqrt{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - a^2\right) \right]^{*} = \sqrt{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - a^2\right) = \sqrt{\pi} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + a^2\right).$$

*) 利用 3831 题的结果.

[3833]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos x^2 \cos 2ax dx.$$

提示 利用 3831 题的结果.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos x^{2} \cos 2ax dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\cos(x^{2} + 2ax) + \cos(x^{2} - 2ax) \right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\sin\left(x^{2} + 2ax + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(x^{2} - 2ax + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} 2\sqrt{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a^{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{*} = \sqrt{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + a^{2}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

*) 利用 3831 題的结果.

【3834】 证明公式:

(1)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a} \sin \alpha \alpha \quad (\alpha \ge 0); \qquad (2) \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \alpha \alpha \quad (\alpha > 0).$$

这里 a ≠ 0,积分应了解为在柯西主值的意义上.

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{IE} \quad (1) \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx \\ &= \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ A \to +\infty}} \left[\int_{0}^{a-\eta} \frac{\cos ax}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx + \int_{a+\eta}^{A} \frac{\cos ax}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ A \to +\infty}} \left[\int_{0}^{a-\eta} \frac{\cos ax}{a - x} dx + \int_{0}^{a-\eta} \frac{\cos ax}{a + x} dx + \int_{a+\eta}^{A} \frac{\cos ax}{a - x} dx + \int_{a+\eta}^{A} \frac{\cos ax}{a + x} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ A \to +\infty}} \left[-\int_{0}^{q} \frac{\cos a(a - t)}{t} dt + \int_{0}^{2a-\eta} \frac{\cos a(t - a)}{t} dt - \int_{0}^{A-u} \frac{\cos a(t + a)}{t} dt + \int_{2a+\eta}^{A+u} \frac{\cos a(t - a)}{t} dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ A \to +\infty}} \left[\int_{q}^{A-u} \frac{\cos a(t - a)}{t} dt + \int_{A-u}^{A+u} \frac{\cos a(t - a)}{t} dt + \int_{2a+\eta}^{A+u} \frac{\cos a(t - a)}{t} dt - \int_{q}^{A-u} \frac{\cos a(t - a)}{t} dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ A \to +\infty}} \left[\int_{q}^{A-u} \frac{\cos a(t - a) - \cos a(t + a)}{t} dt + \int_{A-u}^{A+u} \frac{\cos a(t - a)}{t} dt - \int_{2a+\eta}^{2a+\eta} \frac{\cos a(t - a)}{t} dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ A \to +\infty}} \left[\int_{q}^{A-u} \frac{\cos a(t - a) - \cos a(t + a)}{t} dt + \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ A \to +\infty}} \int_{A-u}^{A+u} \frac{\cos a(t - a)}{t} dt - \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ A \to +\infty}} \int_{2a-\eta}^{2a+\eta} \frac{\cos a(t - a)}{t} dt \right] \\ &= \frac{\sin aa}{a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx \\ &= \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ A \to +\infty}} \left[\int_{0}^{a-\eta} \frac{x \sin ax}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx + \int_{a+\eta}^{A} \frac{x \sin ax}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ A \to +\infty}} \left[\int_{0}^{a-\eta} \frac{x \sin ax}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx + \int_{a+\eta}^{A} \frac{x \sin ax}{x + a} dx + \int_{a+\eta}^{A} \frac{\sin ax}{x - a} dx + \int_{$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{\eta \to +0 \\ A \to +\infty}} \left[\int_{-a}^{\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt + \int_{a}^{2a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt + \int_{\eta}^{A-a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt + \int_{2a+\eta}^{A+a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{\eta \to +0 \\ A \to +\infty}} \left[\int_{\eta}^{a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt + \int_{a}^{2a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt + \int_{\eta}^{A-a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt + \int_{2a+\eta}^{A+a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{\eta \to +0 \\ A \to +\infty}} \left[\int_{\eta}^{A-a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a) + \sin \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt + \int_{A-a}^{A+a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt + \int_{2a+\eta}^{2a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{\eta \to +0 \\ A \to +\infty}} \int_{\eta}^{A-a} \frac{2\sin \alpha t \cos \alpha a}{t} dt - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{A-a}^{A+a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\eta \to +0} \int_{2a-\eta}^{2a+\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt$$

$$= -\cos aa \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cos aa^{-1}.$$

*) 利用 3812 題的结果.

作者注: 原题 1) 应加上条件 a≥0. 当 a<0 时,有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(-\alpha) x}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a} \sin a (-\alpha) = -\frac{\pi}{2a} \sin a \alpha.$$

原題 2) 应加上条件 $\alpha>0$. 当 $\alpha=0$ 时等式显然不成立(左端等于 0, 右端等于 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$); 当 $\alpha<0$ 时, 有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{\alpha^2 - x^2} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin(-\alpha) x}{\alpha^2 - x^2} dx = -\left[-\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \alpha(-\alpha)\right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \alpha.$$

【3835】 对于函数 f(t),求拉普拉斯变换

$$F(p) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} f(t) dt \quad (p>0).$$

设:

(1)
$$f(t) = t^n (n 为正整数);$$
 (2) $f(t) = \sqrt{t};$ (3) $f(t) = e^{st};$

(2)
$$f(t) = \sqrt{t}$$

(3)
$$f(t) = e^{at}$$

(4)
$$f(t) = te^{-a}$$
;

(5)
$$f(t) = \cos t$$

(5)
$$f(t) = \cos t$$
; (6) $f(t) = \frac{1 - e^{-t}}{t}$;

(7) $f(t) = \sin \alpha \sqrt{t}$.

$$\mathbf{f}(1) \ F(p) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} t^{n} dt = -\frac{1}{p} e^{-\mu} t^{n} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{n}{p} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} t^{n-1} dt \\
= \frac{n}{p} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} t^{n-1} dt = \frac{n!}{p^{n}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} dt = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}.$$

(2)
$$F(p) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu t} \sqrt{t} dt = -\frac{1}{p} e^{-\mu t} \sqrt{t} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2p} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu t} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{p} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu u^{2}} du = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2p\sqrt{p}}.$$

(3)
$$F(p) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} e^{\mu} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{(a-p)t} dt$$
. 当 $p > a$ 时, $F(p) = \frac{1}{p-a}$; 当 $p \le a$ 时,积分发散.

(4)
$$F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-\mu} e^{-\omega} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-(p+a)t} dt = \frac{1}{(p+a)^2} (p+a>0)^{*2}$$

*) 利用本題(1)的结果: n=1.

(5)
$$F(p) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} \cos t dt = \frac{-p \cos t + \sin t}{p^2 + 1} e^{-\mu} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{p}{p^2 + 1}.$$

(6)
$$F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} \frac{1 - e^{-t}}{t} dt$$
.

由于 $\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{1-e^{-t}}{t} = 1$, $\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{1-e^{-t}}{t} = 0$, 故函数 $\frac{1-e^{-t}}{t}$ 有界: $0 < \frac{1-e^{-t}}{t} \le M = 常数 (0 < t < +\infty)$.

由此可知,当p>0时,积分 $e^{-\mu}\frac{1-e^{-t}}{t}$ dt收敛,并且

$$0 < F(p) \le M \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} dt = \frac{M}{p} \quad (0 < p < +\infty).$$
 (1')

再考虑积分

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(e^{-\mu} \frac{1 - e^{-t}}{t} \right) dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} \left(e^{-t} - 1 \right) dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(p+1)t} dt - \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} dt = \frac{1}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p} \quad (p > 0),$$

它对 $p \ge p_0 > 0$ 是一致收敛的. 因此, 当 $p \ge p_0$ 时, 可对函数F(p)应用莱布尼茨法则, 得

$$F'(p) = \frac{1}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p} \quad (\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p \geqslant p_0 \text{ pd}),$$

由 p₀>0 的任意性知,上式对一切 p>0 均成立. 两端积分,得

$$F(p) = \ln \frac{p+1}{p} + C \quad (0 (2')$$

其中 C 是某常数. 由(1')式知,

$$\lim_{p\to+\infty}F(p)=0.$$

于是,在(2')式两端令 $p \rightarrow +\infty$,取极限,得 C=0.由此可知

$$F(p) = \ln \frac{p+1}{p} = \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{p}\right).$$

(7)
$$F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} \sin \alpha \sqrt{t} dt = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} u e^{-\mu^2} \sin \alpha u du = \frac{\alpha \sqrt{\pi}}{2p \sqrt{p}} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{4p}}$$

*) 利用 3810 题的结果.

【3836】 证明公式:(利普希茨积分)

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at} J_{0}(bt) dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}} \quad (a > 0),$$

其中 $J_o(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin\varphi) d\varphi$ 为 0 阶贝塞尔函数(参阅 3726 题).

iii.
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} J_0(bt) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} dt \int_0^{\pi} \cos(bt \sin\varphi) d\varphi.$$

由于积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha} \cos(bt \sin \varphi) dt$ 对 $0 \le \varphi \le \pi$ 是一致收敛的,故可交换积分顺序,得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at} J_{0}(bt) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cos(bt \sin\varphi) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\frac{-a \cos(bt \cos\varphi) + b \sin\varphi \sin(bt \sin\varphi)}{a^{2} + b^{2} \sin^{2}\varphi} e^{-at} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} \right) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{a^{2} + b^{2} \sin^{2}\varphi} = \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{a^{2} + b^{2} \sin^{2}\varphi} = \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\tan\varphi)}{(a^{2} + b^{2}) \tan^{2}\varphi + a^{2}} = \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(a^{2} + b^{2})t^{2} + a^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2a}{\pi} \frac{1}{a \sqrt{(a^{2} + b^{2})}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{(a^{2} + b^{2})}}{a} t \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a^{2} + b^{2})}}.$$

【3837】 求魏尔斯特拉斯变换 $F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} f(y) dy$.

设:(1)
$$f(y)=1$$
; (2) $f(y)=y^2$; (3) $f(y)=e^{2ay}$; (4) $f(y)=\cos ay$.

M (1)
$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = 1$$
,

(2)
$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} y^2 dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} (x+u)^2 du$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u^2 du + \frac{2x}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u du + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du.$$

由于

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u^2 du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} u^2 e^{-u^2} du = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} u d(e^{-u^2}) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} u e^{-u^2} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$
及
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u du = 0, 故得$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = x^2 + \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(3)F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} e^{2ay} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2 + 2ay} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{a^2 + 2ax} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(y-x-a)^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{a^2 + 2ax} 2 \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = e^{a^2 + 2ax}.$$

$$(4)F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} \cos ay dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a^2} \cos a(x+u) du$$

$$= \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a^2} \cos au du - \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a^2} \sin au du$$

$$= \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{2}{2} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2}} - 0 = e^{-\frac{a^2}{4}} \cos ax.$$

*) 利用 3809 题的结果,

【3838】 切比雪夫一埃尔米特多项式由公式

$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (e^{-x^2}) \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) H_n(x) e^{-x^2} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n, \\ 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}, & m = n. \end{cases}$$

定义,证明:

正 由 1231 题的结果知, $H_n(x)$ 为一个 n 次多项式,且 x^n 的系数为 2^n . 不妨设 $m \le n$,则

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) H_n(x) e^{-x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^n H_m(x) \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (e^{-x^2}) dx = (-1)^n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) d \left[\frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} (e^{-x^2}) \right]$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H'_m(x) \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} (e^{-x^2}) dx = \cdots$$

$$= (-1)^{n+n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m^{(n)}(x) \frac{d^{n-m}}{dx^{n-m}} (e^{-x^2}) dx = \cdots = (-1)^{2n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m^{(n)}(x) e^{-x^2} dx.$$

当 m < n 时, $H_m^{(n)}(x) = 0$,故 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) H_n(x) e^{-x^2} dx = 0;$

当
$$m=n$$
 时, $H_m^{(n)}(x)=2^n n!$,故
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) H_n(x) e^{-x^2} dx = 2^n n! \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = 2^n n! \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}.$$

【3839】 计算在概率论中有重要意义的积分

将 a,b,c 的表达式代入上式,并令 $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$,化简整理得

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}.$$

*) 利用 3804 题的结果.

【3840】 设函数 f(x)在区间 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内连续且绝对可积 *1 ,证明:积分

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi$$

满足热传导方程 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 及初始条件 $\lim_{t \to +0} u(x,t) = f(x)$.

证 当 t>0, $-\infty < x < +\infty$ 时, $\left| f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-a)^2}{4a^2 t}} \right| \le \left| f(\xi) \right|$, 而 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| f(\xi) \right| d\xi < +\infty$, 故积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi$$

在 $t>0,-\infty< x<+\infty$ 上一致收敛,从而,u(x,t)是 $t>0,-\infty< x<+\infty$ 上的连续函数.考虑积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2 t}} \right) d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2 t}} \frac{(\xi - x^2)^2}{4a^2 t^2} d\xi, \tag{1}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \right) d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \frac{\xi-x}{2a^2t} d\xi, \tag{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \left(f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2 t}} \right) d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2 t}} \left[-\frac{1}{2a^2 t} + \frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2 t^2} \right] d\xi.$$
 (3)

先考察(1)式中的积分.

由于对 $|x| \leq x_0, 0 < t_0 \leq t \leq t_1(x_0, t_0, t_1$ 任意固定),当 $|\xi| > x_0$ 时,有

$$\left| f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2t}} \frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2t^2} \right| \leq |f(\xi)| e^{-\frac{(|\xi| - x_0)^2}{4a^2t_1}} \frac{(|\xi| - x_0)^2}{4a^2t_0^2},$$

$$\lim_{\xi \to 0} e^{-\frac{(|\xi| - x_0)^2}{4a^2t_1}} \frac{(|\xi| - x_0)^2}{4a^2t_0} = 0,$$

而

$$\left| f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t^2} \right| \leq M |f(\xi)|,$$

故当|引>x。时,有

其中 M 是某常数. 于是,根据 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(\xi)| d\xi < +\infty$,由魏尔斯特拉斯准则知,(1)式中的积分在 $|x| \leq x_0$,0 < $t \leq t$ 1 上一致收敛.

同理可证,(2)式中的积分和(3)式中的积分都在 $|x| \le x_0$, $0 < t_0 \le t \le t_1$ 上一致收敛. 于是,在其上可应用来布尼茨法则在积分号下求导数,得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{4at\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2 t}} \left[\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{2a^2 t} - 1 \right] d\xi, \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2at\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2t}} \frac{\xi - x}{2a^2t} d\xi, \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{4a^3 t} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2 t}} \left[\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{2a^2 t} - 1 \right] d\xi.$$
 (6)

由 x_0 , t_0 , t_1 的任意性知, (4), (5), (6) 三式对一切一 ∞ <x< $+\infty$, t>0都成立. 根据(4)式及(6)式,即得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0).$$

下面证明

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} u(x,t) = f(x) \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty). \tag{7}$$

任意固定 x 易知(t>0 作变量代换 $u=\frac{\xi-x}{2a\sqrt{t}}$)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi = 2a\sqrt{t} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du = 2a\sqrt{\pi t},$$

故

$$u(x,t)-f(x) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [f(\xi)-f(x)] e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi.$$

任给 $\epsilon > 0$. 根据 f(x) 在点 x 的连续性,可取某 $\delta > 0$,使当 $|\xi - x| \le \delta$ 时,恒有 $|f(\xi) - f(x)| < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$. 我们有

$$u(x,t) - f(x) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \Big(\int_{-\infty}^{x-\delta} + \int_{x-\delta}^{x+\delta} + \int_{x-\delta}^{+\infty} \Big) [f(\xi) - f(x)] e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi = I_1 + I_2 + I_3.$$

下面分别估计 1, , 12 与 13, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} |I_{2}| &= \left| \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x-\delta}^{x+\delta} \left[f(\xi) - f(x) \right] e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x-\delta}^{x+\delta} e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi \right) \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi \right) = \frac{\varepsilon}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

又有

$$\begin{split} |I_{3}| &= \left| \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x+\delta}^{+\infty} \left[f(\xi) - f(x) \right] e^{-\frac{(\xi - x)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi \right| \leq \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{\delta^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} \int_{x+\delta}^{+\infty} |f(\xi)| d\xi + \frac{|f(x)|}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x+\delta}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\xi - x)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{\delta^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(\xi)| d\xi + \frac{|f(x)|}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\frac{\delta}{2a\sqrt{t}}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^{2}} du, \end{split}$$

由此可知 $\lim_{t\to +0} I_3 = 0$. 同理可证 $\lim_{t\to +0} I_1 = 0$. 于是,存在 $\eta > 0$,使当 $0 < t < \eta$ 时,恒有

$$|I_3|<\frac{\varepsilon}{3}, \qquad |I_1|<\frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

由此,当0<1<7时,恒有

$$|u(x,t)-f(x)|<\frac{\varepsilon}{3}+\frac{\varepsilon}{3}+\frac{\varepsilon}{3}=\varepsilon$$

故(7)式成立,证毕.

*) 作者注:本题原书把 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 误写为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$. 另外原书只假定 f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上绝对可积,这是不够的. 应加上假定 f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续. 否则,结论 $\lim_{t\to +\infty} u(x,t) = f(x)$ 就可能不成立了. 例如,令

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x = 0, \\ 0, & x \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

则显然 f(x)在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 绝对可积. 这时

$$u(x,t) \equiv 0 \quad (t>0, -\infty < x < +\infty),$$

故 $\lim_{t\to +0} u(0,t) = 0 \neq 1 = f(0)$.

§ 4. 欧拉积分

1° Γ函数 当 x>0有:

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt.$$

 Γ 一函数的基本性质由下面的递推公式表达: $\Gamma(x+1)=x\Gamma(x)$.

若 n 为正整数,则

$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$$
; $\Gamma(n+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^n} \sqrt{\pi}$.

2° 延拓公式 当 x 不等于整数时有:

$$\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi x}.$$

此公式可用来求自变量为负值的 Г 函数.

3° B函数 当 x>0 及 y>0 时有:

$$B(x,y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt.$$

成立公式

$$B(x,y) = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}.$$

【3841】 证明: Γ 函数 $\Gamma(x)$ 在区域 x>0 内连续,并且有各阶连续导数.

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt + \int_1^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt,$$

当 $x \geqslant x_0 > 0$ 时, $0 < t^{x-1} e^{-t} \leqslant t^{x_0-1} e^{-t} (0 < t < 1)$,而 $\int_0^t t^{x_0-1} e^{-t} dt$ 收敛,故 $\int_0^t t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$ 当 $x \geqslant x_0$ 时一致收敛,又当 $x \leqslant x_1$ 时, $t^{x-1} e^{-t} \leqslant t^{x_1-1} e^{-t} (t \geqslant 1)$,而 $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{x_1-1} e^{-t} dt$ 收敛,故当 $x \leqslant x_1$ 时 $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$ 一致收敛。由此可知,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$ 当 $0 < x_0 \leqslant x \leqslant x_1$ 时一致收敛。因此, $\Gamma(x)$ 在 $x_0 \leqslant x \leqslant x_1$ 上连续。由 x_0 及 $x_1(x_1 > x_0 > 0)$ 的任意性,即知 $\Gamma(x)$ 在整个区域 x > 0 上连续。

考虑积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (t^{x-1} e^{-t}) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} dt = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} dt + \int_1^{+\infty} t^{x-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} dt.$$

当 $x \geqslant x_0 > 0$ 时, $|t^{x-1}\ln t \cdot e^{-t}| \leqslant t^{x_0-1}|\ln t| (0 < t \leqslant 1)$,而积分 $\int_0^1 t^{x_0-1}|\ln t| \, dt$ 收敛 (这是因为 $\lim_{t \to +0} t^{1-\frac{x_0}{2}} \cdot t^{x_0-1}|\ln t| = \lim_{x \to +0} (-t^{\frac{x_0}{2}}\ln t) = 0$),故积分 $\int_0^1 t^{x-1}\ln t \cdot e^{-t} \, dt$ 当 $x \geqslant x_0 > 0$ 时一致收敛. 同样,当 $x \leqslant x_1$ 时, $|t^{x-1}| \cdot \ln t \cdot e^{-t} | \leqslant t^{x_1} \cdot e^{-t} \, (t \geqslant 1)$,这是因为 $t \geqslant 1$ 时 $0 \leqslant \ln t < t$,而积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{x_1} \, e^{-t} \, dt$ 收敛,故积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{x-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} \, dt$ 当 $x \leqslant x_1$ 时一致收敛. 因此,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} \, dt$ 当 $x \leqslant x_1$ 时一致收敛. 因此,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} \, dt$ 的 $t \leqslant x_0 \leqslant x_0 \leqslant x \leqslant x_1$ 时一致收敛. 由此可知 $t \leqslant x_0 \leqslant$

$$\Gamma'(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} dt, \qquad (1)$$

由 x_0,x_1 的任意性可知, $\Gamma'(x)$ 在 x>0 上连续,且(1)式对一切 x>0 皆成立.

完全类似地,可证 $\Gamma''(x)$ 在 x>0 上连续,且可在(1)式积分号下求导数.一般地,由数学归纳法可知,对任何正整数 $n,\Gamma^{(n)}(x)$ 在 x>0 上都存在连续,并且可在积分号下求导数,得

$$\Gamma^{(n)}(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} (\ln t)^n e^{-t} dt \quad (x>0).$$

【3842】 证明:B函数 B(x,y)在区域 x>0,y>0 内连续,并且有各阶连续导数.

证 由于当 x≥x₀>0, y≥y₀>0 时, 恒有

$$0 < t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} \le t^{x_0-1} (1-t)^{y_0-1} (0 < t < 1)$$

而积分 $\int_0^1 t^{x_0-1} (1-t)^{y_0-1}$ 收敛,故积分 $\int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt$ 在 $x \ge x_0$, $y \ge y_0$ 上一致收敛,从而,B(x,y)是 $x \ge x_0$, $y \ge y_0$ 上的二元连续函数.由 $x_0 > 0$, $y_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,B(x,y)在整个区域 x > 0, y > 0 上连续.

考虑积分

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [t^{s-1} (1-t)^{s-1}] dt = \int_{0}^{1} t^{s-1} (1-t)^{s-1} \ln t dt,$$

由于当 $x \ge x_0 > 0$, $y \ge y_0 > 0$ 时, 恒有

$$|t^{t-1}(1-t)^{y-1}\ln t| \leq t^{y_0-1}(1-t)^{y_0-1}|\ln t| \quad (0 < t < 1),$$

而积分 \(\int \text{t}^{20^{-1}} (1-t)^{30^{-1}} | \lnt | \dt 收敛

(因为
$$\lim_{t \to +0} t^{1-\frac{x_0}{2}} t^{x_0-1} (1-t)^{y_0-1} |\ln t| = -\lim_{t \to +0} t^{\frac{x_0}{2}} \ln t = 0$$
,
$$\lim_{t \to 1^{-0}} (1-t)^{1-\frac{y_0}{2}} \cdot t^{x_0-1} (1-t)^{y_0-1} |\ln t| = -\lim_{t \to 1^{-0}} (1-t)^{\frac{y_0}{2}} \ln t = 0$$
,

故积分 $\int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} \ln t dt$ 当 $x \ge x_0$, $y \ge y_0$ 时一致收敛. 因此, 当 $x \ge x_0$, $y \ge y_0$, 时可在积分号下对 x 求导

$$B'_{x}(x,y) = \int_{0}^{1} t^{y-1} (1-t)^{y-1} \ln t dt, \qquad (1)$$

并且 $B'_x(x,y)$ 是 $x \ge x_0, x \ge y_0$ 上的连续函数. 由 $x_0 > 0, y_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,(1)式对一切 x > 0, y > 0 皆成立,并且 $B'_x(x,y)$ 是区域 x > 0, y > 0 上的二元连续函数. 同理可证 $B'_y(x,y)$ 是区域 x > 0, y > 0 上的二元连续函数,并且 x > 0, y > 0 时,可在积分号下对 y 求导数,得

$$B_y'(x,y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} \ln(1-t) dt.$$

完全类似地,利用数学归纳法,可证 $\frac{\partial^n \mathbf{B}(x,y)}{\partial x'\partial y''^{-1}}$ 在区域x>0,y>0上存在连续,并且

$$\frac{\partial^n \mathbf{B}(x,y)}{\partial x^i \partial y^{n-i}} = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} (\ln t)^i [\ln(1-t)]^{n-i} dt.$$

利用欧拉积分计算下列积分:

[3843]
$$\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x-x^{2}} \, dx.$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x - x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\right]^{2}}{\Gamma(3)} = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^{2}}{2!}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^{2} = \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{\sin\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi,$$

故 $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$. 于是, $\int_0^1 \sqrt{x-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8}$.

[3844]
$$\int_{0}^{a} x^{2} \sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}} dx \quad (a>0).$$

$$\mathbf{M} \int_{0}^{u} x^{2} \sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}} dx = a^{4} \int_{0}^{u} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{2} \sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{2}} d\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) = a^{4} \int_{0}^{1} u^{2} (1-u^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{a^{4}}{2} \int_{0}^{1} u(1-u^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} d(u^{2}) = \frac{a^{4}}{2} \int_{0}^{1} t^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-t^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{a^{4}}{2} B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi a^{4}}{16}.$$

[3845]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x}}{(1+x)^{2}} dx,$$

提示
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{1+x} = t$$
.

解 设
$$\frac{x}{1+x} = t$$
.则 $x = \frac{t}{1-t}$. $dx = \frac{1}{(1-t)^2} dt$.代人即得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x}}{(1+x)^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} t^{\frac{1}{4}} (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{4}} dt = B\left(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}{\Gamma(2)} = \frac{1}{4}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\pi}{\sin\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

[3846]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^{3}}.$$

提示
$$令 x^3 = t 后, 再 \diamond \frac{t}{1+t} = u$$
.

解 设
$$x^3 = t$$
,则 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^3} = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{1+t} dt$. 再作代换 $\frac{t}{1+t} = u$,即得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} u^{-\frac{2}{3}} (1-u)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \, \mathrm{d}u = \frac{1}{3} B\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

[3847]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2} dx}{1+x^{4}}.$$

解 设
$$x^4 = t$$
,则 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{1+t} dt$.. 再作代换 $\frac{t}{1+t} = u$,即得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2} dx}{1+x^{4}} = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} u^{-\frac{1}{4}} (1-u)^{-\frac{3}{4}} du = \frac{1}{4} B\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\pi}{\sin\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

[3848] $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{6} x \cos^{4} x dx.$

提示 $\phi \sin x = t \, f$, 再 $\phi t = \sqrt{u}$.

解 设
$$t = \sin x$$
,则 $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{6}x \cos^{4}x dx = \int_{0}^{1} t^{6} (1-t^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} dt$, 再作代换 $t = \sqrt{u}$,即得

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{6}x \cos^{4}x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} u^{\frac{5}{2}} (1-u)^{\frac{3}{2}} du = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(6)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}}{5!} = \frac{3\pi}{512}.$$

[3849]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^n}} \quad (n>0).$$

提示 令 x"=t,

解 设 x"=t,即得

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^{n}}} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{1} t^{\frac{1-n}{n}} (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{n}} dt = \frac{1}{n} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{n-1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \frac{\pi}{n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}}.$$

【3850】
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} dx$$
 (n 为正整数).

提示 今 ェ=√t.

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2n-1} e^{-x^{2}} d(x^{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{2n-1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^{n}} \sqrt{\pi} = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^{n+1}} \sqrt{\pi}.$$

求下列积分的存在域,并用欧拉积分表示这些积分:

[3851]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{1+x^{n}} dx \quad (n>0).$$

提示 令
$$x^n = t$$
 后, 再令 $\frac{t}{1+t} = u$, 易知积分的存在域为 $0 < m < n$, 且结果为 $\frac{\pi}{n}$ nsin $\frac{m\pi}{n}$

解
$$令 x^n = t$$
, 再令 $\frac{t}{1+t} = u$, 即得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{1+x^{n}} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{m-n}{n}}}{1+t} dt = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{1} u^{\frac{m}{n}-1} (1-u)^{\frac{n-m}{n}-1} du,$$

此积分的存在域为 $\frac{m}{n}$ >0及 $\frac{n-m}{n}$ >0,即 0<m<n.此时,我们有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{1+x^n} dx = \frac{1}{n} B\left(\frac{m}{n}, \frac{n-m}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(1-\frac{m}{n}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \frac{\pi}{n \sin \frac{m\pi}{n}}.$$

[3852]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{(1+x)^n} dx.$$

提示 $+ \frac{x}{1+x} = t$, 易知积分的存在域为 0 < m < n, 且结果为 B(m,n-m).

解 设 $\frac{x}{1+x}=t$,即得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{(1+x)^{n}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} t^{m-1} (1-t)^{n-m-1} dt = B(m, n-m),$$

存在域为 m>0 及 n-m>0,即 0<m<n.

[3853]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m dx}{(a+bx^n)^p} \quad (a>0,b>0,n>0).$$

$$\frac{a^{-p}}{n}\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{m+1}{n}} B\left(\frac{m+1}{n}, p-\frac{m+1}{n}\right).$$

解 设 $\frac{bx}{a+bx^n}=t$,则有

$$x = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\frac{t}{1-t}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}, dx = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{t^{\frac{1}{n}-1}}{(1-t)^{\frac{1}{n}+1}} dt,$$

代人即得

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$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m}}{(a+bx^{n})^{p}} dx = \frac{1}{b^{p}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{bx^{n}}{a+bx^{n}}\right)^{p} x^{m-np} dx = \frac{a^{-p}}{n} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{m+1}{n}} \int_{0}^{1} t^{\frac{m+1}{n}-1} (1-t)^{p-\frac{m+1}{n}-1} dt$$

$$= \frac{a^{-p}}{n} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{m+1}{n}} B\left(\frac{m+1}{n}, p-\frac{m+1}{n}\right),$$

存在域为 $\frac{m+1}{n} > 0$ 及 $p - \frac{m+1}{n} > 0$,即 $0 < \frac{m+1}{n} < p$,

[3854]
$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{(x-a)^{m}(b-x)^{n}}{(x+c)^{m+n+2}} dx.$$

提示 $\diamond \frac{b+c}{b-a} \cdot \frac{x-a}{x+c} = t$, 易知积分的存在域为 m > -1 及 n > -1, 且结果为

$$\frac{(b-a)^{m+n+1}}{(a+c)^{m+1}(b+c)^{m+1}}B(m+1,n+1).$$

解 设
$$\frac{b+c}{b-a} \cdot \frac{x-a}{x+c} = t$$
,则 $x = \frac{a+lct}{1-lt}$,其中 $l = \frac{b-a}{b+c}$,且
$$x-a = \frac{(a+c)lt}{1-lt}, \quad x-b = \frac{(a-b)+(b+c)lt}{1-lt}, \quad x+c = \frac{a+c}{1-lt}, \quad dx = \frac{(a+c)l}{(1-lt)^2}dt.$$

代人即得

$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{(x-a)^{m}(b-x)^{n}}{(x+c)^{m+n+2}} dx = (-1)^{n} \frac{l^{m+1}}{(a+c)^{n+1}} \int_{0}^{1} t^{m} [(a-b)+(b+c)lt]^{n} dt$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^{m+n+1}}{(a+c)^{n+1}(b+c)^{m+1}} \int_{0}^{1} t^{m} (1-t)^{n} dt = \frac{(b-a)^{m+n+1}}{(a+c)^{n+1}(b+c)^{m+1}} B(m+1,n+1),$$

存在域为 m>-1 及 n>-1.

[3855]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^m}} \quad (m>0).$$

解 设
$$x^m = t$$
,即得
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^m}} = \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{m}-1} (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{n}} \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{m} \mathrm{B}\left(\frac{1}{m}, 1-\frac{1}{n}\right),$$

存在域为 $1-\frac{1}{n}>0$,即 n<0 或 n>1.

[3856]
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x \cos^n x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

提示 $\Rightarrow \sin x = t$ 后,再 $\Rightarrow t^2 = u$,易知积分的存在域为 m > -1 及 n > -1,且结果为 $\frac{1}{2}B\left(\frac{m+1}{2},\frac{n+1}{2}\right).$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x \cos^n x \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 t^m (1-t^2)^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u^{\frac{m-1}{2}} (1-u)^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}u = \frac{1}{2} \, \mathrm{B}\left(\frac{m+1}{2}, \frac{n+1}{2}\right),$$

存在域为 m>-1 及 n>-1.

[3857]
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^n x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

提示
$$\phi \sin x = t$$
后,再 $\phi t^2 = u$,易知积分的存在域为 $|n| < 1$,且结果为 $\frac{\pi}{2\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}}$.

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{n}x \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} t^{n} (1-t^{2})^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} u^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (1-u)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} \, du = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{n+1}{2}, \frac{1-n}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(1-\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{\sin\frac{n+1}{2}\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}},$$

存在域为 $\frac{n+1}{2}$ >0及 $\frac{1-n}{2}$ >0,即|n|<1.

[3858]
$$\int_0^{x} \frac{\sin^{n-1} x}{(1+k\cos x)^n} dx \quad (0<|k|<1).$$

解 设
$$\tan \frac{t}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1-k}{1+k}} \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
,则有 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1+k}{1-k}} \tan \frac{t}{2}$,利用三角恒等式,可得
$$\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2} \sin t}{1-k \cos t}, \quad \cos x = \frac{\cos t - k}{1-k \cos t}, \quad 1+k \cos x = \frac{1-k^2}{1-k \cos t}, \quad dx = \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2}}{1-k \cos t} dt.$$

代人即得

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{n-1} x}{(1+k\cos x)^n} dx = (1-k^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{n-1} t dt = 2^{n-1} (1-k^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{n-1} \frac{t}{2} \cos^{n-1} \frac{t}{2} dt.$$

在上式右端的最后一个积分中,依次作代换 $\sin \frac{t}{2} = u, u^z = y$,即得

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{n-1} x}{(1+k\cos x)^n} dx = 2^{n-1} (1-k^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^1 2u^{n-1} (1-u^2)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} du = 2^{n-1} (1-k^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^1 y^{\frac{n-2}{2}} (1-y)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} dy$$

$$= 2^{n-1} (1-k^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} B\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}\right),$$

存在域为 n>0.

[3859]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{n}} dx \quad (n>0).$$

存在域为 $\frac{1}{n}$ >0,即 n>0.

[3860]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m} e^{-x^{n}} dx.$$

解 当 n>0 时,作代换 $x^*=t$,则得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m} e^{-x^{n}} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{m+1}{n}-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right);$$

当 n < 0 时,仍作代换 $x^n = t$,则得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m} e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_{+\infty}^{0} t^{\frac{m+1}{n}} e^{-t} dt = -\frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{m+1}{n}-1} e^{-t} dt = -\frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right).$$

将上式结果合并,即得:当 n≠0 时,

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m} e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{|n|} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right);$$

当 n=0 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^m e^{-1} dx$. 显然发散. 因此,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^m e^{-x^n} dx$ 的存在域为 $\frac{m+1}{n} > 0$.

[3861]
$$\int_0^1 \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)^r dx$$
.

提示 $令 x=e^{-t}$, 易知积分的存在域为 p>1, 且结果为 $\Gamma(p+1)$.

解 设 x=e-1,即得

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^{p} dx = - \int_{+\infty}^{0} t^{p} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{p} e^{-t} dt = \Gamma(p+1),$$

存在域为 p>-1

[3862]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{p} e^{-ax} \ln x dx \quad (a>0).$$

解 由 3841 题的证明过程可知,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^p e^{-\alpha r} \ln x dx$

关于 p 在 $-1 < p_0 \le p \le p_1$ 时 - 致收敛. 因此, 当 $p_0 \le p \le p_1$ 时,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{p} e^{-ax} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{p} e^{-ax} \ln x dx.$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{p} e^{-ax} dx = \frac{1}{a^{p+1}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{p} e^{-t} dt = \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{a^{p+1}},$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{p} e^{-ax} \ln x dx = \frac{d}{dp} \left[\frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{a^{p+1}} \right] \quad (p_{0} \leq p \leq p_{1}),$$

故

但是,

由 $-1 < p_0 < p_1$ 的任意性,即知上式对一切 p > -1 均成立.

[3863]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx \quad (p>0).$$

解 由 3852 题的结果知 $B(p,1-p) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx$ (0<p<1).

显然,所求积分

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx = \int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x}\right) dx.$$

下证积分

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx$$

在 $0 < p_0 \le p \le p_1 < 1$ 上一致收敛, 事实上,此时

$$\left| \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} \right| \le \frac{x^{p_0-1} |\ln x|}{1+x} \quad (0 < x \le 1),$$

而积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p_0-1} |\ln x|}{1+x} dx$ 收敛(因为 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} x^{1-\frac{p_0}{2}} \frac{x^{p_0-1} |\ln x|}{1+x} = \lim_{x\to +\infty} (-x^{\frac{p_0}{2}} \ln x) = 0$),

故积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx$ 当 $p_0 \leq p \leq p_1$ 时一致收敛. 另一方面, 当 $p_0 \leq p \leq p_1$ 时, 有

$$0 \le \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} \le \frac{x^{p_1-1} \ln x}{1+x} \le x^{p_1-2} \ln x \quad (x \ge 1),$$

而积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{\rho_1-2} \ln x dx$ 收敛(因为 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} x^{1+\frac{1}{2}(1-\rho_1)} x^{\rho_1-2} \ln x = \lim_{x\to +\infty} x^{-\frac{1}{2}(1-\rho_1)} \ln x = 0$),

故积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx$ 当 $p_0 \le p \le p_1$ 时一致收敛. 由此可知,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx$ 当 $p_0 \le p \le p_1$ 时一致收敛. 从而,当 $p_0 \le p \le p_1$ 时,可在积分号下求导数,得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}p}\mathrm{B}(p,1-p) = \int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}\ln x}{1+x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

由 po,p1,的任意性知,上式对一切 0<p<1 皆成立.由于

$$\frac{d}{dp}B(p,1-p) = \frac{d}{dp} \left(\frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi} \right) = -\frac{\pi^2 \cos p\pi}{\sin^2 p\pi} \quad (0
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx = -\frac{\pi^2 \cos p\pi}{\sin^2 p\pi} \quad (0$$$$

故最后得

[3864]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln^{2} x}{1+x} dx \quad (p>0).$$

解 在3863题的基础上,考虑积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln^2 x}{1+x} dx.$$

仿 3863 题的证明过程,可证积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln^2 x}{1+x} dx = 0 < p_0 \le p \le p_1 < 1$ 时一致收敛,从而,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx$ 可在积分号下对 p 求导数两次(当 p。≤p≤p1 时),得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln^{2} x}{1+x} dx = \frac{d^{2}}{dp^{2}} B(p \cdot 1-p) = \frac{d^{2}}{dp^{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{\sin^{2} p\pi} \right) = -\frac{d}{dp} \left(\frac{\pi^{2} \cos p\pi}{\sin^{2} p\pi} \right) = \frac{\pi^{3} (1+\cos^{2} p\pi)}{\sin^{3} p\pi}$$

由 p_0, p_1 的任意性知,此式对一切 0 皆成立.

[3865]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x)\ln x} dx.$$

解 易知,当 $0 时,积分 <math>\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x) \ln x} dx$ 收敛.事实上,设 p < q,则由

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{1-p} \left| \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x)\ln x} \right| = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left| \frac{1 - x^{q-p}}{(1+x)\ln x} \right| = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2-q} \left| \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x)\ln x} \right| = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left| \frac{x^{1-(q-p)} - x}{(1+x)\ln x} \right| = 0$$

易知积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx \le 0 < p_0 \le p \le p_1 < 1$ 时一致收敛(事实上,这时

$$0 < \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} \le \frac{x^{p_0-1}}{1+x}$$
 (00 < \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} \le \frac{x^{p_0-1}}{1+x} (1\le x<+\infty)

而积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p_0-1}}{1+x} dx$ 和 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p_1-1}}{1+x} dx$ 都收敛),故当 $0 < p_0 \le p \le p_1 < 1$ 时,可在积分号下对 p 求导数,得

$$I'(p) = \frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi},\tag{1}$$

其中 $I(p) = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x)\ln x} dx$ (q 固定,0<q<1).

由 po,pi 的任意性知,(1)式对一切 0<p<1 均成立. 两端积分,得

$$I(p) = \ln \left| \tan \frac{p\pi}{2} \right| + C \quad (0$$

其中 C 是某常数. 在上式中令 p=q. 并注意到 I(q)=0, 即得 $0=I(q)=\ln \left|\tan \frac{q\pi}{2}\right|+C$, 故 C= $-\ln \left| \tan \frac{q\pi}{2} \right|$.

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x)\ln x} dx = I(p) = \ln \left| \frac{\tan \frac{p\pi}{2}}{\tan \frac{q\pi}{2}} \right| \quad (0$$

*) 利用 3852 题的结果.

[3866]
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{p-1}-x^{-p}}{1-x} dx \quad (0$$

提示 所给积分可看作求下列极限: $\lim_{\epsilon \to +0} [B(\phi,\epsilon) - B(1-\varphi,\epsilon)].$

解 首先,由于
$$\lim_{x\to 1-0} \frac{x^{p-1}-x^{-p}}{1-x} = \lim_{x\to 1-0} \frac{(p-1)x^{p-2}+px^{-p-1}}{-1} = 1-2p,$$

故 x=1 不是瑕点. 令 $p_0 = \max\{p, 1-p\}$,则 $0 < p_0 < 1$. 取 $p_0 < p_0^* < 1$. 由于

$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{p_0^*} \left| \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{1-x} \right| = \lim_{x \to +0} \left| \frac{x^{p_0^* - (1-p)} - x^{p_0^* - p}}{1-x} \right| = 0,$$

故积分 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{p-1}-x^{-p}}{1-x} dx$ 绝对收敛(0<p<1).

考察积分(含参变量 ϵ ,0 $\leq \epsilon < 1$) $I(\epsilon) = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{(1-x)^{1-\epsilon}} dx$.

由于

$$\frac{|x^{p-1}-x^{-p}|}{(1-x)^{1-p}} \leqslant \frac{|x^{p-1}-x^{-p}|}{1-x} \quad (0 < x < 1),$$

而上面已证积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{|x^{p-1}-x^{-p}|}{1-x} dx$ 收敛,故积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1}-x^{-p}}{(1-x)^{1-\epsilon}} dx$ 当 $0 \le \epsilon < 1$ 时一致收敛.由此可知, $I(\epsilon)$ 是 $0 \le \epsilon < 1$ 上的连续函数. 但是,显然当 $0 < \epsilon < 1$ 时,有

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{(1-x)^{1-p}} dx = B(p, \varepsilon) - B(1-p, \varepsilon).$$

于是,由 $I(\epsilon)$ 在 $\epsilon=0$ 的(右)连续性,得

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{1 - x} \mathrm{d}x = I(0) = \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} I(\epsilon) = \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left[B(p, \epsilon) - B(1 - p, \epsilon) \right].$$

根据 Γ 函数与 B 函数的关系以及 $\Gamma(x)$ 和 $\Gamma'(x)$ 在 x>0 时的连续性,得

$$\begin{split} &\lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \left[B(p,\epsilon) - B(1-p,\epsilon) \right] \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \frac{\Gamma(\epsilon) \left[\Gamma(p) \Gamma(1-p+\epsilon) - \Gamma(1-p) \Gamma(p+\epsilon) \right]}{\Gamma(p+\epsilon) \Gamma(1-p+\epsilon)} \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \frac{1}{\Gamma(p+\epsilon) \Gamma(1-p+\epsilon) \Gamma(1-\epsilon)} \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \Gamma(\epsilon) \Gamma(1-\epsilon) \left[\Gamma(p) \Gamma(1-p+\epsilon) - \Gamma(1-p) \Gamma(p+\epsilon) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(p) \Gamma(1-p) \Gamma(1)} \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \Gamma(\epsilon) \Gamma(1-\epsilon) \left[\Gamma(p) \Gamma(1-p+\epsilon) - \Gamma(1-p) \Gamma(p+\epsilon) \right] \\ &= \sin p \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \frac{\Gamma(p) \Gamma(1-p+\epsilon) - \Gamma(1-p) \Gamma(p+\epsilon)}{\sin n\epsilon} \\ &= \sin p \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \frac{\Gamma(p) \Gamma'(1-p+\epsilon) - \Gamma(1-p) \Gamma'(p+\epsilon)}{\pi \cos n\epsilon} \\ &= \frac{\sin p}{\pi} \left[\Gamma(p) \Gamma'(1-p) - \Gamma(1-p) \Gamma'(p) \right], \end{split}$$

但是,显然

$$\Gamma(p)\Gamma'(1-p) - \Gamma(1-p)\Gamma'(p)] = -\frac{d}{dp} \left[\Gamma(p)\Gamma(1-p)\right] = -\frac{d}{dp} \left(\frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi}\right) = \frac{\pi^2 \cos p\pi}{\sin^2 p\pi} ,$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{1-x} dx = \pi \cot p\pi \quad (0$$

故最后得

[3867]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sinh \alpha x}{\sinh \beta x} dx \quad (0 < \alpha < \beta).$$

$$\begin{split} & \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{sh}_{\alpha} x}{\mathrm{sh}_{\beta} x} \mathrm{d} x = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{a} x} - \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{a} x}}{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{a} x} - \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{a} x}} \mathrm{d} x = -\frac{1}{2\beta} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{(\alpha + \beta) x} - \mathrm{e}^{(\beta - \alpha) x}}{1 - \mathrm{e}^{-2\beta x}} \mathrm{d} (\mathrm{e}^{-2\beta x}) = -\frac{1}{2\beta} \int_{1}^{0} \frac{t^{-\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\beta}} - t^{-\frac{\beta - \alpha}{2\beta}}}{1 - t} \mathrm{d} t \\ & = \frac{1}{2\beta} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t^{\frac{\beta - \alpha}{2\beta} - 1} - t^{-\frac{\beta - \alpha}{2\beta}}}{1 - t} \mathrm{d} t = \frac{\pi}{2\beta} \cot \frac{(\beta - \alpha) \pi}{2\beta} = \frac{\pi}{2\beta} \tan \frac{\alpha \pi}{2\beta}. \end{split}$$

*) 利用 3866 题的结果.

[3868]
$$\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx.$$

提示 令1-x=t后,可得

$$\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \ln \left[\Gamma(x) \Gamma(1-x) \right] dx,$$

并利用 2353 题(1)的结果.

解 设
$$1-x=t$$
,则有 $\int_0^1 \ln\Gamma(x) dx = \int_0^1 \ln\Gamma(1-t) dt = \int_0^1 \ln\Gamma(1-x) dx$.

相加即得

$$2\int_0^1 \ln\Gamma(x) dx = \int_0^1 \ln\left[\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x)\right] dx = \int_0^1 \ln\frac{\pi}{\sin\pi x} dx = \ln\pi - \int_0^1 \ln\sin\pi x dx$$

$$= \ln\pi - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \ln\sin t dt = \ln\pi - \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln\sin t dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \ln\sin t dt\right] = \ln\pi - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln\sin t dt$$

$$= \ln\pi - \frac{2}{\pi} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2\right)^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \ln 2\pi.$$

于是,

$$\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2\pi = \ln \sqrt{2\pi}.$$

*) 利用 2353 题(1)的结果.

[3869]
$$\int_{a}^{a+1} \ln \Gamma(x) dx \quad (a>0).$$

$$F(a) = \int_a^{a+1} \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \int_0^{a+1} \ln \Gamma(x) dx - \int_0^a \ln \Gamma(x) dx.$$

则有

$$F'(a) = \ln\Gamma(a+1) - \ln\Gamma(a) = \ln\frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{\Gamma(a)} = \ln a$$
.

两端积分,得

$$F(a) = a(\ln a - 1) + C,$$

其中 C 为某常数. 让 $a \rightarrow +0$,得 $C = \ln \sqrt{2\pi}$,于是,

$$\int_0^{a+1} \ln \Gamma(x) dx = a(\ln a - 1) + \ln \sqrt{2\pi}.$$

*) 利用 3868 题的结果。

[3870] $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \sin \pi x dx.$

解 设 x=1-t,则有 $\int_0^1 \ln\Gamma(x) \sin\pi x dx = \int_0^1 \ln\Gamma(1-t) \sin\pi t dt = \int_0^1 \ln\Gamma(1-x) \sin\pi x dx.$

相加即得

$$2\int_{0}^{1}\ln\Gamma(x)\sin\pi x dx = \int_{0}^{1}\ln[\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x)\sin\pi x dx] = \int_{0}^{1}\left(\ln\frac{\pi}{\sin\pi x}\right)\sin\pi x dx$$
$$=\ln\pi\int_{0}^{1}\sin\pi x dx - \int_{0}^{1}\sin\pi x dx - \int_{0}^{1}\sin\pi x dx = \int_{0}^{1}\sin\pi x dx.$$

由于 $\int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi}$ 及

$$\begin{split} &\int_{0}^{1} \sin \pi x \ln \pi x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin t \ln \sin t dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} \cos \frac{t}{2} \left[\ln 2 + \ln \sin \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(1 - \sin^{2} \frac{t}{2} \right) \right] dt \\ &= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} u \left[\ln 2 + \ln u + \frac{1}{2} \ln (1 - u^{2}) \right] du = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} u^{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} u^{2} \left(\ln u - \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big|_{0}^{1} - \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} \ln (1 - u^{2}) d(1 - u^{2}) \right] \\ &= \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} \ln t dt \right] = \frac{2}{\pi} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} (t \ln t - t) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{\pi} \ln 2 - \frac{2}{\pi} , \end{split}$$

故最后得

$$\int_{0}^{1} \ln \Gamma(x) \sin \pi x dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{\pi} \ln \pi - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \ln 2 - \frac{2}{\pi} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(1 + \ln \frac{\pi}{2} \right).$$

【3871】 $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \cos 2n\pi x dx \quad (n 为正整数).$

解 设 x=1-t,则有

$$\int_0^1 \ln\Gamma(x)\cos 2n\pi x dx = \int_0^1 \ln\Gamma(1-t)\cos 2n\pi t dt = \int_0^1 \ln\Gamma(1-x)\cos 2n\pi x dx.$$

等式两端同加 $\int_{0}^{1} \ln\Gamma(x)\cos 2n\pi x dx$,得

$$\begin{split} 2\int_0^1 \ln\Gamma(x)\cos 2n\pi x \mathrm{d}x &= \int_0^1 \ln[\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x)]\cos 2n\pi x \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 (\ln\pi - \ln\sin\pi x)\cos 2n\pi x \mathrm{d}x \\ &= -\int_0^1 \cos 2n\pi x \ln\sin\pi x \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^\pi \cos 2nt \ln\sin t \mathrm{d}t \\ &= -\frac{1}{2n\pi}\sin 2nt \ln\sin t \Big|_0^\pi + \frac{1}{2n\pi}\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin 2nt\cos t}{\sin t} \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{2n\pi}\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin 2nt\cos t}{\sin t} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \frac{1}{4n\pi} \Big[\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin (2n+1)t}{\sin t} \mathrm{d}t + \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin (2n-1)t}{\sin t} \mathrm{d}t \Big] = \frac{1}{4n\pi} (\pi + \pi)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2n}. \end{split}$$

*) 利用 2291 题的结果。

证明等式:

[3872]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

证明思路 首先,将积分 $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x^m)^{q-1} dx (p>0.q>0.m>0)$ 表成 Γ 函数 $(x^m=t)$

$$\frac{1}{m} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{p}{m})\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(\frac{p}{m}+q)}.$$

其次,利用上述结果,即可证明等式.

证 首先,我们将积分
$$\int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x^m)^{q-1} dx \quad (p>0,q>0,m>0)$$

表成 Г函数. 作代换 エ"=1,即得

$$\int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x^m)^{q-1} dx = \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{p}{m}-1} (1-t)^{q-1} du = \frac{1}{m} B\left(\frac{p}{m}, q\right) = \frac{1}{m} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{p}{m}) \Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(\frac{p}{m}+q)}.$$

利用此结果,即可证得

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^{4}}} \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}dx}{\sqrt{1-x^{4}}} = \frac{1}{4^{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{3}{4})\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{3}{4}+\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{4^{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})\Gamma(\frac{3}{4})\left[\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})\right]^{2}}{\frac{1}{4}\Gamma(\frac{3}{4})\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

[3873]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^4} dx \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^4} dx = \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{2}}.$$

证明思路 首先,将积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^m e^{-x^n} dx (m>0, n>0)$ 表成 Γ 函数 $(\diamondsuit x^n=t) \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right)$. 其次,利用上述结果,即可证明等式.

证 首先,我们将积分

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m} e^{-x^{n}} dx \quad (m > 0, n > 0)$$

表成 Γ 函数. 作代换 $x^n = t$, 即得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m} e^{-x^{n}} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{m+1}{n}-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right).$$

利用此结果,即可证得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^4} dx \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^4} dx = \frac{1}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4^2} \frac{\pi}{\sin\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{2}}.$$

[3874]
$$\prod_{n=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m-1} e^{-x^{n}} dx = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+\frac{1}{2}} (2\pi)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}.$$

证 利用 3873 题证明过程的一个结果,即得

$$\prod_{m=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m-1} e^{-x^{n}} dx = \prod_{m=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n} \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E = \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{n-m}{n}\right)$$
,则

$$E^{2} = \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n-m}{n}\right) = \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{\pi}{\sin\frac{m\pi}{n}} = \frac{\pi^{n-1}}{\prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \sin\frac{m\pi}{n}}.$$

由于

$$\frac{z^n-1}{z-1}=\prod_{m=1}^{n-1}\left(z-\cos\frac{2m\pi}{n}-\mathrm{i}\,\sin\frac{2m\pi}{n}\right),$$

其中 i²=-1. 让 z→1,取极限即得

$$n = \prod_{m=1}^{m-1} \left| 1 - \cos \frac{2m\pi}{n} - i \sin \frac{2m\pi}{n} \right| = 2^{n-1} \prod_{m=1}^{m-1} \sin \frac{m\pi}{n},$$

故有

$$\prod_{m=1}^{n-1}\sin\frac{m\pi}{n}=\frac{n}{2^{n-1}}.$$

从而得

$$\prod_{m=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m-1} e^{-x^{n}} dx = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n} E = \frac{1}{n^{n}} \cdot \pi^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{2^{n-1}}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+\frac{1}{2}} (2\pi)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}.$$

[3875]
$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = 1.$$

提示 令 $x^n = t$, 并利用式 $\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$ 及 3841 题的结果.

$$\iint_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t^{n}} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} t^{\frac{1}{n}-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

由 3841 题知, $\Gamma(x)$ 当 x>0 时是连续函数, 故得

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^n} dx = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}+1\right) = \Gamma(1) = 1.$$

利用等式
$$\frac{1}{x^m} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} e^{-x} dt (x>0), 求积分:$$

[3876]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x^{m}} dx \quad (0 < m < 1).$$

解 我们有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x^{m}} dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \cos ax dx \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{m-1} e^{-xt} dt = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{m-1} dt \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-xt} \cos ax dx^{*}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \frac{t}{a^{2} + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a \tan u)^{m} \frac{1}{a^{2} \sec^{2} u} a \sec^{2} u du = \frac{a^{m-1}}{\Gamma(m)} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{m} u du$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^{m-1}}{2\Gamma(m) \cos \frac{m\pi}{2}} \qquad (a > 0).$$

*) 交换积分顺序的合理性证明如下:今

$$f(x,t) = \cos ax \cdot t^{m-1} e^{-x}$$
 (00).

对任何 A>0, 我们有

$$\int_{0}^{A} dx \int_{0}^{-} |f(x,t)| dt \leq \int_{0}^{A} dx \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{m-1} e^{-xt} dt = \Gamma(m) \int_{0}^{A} \frac{dx}{x^{m}} < +\infty,$$

故对于 $\int_0^A dx \int_0^{+\infty} f(x,t)dt$ 可交换积分顺序,得

$$\int_0^A dx \int_0^{+\infty} f(x,t) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^A f(x,t) dx.$$
 (1)

但是

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} dt \int_{0}^{A} f(x,t) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{m-1} dt \int_{0}^{A} e^{-xt} \cos \alpha x dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \left[\frac{e^{-At} (a \sin \alpha A - t \cos \alpha A)}{a^{2} + t^{2}} + \frac{t}{a^{2} + t^{2}} \right] dt, \quad (2)$$

而

$$\left|\frac{a\sin aA - t\cos aA}{a^2 + t^2}\right| \leq \frac{a + t}{a^2 + t^2} \leq M \quad (0 < t < +\infty),$$

其中 M 是某常数,故

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \left| t^{m-1} \frac{e^{-At} \left(a \sin a A - t \cos a A \right)}{a^{2} + t^{2}} \right| dt \leq M \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{m-1} e^{-At} dt = \frac{M}{A^{m}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} y^{m-1} e^{-y} dy = \frac{M \Gamma(m)}{A^{m}}.$$

由此可知

$$\lim_{A\to+\infty}\int_0^{+\infty}t^{m-1}\frac{e^{-At}\left(a\sin aA-t\cos aA\right)}{a^2+t^2}dt=0.$$

$$\lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^A f(x,t) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \frac{t}{a^2 + t^2} dt;$$

$$\frac{t}{a^2 + t^2} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} dt \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tt} \cos a t dt = \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^{+\infty} f(x,t) dx$$

但是,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \frac{t}{a^2 + t^2} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} dt \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tt} \cos ax dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^{+\infty} f(x, t) dx.$$

于是,在(1)式两端令A→+∞取极限(由于右端极限存在,故左端极限也存在),得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} f(x,t) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^{+\infty} f(x,t) dx.$$

**) 利用 3857 题的结果.

[3877]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x^{m}} dx \quad (0 < m < 2).$$

解 我们有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x^{m}} dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin ax dx \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{m-1} e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{m-1} dt \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-st} \sin ax dx^{*} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \frac{a}{a^{2} + t^{2}} dt = \frac{a^{m-1}}{\Gamma(m)} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{m-1} u du = \frac{\pi a^{m-1}}{2\Gamma(m) \cos \frac{m-1}{2} \pi} = \frac{\pi a^{m-1}}{2\Gamma(m) \sin \frac{m\pi}{2}} \qquad (a > 0).$$

*) 交換积分顺序的合理性可仿 3876 题证明之,只要注意到 $|\sin ax| \le ax (a>0,x>0)$. 于是,当 0 < m < 2时,对任何 A>0,有

$$\int_0^A dx \int_0^{+\infty} |\sin ax \cdot t^{m-1} e^{-xt}| dt \le \int_0^A dx \int_0^{+\infty} ax t^{m-1} e^{-xt} dt = a\Gamma(m) \int_0^A \frac{dx}{x^{m-1}} < +\infty,$$

【3878】 证明欧拉公式:

$$(1) \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^{x}} \cos \alpha x;$$

$$(\parallel)\int_0^{+\infty}t^{x-1}e^{-\lambda t\cos a}\sin(\lambda t\sin a)dt=\frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^x}\sin ax\quad (\lambda>0,x>0,-\frac{\pi}{2}< a<\frac{\pi}{2}).$$

证 由于当 0<t<+∞时,

$$|t^{x-1}e^{-\lambda t\cos x}\cos(\lambda t\sin \alpha)| \leq t^{x-1}e^{-\lambda \cos x}$$

而(作代换 λtcosα=u)

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-u \cos u} dt = \frac{1}{(\lambda \cos a)^{x}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} u^{x-1} e^{-u} du = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{(\lambda \cos a)^{x}} < +\infty,$$

故积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos t} \cos(\lambda t \sin t) dt$ 收敛. 同理可证积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos t} \sin(\lambda t \sin t) dt$ 也收敛. 令(固定 $\lambda > 0$, x > 0)

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{r-1} e^{-kt\cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt \quad (-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}),$$

$$I_1(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\mu \cos \alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt \quad (-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

我们有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} [t^{x-1} e^{-it\cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha)] = \lambda t^x e^{-it\cos \alpha} [\sin \alpha \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) - \cos \alpha \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha)],$$

故当
$$-\frac{\pi}{2}+\epsilon \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2}-\epsilon$$
时,恒有

 $|t^r e^{-u\cos \alpha} [\sin \alpha \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) - \cos \alpha \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha)]| \leq 2t^r e^{-u\cos \alpha}$

而

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{x} e^{-\lambda t \cos t} dt = \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{(\lambda \sin t)^{x-1}} < +\infty,$$

故积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} [t^{s-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha)] dt$$

在
$$-\frac{\pi}{2}+\epsilon \le a \le \frac{\pi}{2}-\epsilon$$
上一致收敛.于是,可在积分号下求导数,得(当 $-\frac{\pi}{2}+\epsilon \le a \le \frac{\pi}{2}-\epsilon$ 时)

$$I'(a) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} [t^{x-1} e^{-u\cos\omega} \cos(\lambda t \sin\alpha)] dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda t^{x} e^{-u\cos\omega} [\sin\alpha\cos(\lambda t \sin\alpha) - \cos\alpha\sin(\lambda t \sin\alpha)] dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{x} e^{-u\cos\omega} d[\sin(\lambda t \sin\alpha)] + \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{x} \sin(\lambda t \sin\alpha) d[e^{-u\cos\omega}]$$

$$= t^{x} e^{-u\cos\omega} \sin(\lambda t \sin\alpha) \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin(\lambda t \sin\alpha) d[t^{x} e^{-u\cos\omega}] + t^{x} e^{-u\cos\omega} \sin(\lambda t \sin\alpha) \Big|_{0}^{+\infty}$$

$$- \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-u\cos\omega} d[t^{x} \sin(\lambda t \sin\alpha)]$$

$$= - \int_{0}^{+\infty} x t^{x-1} e^{-u\cos\omega} \sin(\lambda t \sin\alpha) dt + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda t^{x} e^{-u\cos\omega} \cos\alpha\sin(\lambda t \sin\alpha) dt - \int_{0}^{+\infty} x t^{x-1} e^{-u\cos\omega} \sin(\lambda t \sin\alpha) dt$$

$$- \int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda t^{x} e^{-u\cos\omega} \sin\alpha\cos(\lambda t \sin\alpha) dt - \int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda t^{x} e^{-u\cos\omega} \sin\alpha\cos(\lambda t \sin\alpha) dt$$

$$= -2x \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-u\cos\omega} \sin(\lambda t \sin\alpha) dt - \int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda t^{x} e^{-u\cos\omega} [\sin\alpha\cos(\lambda t \sin\alpha) - \cos\alpha\sin(\lambda t \sin\alpha) dt]$$

$$=-2xI_1(\alpha)-I'(\alpha),$$

故(当 $-\frac{\pi}{2}+\epsilon \leqslant \alpha \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}-\epsilon$ 时)

$$I'(a) = -xI_1(a).$$
 (1)

由 $\epsilon > 0$ 的任意性知,(1)式对一切一 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 皆成立。同理可证

$$I_1'(\alpha) = xI(\alpha) \quad (-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}).$$
 (2)

由(1)式与(2)式,得

$$I''(\alpha) + x^2 I(\alpha) = 0 \quad (-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

解此微分方程,得

$$I(\alpha) = C_1 \cos \alpha x + C_2 \sin \alpha x \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \tag{3}$$

其中 C_1 , C_2 是两个常数. 在(3)式中令 $\alpha=0$, 得

$$C_1 = I(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-2t} dt = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^x}.$$

又在(1)式中令 α=0,得

$$I'(0) = -xI_1(0),$$
 (4)

但是,根据(3)式

$$I'(0) = I'(a) \Big|_{a=0} = (C_1 x \sin ax + C_2 x \cos ax) \Big|_{a=0} = C_2 x,$$

又显然知 $I_1(0) = 0$;故由(4)式得 $C_2 = 0$. 于是,最后得

$$I(\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^x} \cos \alpha x; \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$I_1(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{x} I'(\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^x} \sin \alpha x \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

证毕

【3879】 求曲线 $r'' = a'' \cos n \varphi$ ($a > 0 \cdot n$ 为正整数)的弧长.

提示 注意所求的弧长为 $s=2n\int_0^{\frac{r}{2n}}\sqrt{r^2+\left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi}\right)^2}\,d\varphi$,并利用 3856 题的结果.

解 所求的弧长为

$$s = 2n \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2n}} \sqrt{r^{2} + \left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi}\right)^{2}} d\varphi = 2na \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2n}} \cos^{\frac{1}{n}-1} n\varphi d\varphi = 2a \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{1}{n}-1} t dt = aB\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2}.$$

*) 利用 3856 题的结果.

【3880】 求由曲线 | x | "+ | y | "=a" (n>0.a>0) 所围的面积.

解 所求的面积为

$$A = 4 \int_{0}^{a} (a^{n} - x^{n})^{\frac{1}{n}} dx = \frac{4a^{2}}{n} \int_{0}^{1} t^{\frac{1}{n} - 1} (1 - t)^{\frac{1}{n}} dt = \frac{4a^{2}}{n} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n} + 1\right) = \frac{4a^{2}}{n} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n} + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n} + 1\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2a^{2}}{n} \frac{\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right]^{2}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}.$$

§ 5. 傅里叶积分公式

 1° 用傅里叶积分表示函数 若 1)函数 f(x)在 $-\infty < x < +\infty$ 内有定义; 2)在每一个有限区间内此函数和它的导数 f'(x)皆是分段连续; 3) f(x)在区间($-\infty$, $+\infty$)内绝对可积,则在函数连续的一切点,可把函数表示成傅里叶积分的形式:

$$f(x) = \int_{a}^{+\infty} \left[a(\lambda) \cos \lambda x + b(\lambda) \sin \lambda x \right] d\lambda, \tag{1}$$

式中

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi \quad \& \quad b(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi.$$

在函数 f(x) 不连续的各点,公式(1)的左端应改为 $\frac{1}{2}[f(x+0)+f(x-0)]$.

对于偶函数 f(x),公式(1)给出:

$$f(x) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} a(\lambda) \cos \lambda x d\lambda. \tag{2}$$

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi.$$

其中

并且对不连续的点也有同样的说明.

类似地,对于奇函数 f(x)可得:

$$f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} b(\lambda) \sin \lambda x d\lambda, \tag{3}$$

其中

$$b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi.$$

 2° 在区间 $(0,+\infty)$ 内用傅里叶积分表示函数 若 1)函数 f(x)在区间 $(0,+\infty)$ 内有定义,2)此函数及

其导数 f'(x) 在每一个有限区间(a,b) \subset $(0,+\infty)$ 内皆是分段连续,3) f(x) 在区间 $(0,+\infty)$ 内绝对可积,则在该区间内可按我们的愿望用公式(2) (偶式延拓)或用公式(3) (奇式延拓)来表示出函数 f(x).

用傅里叶积分表示下列函数:

[3881]
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < 1, \\ 0, & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$$

提示 易知函数 f(x)满足傅里叶积分展式成立的条件,且当 $|x| \neq 1$ 时,有

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda}{\lambda} \cos \lambda x d\lambda;$$
$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda}{\lambda} \cos \lambda d\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

而当|x|=1时,有

(此结果由 3812 题的结果也容易获得).

解 由于函数 f(x)在 $|x|\neq 1$ 上有定义,且 f(x)和 f'(x)在任何有限区间上皆分段连续,特别是 f(x)在($-\infty$, $+\infty$)内绝对可积,故可将 f(x)表成傅里叶积分的形式(以下各题如不加说明,均满足傅里叶积分展式成立的条件).又由于 f(x)为偶函数,故 $b(\lambda)=0$,且

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2 \sin \lambda}{\pi \lambda}.$$

于是,当 $|x|\neq 1$ 时($|x|\neq 1$ 为 f(x)的连续点),有

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda}{\lambda} \cos \lambda x d\lambda$$
;

而当|x|=1时为不连续点,由于

$$\frac{f(1+0)+f(1-0)}{2}=\frac{1}{2}, \qquad \frac{f(-1+0)+f(-1-0)}{2}=\frac{1}{2},$$

故有 $\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda}{\lambda} \cos \lambda d\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$.

*) 此结果由 3812 题的结果也容易获得, 事实上,

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda}{\lambda} \cos \lambda d\lambda = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2\lambda}{\lambda} d\lambda = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

[3882]
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} sgn x, & |x| < 1, \\ 0, & |x| > 1, \end{cases}$$

解 由于 f(x) 为奇函数,故 $a(\lambda)=0$,且

$$b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2(1-\cos \lambda)}{\pi \lambda}.$$

于是,当 $0<|x|\neq 1$ 时为连续点,有 $f(x)=\frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{+\infty}\frac{1-\cos\lambda}{\lambda}\sin\lambda x d\lambda$,

当 x=0 时,虽为不连续点,但由于 $\frac{f(0+0)+f(0-0)}{2}=0$, f(0)=0,且右端积分显然为零,故上式仍成立.

而当|x|=1时为不连续点,由于

$$\frac{f(-1+0)+f(-1-0)}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{f(1+0)+f(1-0)}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1-\cos\lambda}{2} \sin\lambda \operatorname{sgn}x d\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}x^{*},$$

故有

*) 此结果由 3812 题的结果也容易获得. 事实上,

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{sgn} x \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos \lambda}{\lambda} \sin \lambda d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{sgn} x \left(\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda}{\lambda} d\lambda - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2\lambda}{\lambda} d\lambda \right) = \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{sgn} x \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn} x.$$

[3883] $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(x-a) - \operatorname{sgn}(x-b)$ (b>a).

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{a}^{b} 2 \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2(\sin b\lambda - \sin a\lambda)}{\pi \lambda},$$

$$b(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin\lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{a}^{b} 2 \sin\lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2(\cos a\lambda - \cos b\lambda)}{\pi\lambda},$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \left[a(\lambda) \cos \lambda x + b(\lambda) \sin \lambda x \right] d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda (x-a) - \sin \lambda (x-b)}{\lambda} d\lambda,$$

当 x=a 或 b 时, f(x)=1, 而 $\frac{f(a+0)+f(a-0)}{2}=1$ 及 $\frac{f(b+0)+f(b-0)}{2}=1$, 故上式对于不连续点 a 和 b 也成立.

[3884]
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} h\left(1 - \frac{|x|}{a}\right), & |x| \leq a, \\ 0, & |x| > a. \end{cases}$$

解 由于 f(x)为偶函数,故

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2h}{\pi} \int_0^a \left(1 - \frac{\xi}{a}\right) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2h(1 - \cos a\lambda)}{\pi a\lambda^2}.$$

于是,

$$f(x) = \frac{2h}{\pi a} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos a\lambda}{\lambda^2} \cos \lambda x d\lambda \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty),$$

f(x)处处连续,故不再讨论点 $x=\pm a$,以下各题类似,不再一一加以说明.

[3885]
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{a^2 + r^2}$$
 (a>0).

解 由于 f(x)为连续的偶函数,且绝对可积:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{a} < +\infty,$$

故

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda \xi}{a^{2} + \xi^{2}} d\xi = \frac{2}{a\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda ax}{1 + x^{2}} dx = \frac{2}{a\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a|\lambda| \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{a} e^{-a|\lambda|}.$$

于是,

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\lambda} \cos \lambda x d\lambda \quad \text{if} \quad \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\lambda} \cos \lambda x d\lambda \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

*) 利用 3825 题的结果,

[3886]
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{a^2 + x^2}$$
 (a>0).

解題思路 注意 f(x)为连续的奇函数,利用 3826 题的结果,易得 $b(\lambda) = e^{-\alpha i \lambda}$. 但是,由于 f(x)不绝对可积,故我们不能根据傅里叶积分的理论来斯定展式

$$\frac{x}{a^2+x^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\lambda} \sin\lambda x d\lambda \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

成立,而利用 1829 题的结果,我们可以直接验证上述展式是成立的.

解 f(x)是连续的奇函数,故

$$b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\xi \sin \lambda \xi}{a^2 + \xi^2} d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin a \lambda x}{1 + x^2} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a(\lambda) \cdot \lambda} = e^{-a(\lambda)}.$$

但我们不能根据傅里叶积分的理论来断定展式

$$\frac{x}{a^2 + x^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\lambda} \sin\lambda x d\lambda \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$
 (1)

成立,这是因为函数 $f(x) = \frac{x}{a^2 + x^2}$ 不是绝对可积的:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{x}{a^2 + x^2} \right| dx = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \ln(a^2 + x^2) \right|_{0}^{+\infty} = +\infty.$$

但是,我们可以直接验证展式(1)是成立的.事实上,我们有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\lambda} \sin \lambda x d\lambda = \frac{e^{a\lambda} \left(-a \sin \lambda x - x \cos \lambda x\right)}{a^2 + x^2} \Big|_{x=0}^{\lambda = +\infty} = \frac{x}{a^2 + x^2} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

故展式(1)成立.

*) 利用 3826 題的结果.

[3887]
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & |x| \leq \pi, \\ 0, & |x| > \pi. \end{cases}$$

解 由于 f(x)为连续的奇函数,故

$$b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin\lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin\xi \sin\lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2 \sin\lambda \pi}{\pi (1 - \lambda^2)}.$$

于是,

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda \pi}{1 - \lambda^{2}} \sin \lambda x d\lambda \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

[3888]
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & |x| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0, & |x| > \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases}$$

解 由于 f(x)为连续的偶函数,故

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \xi \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2\cos \frac{\lambda \pi}{2}}{\pi (1 - \lambda^{2})}.$$

于是,

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \frac{\lambda \pi}{2}}{1 - \lambda^2} \cos \lambda x d\lambda \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

【3889】
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} A \sin \omega t, & |t| \leq \frac{2\pi n}{\omega}, \\ 0, & |t| > \frac{2\pi n}{\omega} \end{cases}$$
 (n 为正整数).

解 由于 f(t)为连续的奇函数,故

$$b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2A}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{2\pi n}{\omega}} \sin \omega \xi \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2A\omega \sin \frac{2\pi n\lambda}{\omega}}{\pi(\lambda^{2} - \omega^{2})}.$$

于是,

$$f(t) = \frac{2A\omega}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi n\lambda}{\omega}}{\lambda^2 - \omega^2} \sin \lambda t d\lambda \quad (-\infty < t < +\infty).$$

[3890] $f(x) = e^{-a(x)}$ ($\alpha > 0$).

解 由于 f(x)为连续的偶函数,且绝对可积:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\epsilon |x|} dx < +\infty,$$

故

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \operatorname{cbs} \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha \xi} \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2\alpha}{\pi (\lambda^2 + \alpha^2)}.$$

于是,

$$f(x) = e^{-a|x|} = \frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda x}{\lambda^2 + \alpha^2} d\lambda \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

[3891] $f(x) = e^{-a|x|} \cos \beta x \quad (a>0).$

解 由于 f(x)为连续的偶函数,且绝对可积:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\epsilon |x|} |\cos \beta x| dx \leqslant \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\epsilon |x|} dx < +\infty,$$

故

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\xi} \cos \beta \xi \cos \lambda \xi d\xi$$
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\cos(\lambda + \beta) \xi + \cos(\lambda - \beta) \xi \right] e^{-\xi} d\xi = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\alpha}{(\lambda + \beta)^2 + \alpha^2} + \frac{\alpha}{(\lambda - \beta)^2 + \alpha^2} \right].$$

于是, $e^{-a(x)}\cos\beta x = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(\lambda+\beta)^2 + \alpha^2} + \frac{1}{(\lambda-\beta)^2 + \alpha^2} \right] \cos\lambda x d\lambda \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$

[3892] $f(x) = e^{-a|x|} \sin \beta x \quad (\alpha > 0).$

解 由于 f(x)为连续的奇函数,且绝对可积:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|x|} |\sin \beta x| dx \leqslant \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|x|} dx < +\infty,$$

故
$$b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin\lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{i}{\pi}} \sin\beta \xi \sin\lambda \xi d\xi$$
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\cos(\lambda - \beta) \xi - \cos(\lambda + \beta) \xi \right] e^{-\frac{i}{\pi}} d\xi = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\alpha}{(\lambda - \beta)^2 + \alpha^2} + \frac{\alpha}{(\lambda + \beta)^2 + \alpha^2} \right].$$
$$= \frac{4\lambda \alpha \beta}{\pi \left[(\lambda - \beta)^2 + \alpha^2 \right] \left[(\lambda + \beta)^2 + \alpha^2 \right]}.$$

于是,
$$e^{-a|x|}\sin\beta x = \frac{4a\beta}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda \sin\lambda x}{\left[(\lambda-\beta)^2 + a^2\right]\left[(\lambda+\beta)^2 + a^2\right]} d\lambda \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

[3893] $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$.

提示 注意 f(x)为连续的偶函数,利用 3809 题的结果,易得

$$e^{-x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} \cos \lambda x d\lambda \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

解 由于 f(x)为连续的偶函数,且绝对可积:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi} < +\infty,$$

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\xi^2} \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4} \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}}.$$

$$e^{-x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}} \cos \lambda x d\lambda \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

于是,

故

*) 利用 3809 题的结果.

[3894] $f(x) = xe^{-x^2}$

解 由于 f(x)为连续的奇函数,且绝对可积:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |xe^{-x^2}| dx = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} xe^{-x^2} dx < +\infty,$$

故

$$\begin{split} b(\lambda) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi \mathrm{d} \xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \xi \mathrm{e}^{-\xi^2} \sin \lambda \xi \mathrm{d} \xi = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin \lambda \xi \mathrm{d} (-\mathrm{e}^{-\xi^2}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \mathrm{e}^{-\xi^2} \sin \lambda \xi \bigg|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\xi^2} \cos \lambda \xi \mathrm{d} \xi = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\xi^2} \cos \lambda \xi \mathrm{d} \xi = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \, \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}} \, , \\ &= \frac{\lambda}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}} \, . \end{split}$$

于是,

$$xe^{-x^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} \sin \lambda x d\lambda \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

*) 利用 3809 題的结果.

【3895】 用傅里叶积分来表示函数

$$f(x) = e^{-x} (0 < x < +\infty).$$

(1)用偶式延拓; (2)用奇式延拓.

解 首先,我们注意到函数 e^{-x} 在 $[0,+\infty]$ 内连续且绝对可积: $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1 < +\infty$, 故对于

(1) 若用偶式延拓,则有

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\xi} \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi (1 + \lambda^2)},$$
$$e^{-x} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda x}{1 + \lambda^2} d\lambda \quad (0 < x < +\infty),$$

于是,

由于按偶式延拓的函数在点 x=0 连续,故上式当 x=0 时也成立,即上式成立的范围是 $0 \le x < +\infty$.

(2)若用奇式延拓,则有

$$b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(\xi) \sin\lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\xi} \sin\lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2\lambda}{\pi (1 + \lambda^2)},$$
$$e^{-x} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda \sin\lambda x}{1 + \lambda^2} d\lambda \quad (0 < x < +\infty).$$

于是,

但当 x=0 时上式不成立, 事实上, 左端的值为 1, 而右端的值为零.

对于下列函数 f(t),求傅里叶变换

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-ixt} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{-t}^{t} f(t) e^{-ixt} dt$$

[3896] $f(x) = e^{-a|x|} (\alpha > 0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f}(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a/t} e^{-at} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a/t} (\cos tx - i \sin tx) dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a/t} \cos tx dt \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-a} \cos tx dt = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{a}{a^2 + x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

[3897]
$$f(x) = xe^{-a(x)}$$
 (a>0).

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t e^{-t/t} e^{-tx} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t e^{-t/t} (\cos tx - i \sin tx) dt = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} i \int_{0}^{+\infty} t e^{-t/t} \sin tx dt,$$

由于

$$I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} t e^{-x} \sin tx dt = -\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-x} t \sin tx \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} (\sin tx + tx \cos tx) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin tx dt + \frac{x}{\alpha} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t e^{-x} \cos tx dt = \frac{x}{\alpha(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})} - \frac{x}{\alpha^{2}} e^{-x} t \cos tx \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{x}{\alpha^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} (\cos tx - tx \sin tx) dt$$

$$= \frac{x}{\alpha(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})} + \frac{x}{\alpha^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos tx dt - \frac{x^{2}}{\alpha^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t e^{-x} \sin tx dt = \frac{x}{\alpha(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})} + \frac{x\alpha}{\alpha^{2}(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})} - \frac{x^{2}}{\alpha^{2}} I,$$

$$(1 + \frac{x^{2}}{\alpha^{2}}) I = \frac{2x}{\alpha(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})} \quad \text{gx} \quad I = \frac{2ax}{(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})^{2}}.$$

$$F(x) = -i \sqrt{\frac{8}{\pi}} \frac{\alpha x}{(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})^{2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f}(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} e^{-itx} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} (\cos tx - i \sin tx) dt = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \cos tx dt \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} = e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

*) 利用 3809 題的结果.

[3899] $f(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cos ax$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f}(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cos \alpha t \cdot e^{-i\alpha t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cos \alpha t \cdot (\cos tx - i\sin tx) dt \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cos \alpha t \cos tx dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \left[\cos(\alpha + x) t + \cos(\alpha - x) t \right] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cos(\alpha + x) t dt + \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cos(\alpha - x) t dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-\frac{(\alpha + x)^2}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-\frac{(\alpha - x)^2}{2}} \right]^{*,*} = e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 + x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{e^{-\alpha x} + e^{\alpha x}}{2} = e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 + x^2}{2}} \operatorname{ch} \alpha x. \end{aligned}$$

*) 利用 3809 题的结果.

【3900】 求函数 $\phi(x)$ 及 $\psi(x)$,设:

(1)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \varphi(y) \cos xy dy = \frac{1}{1+x^2};$$
 (2) $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \psi(y) \sin xy dy = e^{-x}$ (x>0).

解 (1)令 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$,则 f(x)在[0,+∞)上连续且绝对可积,故按偶函数延拓,有展式

$$f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(y) \cos xy \, dy \quad (x \ge 0),$$

其中

$$\varphi(y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\lambda) \cos \lambda y d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda y}{1 + \lambda^2} d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-y \cdot 1} = e^{-y}.$$

由此可知,函数 $\varphi(y) = e^{-y} (y \ge 0)$ 即満足

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(y) \cos xy \, dy \quad (x \ge 0),$$

显然 x<0 时此式也成立,因为

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1+(-x)^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(y) \cos(-x) y dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(y) \cos x y dy.$$

(2) 同样,令 $g(x)=e^{-x}(x>0)$,则g(x)在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上连续且绝对可积,故按奇函数延拓,有展式

$$g(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \psi(y) \sin x y dy \quad (x > 0),$$

其中

$$\psi(y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} g(\lambda) \sinh y d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda} \sinh y d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{y}{1+y^2} \quad (y \ge 0).$$

由此可知,函数 $\phi(y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{y}{1+y^2} (y \ge 0)$ 即满足

$$e^{-x} = \int_0^{+\infty} \phi(y) \sin x y dy \quad (x > 0).$$

*) 利用 3825 題的结果.